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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

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M. P. CASTLE

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXIV. JANUARY, 1915. No. 277.

The "Philatelic Record."

AMONG other dire effects of the war is the obituary notice of the oldest stamp magazine in this country—the *Philatelic Record*—elsewhere recorded. The sympathetic and kindly words of its last editors, Messrs. L. W. Fulcher and F. J. Peplow, bespeak their great regret that circumstances have been too strong for them—a regret that will assuredly be shared by all students of the history of Philately.

The *Philatelic Record* in its earlier days, and until the founding of the *London Philatelist* in 1892, was, to all intents and purposes, the organ and medium of the (then) London Philatelic Society. It was started by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson and Co. (in whose rooms the Society was wont to meet), and first edited by Mr. Maitland Burnett, at that time Hon. Secretary of the London Society. After his relinquishment of that post it was for many years continuously edited by members of that Society. On the retirement from business of Mr. A. H. Wilson, of the firm of Pemberton, Wilson and Co., a strong effort was made by the present writer to incorporate the *Record* with this journal, but the negotiations were not successful. Deprived of the co-operation of the members of the Premier Society who were in opposition with their own journal, it was foreseen that the future of the *Philatelic Record* was hardly likely to be on the same brilliant level as its past. It has, however, held bravely on for many years, and under the able management of well-known Manchester Philatelists and that of its late editors, it has achieved much fine work and has always occupied a dignified and respected position in Philatelic literature.

The ways of Philatelic journalism are by no means easy, and unless carried on by an ownership that can afford to disregard financial loss, it is difficult to see how a privately issued journal can support existence. The vast majority of stamp magazines are owned or controlled by dealers who can afford—to a certain extent—to disregard financial loss, which is more than recouped by the advertisement afforded. In the cases of such papers as the

Philatelic Record and this journal there is no such corresponding advantage of publicity, the inevitable loss in the conduct of such a journal being held to be compensated for by the general advantages accruing to Philately. The stamp trade is composed of men who very favourably compare with any others engaged in similar bypaths of commerce; but it is only natural that their journals should be the medium of "inspired" information and might legitimately in their owners' interest be subject to "Excision by the Censor" of news that the Philatelic public might be glad to read. It is therefore clear that to every dealer not issuing his own paper, and to every collector, the existence of an absolutely privately owned stamp journal is of the greatest importance. We are induced to call attention to this aspect of the question from the sad fact that at the present time the *London Philatelist* is almost the only journal in this country that falls under this category. We claim no especial merits for the journal with which, since the day of its inception—now nearly a quarter of a century—the present editor has been associated; but we do urge that as the independent organ of the leading Philatelic Society it should be supported by all classes and sections of Philately, in whose interests alone it is conducted. The burden of existence of this journal has also been materially increased by the effects of the war, and we shall therefore cordially and gratefully welcome the continued assistance of amateur and professional in carrying on our duties.

Although in some respects to the advantage of the *London Philatelist*, we deeply regret the apparent demise of the *Philatelic Record*, and in common with most of our readers, and assuredly all Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, we shall ever bear in grateful memory the splendid services rendered by that journal, containing as it does the writings of the great names in Philately and the veritable history of the early days of the pursuit in this country.

The "Pence Issues" of Ceylon printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

By E. D. BACON.



THE information I am able to give collectors in this article I have sought to obtain for some years. It has eventually come to me through the efforts of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who procured it from Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Limited, by means of a friend. The thanks of all students of Ceylon stamps are consequently due to these two gentlemen and to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for the trouble they have severally taken in this matter, and I gratefully acknowledge the obligation I am personally under to all three of them. I give the table of consignments of the stamps just as it was drawn up by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. and prefix the list with what remarks I have to make. Messrs. De La Rue and Co., after this

lapse of years, are unable to add either the variety of paper or the particular form of perforation against any of the consignments. These two points will be considered in my notes.

I will first deal with the Halfpenny value. In the "Preliminary Notes" I wrote to the list of Ceylon stamps in the Royal Philatelic Society's work published in 1892 I gave a copy of a "Notice," dated March 31st, 1858,* from the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, which states that the supply of Halfpenny stamps was then exhausted. Arguing from this, I proceeded to fix the date of issue of the Halfpenny value as sometime in 1857. Messrs. De La Rue's list shows that this was an error, as the first lot of Halfpenny stamps was not invoiced until February 9th, 1858. The date of issue could not, therefore, have been before March of the latter year. There was evidently a large demand for stamps of this value, as the "Notice" I have referred to shows that the whole consignment of 20,040 stamps was sold out by the end of that month.

The size of the sheet of this Halfpenny stamp has never been described in any philatelic work, but from an enquiry made of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. the firm states that it was composed of one hundred and twenty stamps, which they believe, *although they have no record*, was divided into two panes of sixty each.

The consignments of February and March, 1858, were probably the only two lots that were printed on the so-called blue "safety" paper. The consignments of June, 1858, to October, 1862, inclusive, were probably all on the white unwatermarked paper and were imperforate. The Halfpenny on the latter paper, perforated 12½, was first chronicled in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of September 1st, 1864, and in *Le Timbre-Post* of September 15th, the same year. The consignment of January 11th, 1864, was probably the first perforated lot, but the stamps may not have been issued until about July, 1864, owing to old stock not having been exhausted.

The Halfpenny watermarked Crown "CC," perforated 12½, is first mentioned by Dr. Magnus (the late Dr. Legrand) in his article on watermarks in *Le Timbrophile* of June 15th, 1865, but this value is not included on watermarked paper in M. E. Régnard's "Catalogue," published by E. Nicolas at Paris about May, 1865. It seems probable, therefore, that the consignment of February, 1865, was the first lot printed on watermarked paper, and all subsequent consignments were on the same paper. A change in the shade of colour of the stamp is noted in *Le Timbrophile* of January 30th, 1868: "Il nous est arrivé des ½ penny d'un violet foncé, filigrane c c et piqué 13." The gauge given of the perforation in this notice is, of course, an error for 12½. This value was never printed on the second type Crown "CC" paper, owing no doubt to the difference in size of the plate from the plates of the other values, each of which comprised 240 stamps in one block of twenty horizontal rows of twelve. If the separation I have made of the consignments of the Halfpenny into the four varieties is correct, there were 75,120 on blue "safety" paper, imperforate; 1,052,400 on white unwatermarked paper, imperforate; 410,400 on white unwatermarked paper, perforated 12½; and 2,221,080 on paper watermarked Crown "CC," Type I,

* *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon.* London, 1892, p. 61.

LIST OF THE "PENCE ISSUES" OF CEYLON POSTAGE STAMPS PRINTED BY MESSRS. THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO.

Date invoiced	½d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	1s.	2s.
	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps	Stamps.	Stamps	[Stamps	Stamps
1858—												
9th February	20,040											
18th March	55,080											
8th June	110,160											
17th June	55,080											
17th September	55,080											
16th December	55,080											
1859—												
12th March	55,080											
15th June	55,080											
15th September	55,080											
15th December	55,080											
1860—												
15th March	55,080											
18th June	45,600											
13th September	45,600											
18th December	45,600											
1861—												
16th March	45,600											
6th June	45,600											
29th August	45,600											
16th December	45,600											
1862—												
14th March	45,600											
17th May	45,600											
10th July	45,600	189,360				5,520	13,440		5,520		5,040	
16th October	45,600	175,680					13,440					
1863—												
31st January							12,480		1,200			
17th April							14,640		6,720			
15th July							15,840		6,720			
30th September							16,320					
1864—												
11th January	30,000	149,280					14,880					
1st April	30,000	156,720					15,600	1,440				1,200
16th June	50,400	247,680					14,640	1,200				1,200

1864—												
16th August	259,800	934,620	226,860				48,000	4,800				4,320
August	10,200	169,632	6,384		1,140		15,504	1,200				1,200
30th November	30,000	178,068	6,384		1,140		18,624	1,200				1,200
1865—												
28th February	30,000	157,548			1,368		22,800	1,200				1,200
30th May	30,000	158,004			1,368		22,116	1,368				1,200
18th August	30,000	158,460			1,368		22,344	1,368				1,140
29th November	50,400	272,400	6,000		2,280	4,800	20,640	1,140				912
1866—												
28th February	50,400	269,040	5,700		2,280	4,560	22,800	1,140				
31st May	50,400	276,444	5,700		2,280	4,560	22,344	1,200		3,192		2,160
28th August	50,400	267,648	5,700	22,800	2,280	5,472	22,116	1,200		5,472		1,296
18th December	50,400	287,040	9,360	15,360	3,360	9,120		2,160		6,000		2,160
1867—												
28th February	48,720	275,280		23,280	3,600	9,600		2,400		7,200		1,440
1st April	180,000				26,400	25,920				26,160		
13th April	289,080											1,440
29th May	48,360	285,600		21,600	3,600	8,640		2,160		6,960		
30th August	51,600	280,800	26,400	22,320	3,120	9,360		2,160		6,960		1,200
29th November	50,400	282,240	26,400	23,280	3,120	9,120		2,160		6,720		1,440
1868—												
27th February	45,120	243,840	48,480	2,880	5,760	10,560				10,320		1,440
12th May	47,640	244,560	50,880	2,880	5,760	10,560		2,880		10,320		1,440
29th May									27,600			
31st July	48,840	247,680	52,560	2,880	5,760	10,320		2,880		10,080		1,440
15th October	48,600	248,400	52,560	2,640	5,520	10,320		2,640	57,360	10,080		1,440
1869—												
16th February	48,240	1,968,960	12,960	11,520	6,000	10,560		2,880	29,520	10,800		1,440
8th May	49,920	1,052,640	12,960		6,000	10,560		2,880	29,520	10,800		1,440
19th August	58,440	1,172,400	12,960		6,000	10,560		2,880	29,520	10,800		1,440
1st October	36,720		37,920	26,160		2,400	14,160				25,440	4,800
24th November	85,680	935,040	37,920	20,400	6,000	12,960	14,160	2,880	29,520	10,800	25,440	6,240
1870—												
26th February	95,760	987,120	50,880	22,080	6,480	13,200	13,200	2,880	6,480	6,480	25,200	6,000
17th May	96,480	959,760	49,200	22,080	6,480	13,200	13,200	3,120	6,720	6,480	24,960	6,000
11th August	95,280	965,520	49,200	22,080	6,480	13,200	12,960	3,120	6,720	6,720	24,960	6,000
8th November	102,000	600'000	24,000	15,600	8,640	9,600	15,360	2,880	9,120	5,280	12,000	3,600
1871—												
17th January	100,560	597,600	24,000	15,600	8,640	9,600	15,360	2,880	9,120	5,280	12,000	3,600
9th May	125,760											
21st July	125,880			15,600	8,640	9,600	15,360					

OVERPRINTED "SERVICE"

1868—												
22nd December		72,960	26,700	24,000			10,440	4,440			4,440	4,440

PRINTED BY MESSRS. DE LA RUE AND CO.

perforated 12½. The dates of issue of the four varieties may be put down, respectively, as March, 1858; July, 1858; July, 1864; and April, 1865.

I now pass on to the other values. The consignments of July and October, 1862, and January and April, 1863, consisted of the stamps we know on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13. That this must be so will be seen from my remarks further on, when dealing with the Crown "CC" watermarked stamps. The One Penny on unwatermarked paper is also found perforated 11½ to 12, and probably a small number of sheets of this variety were included in the consignment of July, 1862. If I am right in my surmises, the total numbers of the unwatermarked stamps sent out are as follows: 365,040 One Penny; 5520 Five Pence; 54,000 Six Pence; 13,440 Nine Pence; and 5040 One Shilling. The first lot, although invoiced on July 10th, 1862, was not forwarded to the island until sixteen days later.* The date of issue of all five values may be given as September, 1862.

The next stamps issued were those on paper watermarked Crown "CC." This paper was first used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for the One Penny and Four Pence, imperforate stamps of St. Helena. These stamps were first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of October 15th, 1863, and must, therefore, have been printed about May, 1863, in order to allow time for the stamps to have got out to the island and back again to Europe. Further, the perforation 12½ must have been introduced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. at the end of 1863, as the One Shilling, St. Helena, with this gauge was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April 15th, 1864, and in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of May 1st that year. This variety of perforation superseded the perforation 13, and the latter was never used again by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Bearing these facts in mind and that only two stamps, the Six Pence and Nine Pence, are known on Crown "CC" paper with the perforation 13, it seems evident on turning to the list of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. that the consignments of July and September, 1863, consisted of these two stamps. If this is so, the total number of the Six Pence sent out was 32,160, while of the Nine Pence there were only 6720, which accounts for the rarity of this stamp. The issue of both values probably took place in September, 1863.

All the remaining consignments, beginning with that of January 11th, 1864, were printed on paper watermarked Crown "CC" and perforated 12½, with the exceptions of some sheets of the One Penny perforated 11½ to 12, which possibly formed part of the lot invoiced on January 11th, 1864, and the One Penny and Three Pence surface-printed stamps of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s design, which were perforated 14. Two varieties of Crown "CC" paper were used. Type I consisted of the paper Messrs. De La Rue and Co. had made to fit the typographic plates they ordinarily employed for printing colonial stamps. The watermarks in this paper were divided into four panes of sixty each, arranged in ten horizontal rows of six. The paper was, therefore, quite unsuitable for plates like these Ceylon stamps, which, as before explained, had the stamps arranged in one block of two hundred and forty in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. In consequence of this Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in 1866, had a new paper made specially for these Ceylon

* *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon.* London, 1892, p. 64.

stamps. This paper, which was first described by Baron Percy de Worms,* had the watermarks Crown "CC" arranged in one block of two hundred and forty, in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, and is known as Type II. The earliest date yet found of a stamp on the Type II paper is a specimen of the Ten Pence value,† on an entire envelope, postmarked "Kandy, Feb. 11, 1867." This stamp must have come out of the lot of 6,000 invoiced December 18th, 1866. I find that it is useless to attempt to divide the consignments of the Crown "CC" stamps into the two types of watermark, and for this reason. Subsequent to the introduction of the Type II paper, paper with the Type I watermark must have been sometimes used. This is proved in the case of the Nine Pence value. The list shows that no stamps of this value on Crown "CC" paper, perforated 12½, were invoiced before May 29th, 1868, and yet the stamp is catalogued upon paper with both types of watermark. The same remark applies to the Two Pence, maize, and to the Five Pence, sage-green. The latter stamp was first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of February 15th, 1867, and the former in the number of the same journal of July 15th, 1867. They must both, therefore, have been sent out at the same date as the Ten Pence on the Type II paper—December 18th, 1866—but, notwithstanding, both stamps are known on paper with both types of watermark. As the list shows, no stamps of the One Shilling value, watermarked Crown "CC," were invoiced until October 1st, 1869, and, as we should expect, this value is only known on the Type II paper.

In calculating the total number of the One Penny sent out it has to be borne in mind that the stamp of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s design was superseded in 1868 by the surface-printed design of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The latter stamp was first described in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of January 1st, 1869; so the lot invoiced October 15th, 1868, must have consisted of the new design, which was probably issued for postal use in November, 1868. The consignments of January 11th, 1864, to July 31st, 1868, inclusive, with a total of 5,542,584 stamps, were consequently all of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s design, and the remaining shipments, amounting to 9,487,440 stamps, were of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s design. The stamps of the former design included specimens on both types of the Crown "CC" paper. They were all perforated 12½, with the exception of a comparatively few sheets perforated 11½ to 12, which probably were amongst those invoiced January 11th, 1864. The stamps of the latter design were all on the Crown "CC" paper, Type I, and were perforated 14. The One Penny of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s design on Crown "CC" paper was probably issued for postal use in February or March, 1864.

As regards the consignments of the Two Pence I have already shown that the change of colour from green to maize took place with the lot invoiced December 18th, 1866. The consignments, therefore, from August 16th, 1864, to August 28th, 1866, inclusive, with a total number of 262,728 stamps, were all printed in shades of green, and the remaining lots, amounting to 578,640 stamps, were all in shades of yellow. It is impossible to assign

* "Notes on Ceylon." By Baron Percy de Worms. *London Philatelist*, 1900 Vol. IX, pp. 185-7.

† *Vide* the above-mentioned article, p. 187.

the exact shade of green to each of the consignments, but this can be done in one or two instances. The yellow-green variety has for many years past been given as the first colour of the Crown "CC" stamps, but that this is incorrect the following reasons will demonstrate. The list shows that the first lot of Two Pence stamps consisted of the large number of 226,860 stamps, and another lot of 6384 was sent during the same month. Now the rarity of the yellow-green variety proves that there could not have been anything like a quantity of 233,244 sent out. Again, if we consult the journals of the time, we read in *Le Timbre-Poste* of October 15th, 1865: "Le 2 p. est actuellement vert-d'eau. Il porte les lettres cc en filigramme, au lieu d'une étoile comme auparavant." *Le Timbrophile* of the same date gives the colour as "vert-bleu," and the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of November 1st, 1865, states that the colour of the Two Pence is altered to "a dingy dark green." These notices are more than a year after the stamps had been despatched to the island, but no doubt the issue was delayed until the stock of the star watermarked Two Pence was exhausted. It is somewhat curious that 6960 of the latter variety were sent out on the same date* as the large lot of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The first colour of the Crown "CC" stamp may, therefore, be set down as the "grey-green" of the current catalogues, and the date of issue as September, 1865. The last shade of the green stamps can also be given with certainty from notices in the journals. *Le Timbre-Poste* of February 15th, 1867, states that the shade of the Two Pence is changed to "vert émeraude," and *The Philatelist* of March 1st, the same year, notes the change of colour to "emerald." The last lot of 5700 of the green stamps invoiced August 28th, 1866, therefore, consisted of the emerald-green variety, and it is quite likely that the consignment of the previous May and perhaps also that of February, 1866, consisted of the same coloured stamps, although they do not appear to have been issued until January, 1867. The yellow-green stamps were, I think, the lot of 6000 invoiced November 29th, 1865. If so, the variety was probably issued in the spring of 1866. The only early notice I have found of this stamp is in the "Prix-courant" of M. J. B. Moens distributed with the number of *Le Timbre-Poste* for August 15th, 1866, where it appears in the list of Crown "CC" stamps with a supplementary number "1689A," showing that it had been added after the list was drawn up and numbered. The colour of the first lot of yellow stamps is given in *Le Timbre-Poste* of July 15th, 1867, as "ocre foncé," and in *The Philatelist* of August 1st, that year, as "yellow-bistre-brown." There can be no doubt that these colours correspond to the present designation "maize" of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, and the issue of the stamp can be given as June, 1867. The only reference I have found in the journals to an alteration of shade of the yellow stamps is in *Le Timbre-Poste* of November 15th, 1868, where the editor says he has seen the Two Pence in "jaune foncé." It is quite impossible to divide the consignments of the yellow stamps up into the various shades. It will be seen that the invoice dates do not correspond exactly with the dates of forwarding I gave of the first consignments of the Two Pence, Eight Pence,

* "The 'Pence Issues' of Ceylon." By E. D. Bacon. *London Philatelist*, 1901. Vol. X, p. 61.

Ten Pence, and Two Shillings, Crown "CC" stamps, in my article in the Society's work on Ceylon stamps.* In the case of the Four Pence Messrs. De La Rue and Co. must obviously have overlooked the consignment sent in August, 1864, when they furnished me in 1892 with the date, "December 10th, 1864," as that on which the first supply of this value was sent to the island.

The Three Pence was a stamp of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s design, and was always printed on the Crown "CC" paper, Type I. It was first described in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of January 1st, 1867. In the description of the stamp given in *Le Timbre-Poste* of February 15th, that year, and also in *Le Timbrophile* of the same date, we are told that the perforation gauges 12½. The list shows that the first lot of stamps of this value was invoiced August 28th, 1866, so that, taking this fact in conjunction with the notices in the journals, the stamp was probably issued for postal use in October, 1866. It is impossible to give the date when the perforation was changed to 14, beyond saying that this variety is known† postmarked "Apl. 17, 1868," and that it is commoner than the stamp perforated 12½. It seems probable that all the consignments down to the end of 1867 were perforated 12½, and that the remainder were perforated 14. If this was so, the total number of the former variety would be 128,640 and of the latter 182,400.

There is little to be said about the Four Pence value beyond noting that the total number of stamps despatched by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. was 150,864. The first consignment was forwarded in August, 1864, but the stamp may not have been issued for some months, as 7200 star watermarked stamps were forwarded on August 16th, 1864.‡ At any rate, the Crown "CC" stamp is not described in the philatelic journals before August, 1865, when a notice of its issue appeared in the numbers of *Le Timbre-Poste* and *Le Timbrophile* for that month. It probably, therefore, came into use about June, 1865. The stamps first issued were those in the paler shades of rose, and the bright rose shade only came into use in 1869, according to a statement in *Le Timbre-Poste* of November 15th, that year.

The Five Pence was printed in two distinct colours—"carmine-brown" and "green." The change to green, as I have already stated, took place with the consignment of December 18th, 1866, so that the list shows a total of 19,392 stamps in the former colour and a total of 228,960 stamps in the latter colour. The first supply of the carmine-brown stamps was invoiced November 29th, 1865, and a specimen§ is known postmarked "Galle, Aug. 9, 1866," which was probably the month of issue. The first notice of the stamp in a philatelic journal appeared in *The Philatelist* of January 1st, 1867: "Within the last month or so the 5d. stamp has come over on paper watermarked CC over crown, colour clarified. Of this series the 10d., 1s., and

* *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon.* London, 1892, p. 64.

† "Notes on Ceylon." By Baron Percy de Worms. *London Philatelist*, 1907. Vol. XVI, p. 247.

‡ "The 'Pence Issues' of Ceylon." By E. D. Bacon. *London Philatelist*, 1901. Vol. X, p. 61.

§ "Notes on Ceylon." By Baron Percy de Worms. *London Philatelist*, 1907. Vol. XVI, p. 244.

1s. 9d. are the only values not yet issued." It is true that the Five Pence, brown, is included in the list of Crown "CC" in the "Prix-courant" of M. J. B. Moens of August, 1866, I have previously alluded to, but no reliance can be placed upon this, as the stamp is omitted from the Ceylon list in the next edition of the "Prix-courant," which appeared in March, 1867, although the two errors of including the One Shilling and One Shilling Nine Pence amongst the Crown "CC" stamps is repeated. There can be little doubt that the colour of the Five Pence was changed owing to its similarity to the colours of the Six Pence and Eight Pence values. The Five Pence in its new colour of sage-green, as I have before noted, was described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of February 15th, 1867, so the stamp must have been issued in January of that year. This allows but a short life for the carmine-brown stamp, and my belief is that the greater part of the 19,392 specimens were never issued, but were destroyed with the stock left over of the other "pence" values after the issue of the "cent" series in January, 1872. The first shade of the green stamp is described as bronze-green both in the number of *Le Timbre-Poste*, referred to above, and also in the number of *The Philatelist* of March 1st, 1867. This is the "deep sage-green" of the present catalogues. Modifications of shade are mentioned in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of October 1st, 1867: "The fivepence is now printed green, of a dull yellowish tint," and in *Le Timbre-Poste* of November 15th, 1869: "Variété de nuance: 5 pence vert-gris."

The first supply of the Six Pence value on Crown "CC" paper, perforated 12½, left London in January, 1864, so the issue of this variety, in all probability, took place during the month of March that year. The notices of the issue of the Six Pence on Crown "CC" paper in the early philatelic journals are, in the case of this value, of no use to us, as it is impossible to say whether the stamp mentioned therein belongs to the issue perforated 13 or to that with perforation 12½. It only remains for me to add that the total number of Six Pence stamps, perforated 12½, sent out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. was 396,168.

The next value of the series to be considered is the Eight Pence. The first consignment of this stamp was invoiced April 1st, 1864, and the date of issue may be put down as June that year. This value is included in the list I have previously mentioned of Crown "CC" stamps that is given by Dr Magnus in *Le Timbrophile* of June, 1865, and it is also included in the "Catalogue" of M. E. Régnard, before referred to. Both these writers also agree in giving the date of issue as 1864. The total number of stamps of this variety forwarded to the island was 64,296.

As I have before said, no supply of the Nine Pence value on Crown "CC" paper, perforated 12½, was invoiced until May 29th, 1868. The early references in the Philatelic press to the Nine Pence on Crown "CC" paper, like those regarding the Six Pence value, afford no help as to the date of issue of the stamp, perforated 12½, as the notices do not state whether the stamp described is perforated 13 or 12½. To judge from the date when the consignment was invoiced, the issue of the variety perforated 12½ took place about July 1st, 1868. There was thus an interval of nearly five years between the sending out of this stamp and the variety perforated 13, as we

have seen the one and only consignment of the latter stamp was invoiced July 15th, 1863. In a notice dealing with Ceylon stamps in *The Philatelist* of August 1st, 1867, is the statement: "We believe the ninepenny has ceased to do duty." There can be no doubt that the value must have been obsolete for some time before it was revived in the year 1868. A change of shade is noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* of November 15th, 1869: "Variété de nuance: 9 pence brun foncé," but I have found no other reference to this value with the perforation 12½. The total number of stamps of this variety forwarded to the island was 241,200.

The list shows that the first supply of Ten Pence stamps was invoiced May 31st, 1866. The issue of this variety for postal purposes does not seem to have taken place for some months, which is not surprising when we remember that 2,640 of this value on star watermarked paper were forwarded on June 1st, 1866.* When speaking of the Five Pence value, I gave an extract from *The Philatelist* of January 1st, 1867, which contains the statement that the Ten Pence on Crown "CC" paper had not then been issued. The first notification that the stamp was in use is in the following April number of the same journal, where a correspondent writes to say that he possesses a specimen with Crown "CC" watermark. The issue appears, therefore, to have taken place about February, 1867. Changes of shade are reported in *The Philatelist* of August 1st, 1867, "the tenpenny is now of a much more vivid red than heretofore"; in *Le Timbre-Poste* of August 15th, 1868: "Nous avons obtenu un 10 pence jaune-orange au lieu de rouge-vermillon, piqué 12½ et ayant en filagramme les lettres c c et couronne"; and in *Le Timbrophile* of March 30th, 1870: "Le timbre de *ten pence* est devenu tout à fait *orange*." The total number of stamps on Crown "CC" paper forwarded to the island was 182,904.

The next value to be considered is the One Shilling. I have already mentioned that the first supply of this value on Crown "CC" paper was not invoiced until October 1st, 1869, and also that the stamp is only known with the second type of watermark. The earliest notice I have found of its issue is in *Le Timbrophile* of January 30, 1870: "Le 1 shilling est paru avec le filigrane c c et couronne, couleur violet intense." *The Philatelist* of April 1st, 1870, says: "We have seen specimens of the shilling stamp of this island of a particularly brilliant violet hue, much brighter than any yet employed. We hear they have been made for some considerable time, but only lately come into general use." The *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of the same month gives the colour as "a rich deep mauve." This is a striking instance of the disagreement of three authorities as to the proper designation of the colour of a stamp. I wish it was the only one! From the notices I have reproduced, it is possible to give the date of issue as December, 1869. The total number of stamps sent out was 150,000. The last supply of One Shilling stamps with star watermark was forwarded on September 1st, 1866,† so that there was an interval of more than three years before any stamps of this value watermarked Crown "CC" were sent out.

* "Appendix to the Preliminary Notes, by E. D. Bacon, to the Ceylon portion of the Philatelic Society's Work," *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon.* London, 1892, p. lvii.

† *Ibid.*

The last stamp of the series, the Two Shillings, was one of the first values to be issued. The first consignment was invoiced April 1st, 1864, and the stamp was described in the initial number of *Le Timbrophile* of November 15th, 1864: "On vient de changer la couleur du 2 sh. qui de bleu de ciel est devenu bleu indigo." It is true that no mention is made in this notice of the watermark, but in this case the colour, "indigo blue," is sufficient by itself to show that the stamp must have had the watermark Crown "CC," as the star watermarked stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing were always light blue in colour. Twelve hundred of the latter stamps were forwarded to the island on January 2nd, 1864,* which was 500 more than the usual quarterly supply of this value, so that the issue of the Crown "CC" stamps probably did not take place until about June, 1864. It is a somewhat curious fact that after Messrs. De La Rue and Co. began sending out supplies of the Two Shillings value, four hundred and eighty of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co's star watermarked stamps, which came from the old stock printed some years previously, were forwarded to the island on August 16th, 1864.† The total number of stamps on Crown "CC" paper was 71,028.

The list of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. concludes with the numbers of the "Pence" stamps overprinted "SERVICE." These stamps were invoiced December 22nd, 1868, and were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of May 15th, 1869, and in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of June 1st, that year. As collectors know, they were never issued for postal use, and the stock was sold to stamp dealers in 1872 on the change of currency in the island from "pence" to "cents." The list shows that quite small quantities were forwarded of the Eight Pence, One Shilling, and Two Shillings, there being only 4440 of each of these values. No supply of the Four Pence was sent to the island, but specimens are known of this value with the word "SERVICE" overprinted. For a description of these I must refer my readers once more to my article, "The 'Pence Issues' of Ceylon," published in the *London Philatelist*, 1901, Vol. X, pp. 64–5.

"The 'Franchise Militaire' Post Cards of France."

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

BEFORE the outbreak of war in August last only a limited free postage was accorded to French soldiers and marines on active service by a Law of December 29th, 1900, allowing free transmission each month of two letters, not exceeding 15 gr. each, to relatives and friends,‡ while postage on letters or post cards addressed to men on service had always to be prepaid at the usual rates.

* *Vide* the above Appendix, p. lvii.

† "The 'Pence Issues' of Ceylon." By E. D. Bacon. *London Philatelist*, 1901, Vol. X, p. 61.

‡ *Vide* my article on "The 'Franchise Militaire' Stamps of France," *London Philatelist*, Vol. XV, No. 170, p. 28.

Soon after the declaration of the present war, the following Decree was published :—

Translation :—

Decree of August 19th, 1914, authorizing the Postal Administration to print and to issue Post Cards for the correspondence of and to the soldiers and marines.

The President of the French Republic,

In pursuance of the Law of April 20th, 1882, authorizing the Government to issue envelopes and stamped wrappers and to fix the price to be charged for the value of the paper used for the manufacture ;

In pursuance of the Decree of August 3rd, 1914, granting free postage to correspondence of and to soldiers and marines of the mobilized land and sea forces ;

Following the report of the Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post and Telegraph, of the Minister of Finances, and of the Minister of War,

Decrees :—

Art. 1.—The Postal Administration is authorized to print Post Cards for the correspondence of and to the soldiers and marines.

Art. 2.—The Post Cards will be despatched free of charge.

There are two different types (Model A and Model B).

Model A is issued for the correspondence sent by the soldiers and marines. Cards of this model will be delivered free of charge to the soldiers and marines through the Army Pay Department and the Army Postal Department.

The Post Cards in Model B are destined for the correspondence of relatives and friends to the soldiers and marines. They are sold at the price of 0 fr. 25 the packet of ten, at all Post Offices, Auxiliary Offices, and Tobacco Shops.

Art. 3.—A commission of 1 per cent. of the price of the cards is allowed to those who direct the sale.

ART. 4.—The Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post and Telegraph, the Minister of Finances, and the Minister of War, each as far as he is concerned, are charged with the execution of this Decree, which will be published in the Official Gazette and entered on the Register as a Law.

Given at Paris, August 19th, 1914.

R. POINCARÉ.

For the President of the Republic,

The Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post, and Telegraph,
GASTON THOMSON.

The Minister of Finances,
J. NOULENS.

The Minister of War,
MISSIMY.

The execution of this Decree, the following Service Orders were issued by the Postal Administration to all Post Offices on August 22nd and 25th respectively :—

Service Order, dated August 22nd, 1914.

Translation :—

In pursuance of the Decree of August 19th, published in the Official Gazette of August 21st, the Postal Adminstration is charged with the manufacture of Post Cards destined for the correspondence of or to the soldiers and marines at the front. These post cards are issued in two different models (A and B). The cards in model A are placed free of charge at the disposal of the Army and Navy.

Post cards in the Model B, for the use of the public, will be sold at all Post Offices and Auxiliary Offices at the price of 0 fr. 25 the packet of ten. They are not to be sold in smaller number than two at 0 fr. 05.

A commission of 1 per cent. of the sale price is allowed to those who direct the sale.

The first supply will be delivered immediately from the Head Office, and the sale has to begin at once.

A poster informing the public of the sale at the post offices at the conditions stated above ought to be exhibited in conspicuous places in the public rooms of the post offices.

The accounts of these post cards shall be kept in the usual way in the various ledgers and lists to show clearly the exact result of the sale of these cards.

Further demands of supply of these post cards shall be made in the same way as those for the various stamps, envelopes, or post cards issued by the Postal Administration.

Service Order dated August 25th, 1914.

Translation :—

In pursuance of the Circular of the 22nd inst. referring to the creation and sale of Post Cards issued for free correspondence to the soldiers and marines legible posters worded as follows shall be exhibited in the post offices :—

NEW POST CARDS for free Correspondence
to the Soldiers and Marines.

Affix here specimen post card.

Sold here at

0 fr. 25 the packet of ten cards.
0 fr. 05 two cards.

Similar posters shall also be exhibited in the Auxiliary Offices and in other places licensed to sell postage stamps (tobacco shops, etc.).

Specimen post cards for these posters are to be taken from the stock and must be either pinned or pasted on.

Although it is not mentioned in the Decree or in the two Service Orders, the post cards in Model B are available "en franchise" for correspondence sent to French soldiers and marines who are prisoners of war. Such correspondence is submitted via Switzerland, and in the address there must be contained the words "Par Pontarlier," the name of a frontier station between France and Switzerland,

As mentioned above, these post cards were issued in two different designs, both on white, fairly thin cardboard paper, measuring $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Model A for the use of the soldiers and marines.*

On the front of this card is shown in place of an indicated value a cluster of six coloured flags, so arranged that three of them turn to the left and

* After this article has been set up and corrected I am informed that a second type of post cards (Model A^{bis}) for the use of the soldiers at the front has been issued, which I shall report in the next number.

three to the right. Those to the left are the British (a crudely executed copy of the Red Ensign), Russian, and Serbian, and those to the right the French and Belgian with the Serbian flag repeated. Of each of the two Serbian flags only little more than the lower portion is visible. The same shade of the red colour is common to all the flags, and of the blue to five of them. The yellow of the Belgian is repeated on each of the staff-tips. On the right underneath the lowest flag is the engraver's name in small letters, reading "STERN Gr." The print on the front reads :—

CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
CARTE EN FRANCHISE.

(First and third line in black, second line in red.)
or

CORRESPONDANCE DES ARMÉES
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
CARTE EN FRANCHISE.

(First and second line in black, third line in red.)

Underneath, occupying about one-third of the card and reading at a right angle to the address, is printed in black :—

EXPÉDITEUR.

Nom.....
Grade .....
Régiment .....
Comp^ie^, Escadron ou Bataillon .....

(Les indications ci-dessus sont à réponduire dans l'adresse de la réponse.)

Translation :—

(These particulars must be repeated in the address of the reply.)

The other part contains the room for the address (three long lines, the first of which starts with "M" and a shorter one), and underneath are printed the words "Mod. A. — Impr. Nat."

The other side of the card is headed by an inscription in four lines, reading :—

Cette carte doit être remise au vaguemestre. Elle ne doit porter aucune indication du lieu d'envoi ni aucun renseignement sur les opérations militaires passées ou futures.
S'il en était autrement, elle ne serait pas transmise.

PARTIE RESERVÉE À LA CORRESPONDANCE.

Translation :—

This card must be handed over to the Sergeant-Major. It must not contain the name of the place where it is written or any reference to past or future military operations.
If it does, it will not be forwarded.

SPACE RESERVED FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of February 18th, 1915, there will be a Display of the Stamps of Bosnia, with notes, by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, February 18th, 1915. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, February* 16*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1915 become due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXIII bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

THE PIETERSBURG ISSUES.

IN our remarks upon the late Mr. F. de Coppet in our last issue allusion was made to that gentleman's philatelic work in connection with the stamps of "Petersburg." This word should, however, have been written "Pietersburg"—a very different class of stamps. Although Mr. de Coppet's labours in the field of these South African issues were of a highly meritorious nature, it cannot be asserted that these very numerous varieties will ever be regarded with the same philatelic interest as the ten types of the Petersburg of the Confederate States—issued forty years earlier.

PHILATELY DURING THE WAR.

WE are glad to notice still further signs of a philatelic activity that has hardly ever been dormant even in the areas directly affected by the war. Messrs. Yvert and Tellier's new Catalogue is elsewhere referred to, and we have current and recent numbers of the *Timbre-Poste* and the *Echo de la*

Timbrologie. We also hear on reliable authority that some of the dealers in Brussels and several of the leading firms in Paris are continuing their business under more favourable circumstances than could have been anticipated. The other European countries—as also Russia, owing to its distance from the seats of war—have not suffered to the same extent as regards Philately, although all have naturally felt the financial strain and tension of this colossal war.

In this country philatelic affairs have distinctly strengthened since our last remarks hereon. The auctions are numerous, and the prices—notably for good stamps—are excellent, and the dealers are in many cases doing a steadily increasing business. The greatest drawback, as acknowledged universally, is that there is a great dearth of the supply of fine stamps and good collections. This may be occasioned by prospective sellers fearing to face "war prices," but we are inclined to believe that for really good stamps better prices could be attained now than after the war.

Philatelic journalism has suffered by the war, the *Journal of the Herts Philatelic Society* and the *Philatelic Record* having both succumbed. The *Monthly Journal*, to the great regret of everybody, is still in a state of suspended animation. The Catalogues, however, appear to maintain their vitality, that of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. having been published (as recorded in our last issue), and the Part II of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons being in active preparation. Part I of this Catalogue was issued but shortly before the war, and will, without doubt, not appear in a new edition until the *new* British possessions are incorporated or, according to enlightened Teutonic ideas, until the British Empire has been absorbed by conquering Germany!

We are informed on good authority that there is more philatelic repression and financial tightness in America—both North and South—than in Europe. In the latter case the monetary crisis preceded the war, but both continents acutely feel the great strain caused by this titanic war.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE "PHILATELIC RECORD."

WE read with great regret in the December number of our contemporary the following announcement of its discontinuance—tidings which will be received with universal regret having regard to its long and honourable career in Philately:—

"We regret to announce that circumstances make it necessary to suspend publication of the *Philatelic Record*. It is not without emotion that we bring to a close this journal, which has run continuously since 1879, and a few words in explanation of the step will not be out of place here.

"When in December, 1908, we purchased the *Philatelic Record* we did so with no other object than to further the interests of independent philatelic journalism; no pecuniary inducement entered, nor could enter into the minds of anyone who had had experience of the matter. We were prepared to give much personal service without other return than is derived from the interest which attaches to the literary side of philately, and we can state that all of these conditions have been fulfilled. Thanks chiefly to the assistance from trade advertising we were able to expend on the production of the journal considerably more than had been done, and the whole of the revenue was put into this direction. As to the dependence of such a journal upon its

receipts from advertisements there can be but one conclusion, and now that present conditions have caused a natural retrenchment in advertising, advice of which have been received already, we are faced with the certainty of a considerable loss on each issue. The cost of each number of the *Philatelic Record* has greatly exceeded the price at which it is sold, and it is likely to be some time before normal conditions recur. Furthermore, most of us, whether or not we retain our philatelic interests, are little inclined to further or discuss philatelic study at a time when such vital national interests are at stake. We have therefore, after full deliberation, decided to suspend publication with the conclusion of the thirty-sixth volume, thus arraigning our journal with many other important publications illustrating a special study.

"In doing so we wish to express our thanks to the Subscribers, many of whom have given their support for a long period, and to the Advertisers who have so largely assisted in maintaining the *Philatelic Record*. On our part we hope that the last six volumes may be considered not unworthy of the previous thirty. and while we recognise that in some respects the journal may not have made so general an appeal to philatelists as we could wish we feel constrained to mention that the continued issue of a periodical of this kind is no slight task for those whose daily avocation makes it a charge upon scanty leisure hours, now still further restricted.

"L. W. FULCHER.
"F. J. PEPLOW."

DEATH OF MR. G. W. EVE.

THE announcement on the 26th December of the death, at the age of 59, of Mr. G. W. Eve has occasioned wide regret among art lovers generally, though by philatelists he will be best remembered as one of the artists associated in the designing of the current British postal and insurance stamps. As a youth Mr. Eve entered the Herald's College (where his father had been before him), and in course of years acquired a high reputation for excellence of technique in the somewhat restricted field of art he made his own. As an authority on heraldry his position was unchallenged, and his *Decorative Heraldry* (1897) and *Heraldry in Art* (1907) won universal appreciation. His "book-plates" are of a quality to which few of those of his contemporaries can lay claim, the designs executed by him for Queen Victoria, King Edward, and his present Majesty being perhaps the most memorable; and his work has been greatly sought after by civic and other authorities in need of invitation cards and similar finely conceived decorative output on ceremonial or festive occasions. Among his best achievements was the designing of new currency notes. The deceased artist was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and (in 1906) Cantor Lecturer to the Royal Society of Arts.

*CHINA.**

IN 1908, in order to use the stock of remaining cards Nos. 1, 2, and 3, orders were given to return all unused cards to the five following head district offices: Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Foochow, Canton. These offices were to surcharge these cards with the words "Sold in bulk" and sell them, in no lesser quantities than fifty at a time, at ½ cent apiece, to be

* This note, contributed by a subscriber some three or four years since, has only recently been "discovered" in the Society's archives.—ED.

used as printed matter and other advertisements. As no model of the "Sold in bulk" surcharge was given, it so happens that the five offices had wooden blocks or india-rubber stamps made, which all vary. Besides, as the stamping was done according to the demands, there is no regularity in affixing the surcharge, though in some cases there are instances of upside-down surcharges, due probably to the cards not being packed regularly and the office boys stamping them as they came, irrespective of position of stamps.

The double cards should (to be used) be separated, each half counting as one card.

There was also issued in 1900 a Service Post Card, only used by the postal authorities headed "Postal Service" in black and surrounded by a Greek border, on thick grey-bluish paper, no stamp.

THE SAMOA SURCHARGES.

OUR readers will have seen that after the British occupation of these islands that the German issue was surcharged by the victors, and subsequently superseded by the current issue of New Zealand with the overprint "Somoa." It appears from the recently received Australian Journals that there has been great speculation as to the former, and that in some cases quite inconceivably high prices have been paid. The quantities surcharged—as will be seen from the accompanying list—are in certain cases very small, and these stamps will no doubt always be rare; but it is open to question if they are not far too highly apprised by the present holders. We cannot approve of the issue at all, as the total number of all stamps was only about 70,000, and the authorities should have known that the surcharging of so small a quantity would only lead to speculation. All letters could well have remained prepaid until the short time necessary to have the new supplies from New Zealand.

QUANTITIES SURCHARGED.

"½d. on 3 Pf.	16,000	6d. on 50 Pf.	6,000
½d. on 5 Pf.	14,700	9d. on 80 Pf.	1,700
1d. on 10 Pf.	7,000	1 Shillings on 1 Mark	100
2½d. on 20 Pf.	19,000	1 Shilling on 1 Mark	35
3d. on 25 Pf.	3,800	2 Shillings on 2 Marks	126
4d. on 30 Pf.	1,600	3 Shillings on 3 Marks	458
5d. on 40 Pf.	1,400	5 Shillings on 5 Marks	534"

Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers for the current month has the following instructive comment hereon.

"We have a price list from a local speculator before us, who is willing to sell these Provisionals (until a further rise in prices takes place) at:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
½d., brown	0	3	3	6d.	0	8	9
½d., green	0	3	3	9d.	3	13	3
1d.	0	19	3	1 Shillings	40	0	0
2½d.	0	4	9	1 Shilling	55	0	0
3d.	1	9	9	2 Shillings	40	0	0
4d.	2	9	6	3 Shillings	14	9	0
5d.	2	12	0	5 Shillings	13	10	0"

In view of the statements that there were only 135 specimens in all of the 1 Mark value, of which number 35 were surcharged with "one shilling," and that some 60 sets were "officially" distributed, there is ample scope for a speculation that in our humble opinion it would have been far more advisable to have avoided.

Review.

THE NEW YVERT AND TELLIER.*

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



HE publishers of the nineteenth annual edition of this familiar Catalogue have again earned the congratulations of British philatelists. Brought up to the eve of the opening events of the war, the work retains its well-appreciated features, and, though a one-volume publication only, meets all reasonable requirements. Long an acknowledged guide in France for collectors working on continental lines, it is also very trustworthy as regards continental prices. With the inevitable falling away of the demand for German catalogues, following on the set-back to the aggression of the Central European empires now progressing, "Y. and T." will undoubtedly come more fully than ever into universal prominence as a safe and necessary adjunct of the collector's bookshelf. It indicates minor varieties in dropped type, and lists the Telegraphs of the world admirably, in which respects other catalogue compilers only too frequently fail the earnest enquirer to their disadvantage. Needless to add, perhaps, the treatment of French Colonial surcharges is invaluable to those seeking delights lurking therein.

This edition is notable, however, beyond its predecessors. Even the task of gallantly aiding in the rolling back of the brutal invasion of French soil by miscreants, "bitten with the madness of Tabaqui the jackal" (as Mowgli would have put it), has not deterred Messrs. Yvert and Tellier from the performance of their usual, but by no means trivial, round of yearly endeavour.

The Catalogue is out, notwithstanding the fact that thirty-five "de nos jeunes camarades" had by the beginning of December left for the front, of whom two had already fallen "sur les balles ennemies," ten had been more or less seriously injured, and two were prisoners "en Allemagne." The Catalogue is out. "They manage these things better in France." Vive la France! Vive la ville d'Amiens!

* *Catalogue Prix-courant de Timbres-Poste*, 19th ed. 1915. Yvert and Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, and Théodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris. Fcs. 4.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Gambia.—Captain H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn has sent us for inspection a pair of the current Georgian 4d. stamps with inverted watermark.

Leeward Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 5s. stamp is now printed for the *first time* on yellow paper coloured all through.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow; coloured through.

EUROPE.

Belgium.—Mr. R. Roberts writes under date January 11th as follows: "I enclose another new set of Belgium Red Cross stamps which may be of interest to your readers. They were printed by Waterlow, and I am told that they were on sale at Ste Adresse on Saturday and Sunday the 2nd and 3rd January, and that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs called at the post office on the second day and ordered they should be withdrawn and burnt, as he did not approve of them. Whether his instructions were carried out I cannot say."

They are of very large upright, rectangular shape, and have a bust of the King in an oval in centre. Inscriptions "Belgique" at top and "Belgie" at foot. Figures of value in top corners, and a cross each side at foot. It is reported that double face value was charged for these stamps at the post offices.

Adhesives.

5 c., green and red;	red cross.
10 c., rose-carmine and red	,,
20 c., mauve and red	,,

No wmk., perf. 14.

Greece.—Messrs Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 25 lepta value of the current issue is now lithographed instead of engraved. This stamp has been catalogued, and we included it in our chronicle on page 64, Vol. XXII.

Adhesive.

25 lepta, ultramarine; lithographed.

Luxemburg.—Messrs Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the new 35 c., 40 c., and 62½ cents Grand Duchess stamps. These friends inform us that they have also the 1 fr., 2 frs., and 5 frs. of this issue.

Adhesives.

35 c., deep blue;	perf. 11½ × 11.
40 c., orange-vermilion	,,
62½ c., dark green	,,
1 fr., brown	,,
2½ fr., red	,,
5 fr., purple	,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

French Ivory Coast.—According to the *P. J. G. B.* a set of Postage Due stamps of the new regulation French colonial type has appeared here.

Postage Dues.

5 c., green.
10 c., red.
15 c., grey.
20 c., brown.
30 c., blue.
50 c., black.
60 c., orange.
1 fr., violet.

Indo-China.—The *P.J.G.B.* informs us that the 10 c. of the current issue has appeared overprinted with a red cross and additional value 5 c. The cross is in the upper left portion of the stamp and the 5 c. in the lower right.

Red Cross Stamp.

10 + 5 c., red.

Liberia.—The *West End Philatelist* reports the issue of two new pictorial stamps—2 c., red and 3 c., lilac.

The stamps, it is stated, are lithographed, and are of the same type of design as the stamps of the Belgian Congo.

SENEGAL.—A set of Postage Due stamps of the new regulation French colonial type is chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.*

Postage Dues.

5 c., green.
10 c., red.
15 c., grey.
20 c., brown.
30 c , blue.
50 c., black.
60 c., orange.
1 fr., violet.

TOGO.—There appears to be a set of German Togo stamps overprinted "Togo, Occupation Franco-Anglaise."

05 on 3 pf., brown
10 on 5 pf., green.
10 pf., carmine.
20 pf., blue.
25 pf., red and black on yellow.
30 pf., orange and black on buff.
40 pf., carmine and black.
80 pf., carmine and black on rose.
1 m., carmine.
2 m., blue.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a pair of the 10 c. *on the* 5 *pf. green stamp.* The figures of value (10) vary in shape—thick and thin.

From this friend we have also received the one penny on 5 pf., green, of the set chronicled on page 256, Vol. XXIII in the rare *first* setting spaced 3 mm. The *second* setting of this value was spaced, it is stated, 2 mm. apart.

The *West End Philatelist* chronicles the following varieties of setting :—

ANGLO-FRENCH OCCUPATION—ENGLISH.

Dropped "Y."
"TOGO" narrow.
Wide space between "T" and "O" of "TOGO."
"TOGO" wide.
Error "TOG."
Broken "E."

OCCUPATION FRANCO-ANGLAISE—FRENCH.

"10" from different founts of type (*see note above*).
"O" wider.
Short serif to "I."
Broken "l."

TUNIS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles on continental authority the 5 fcs. Postage Due stamp of the current issue surcharged in two lines 2 francs.

Postage Due.

2 fr. on 3 fr., black on yellow.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1914-15.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
J. R. LAING.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the season 1914-15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 17th December, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Wilmot Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, I. John Simons, O. Beeby, Col. J. Bonhote, L. W. Fulcher, B. D. Knox, C. R. Wickins, Franz Reichenheim.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 19th November, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

The President informed the members of the resolution passsed at the Council meeting, under which Mr. H. R. Oldfield had been appointed Joint Honorary Secretary with Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, of the Society, and the action of the Council in making such appointment was, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Simons, duly confirmed.

It was unanimously resolved that future meetings of the Society should be held on the third Thursday in each month for the remainder of the season.

A communication signed by Messrs. Kalckhoff, Lindenberg and Suppantschitsch resigning their membership of the Society was read, and on the motion of Col. Bonhote, seconded by Mr. Beeby, it was resolved that the resignation be accepted and that the letter of resignation do lie on the table.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the following members of the Society had tendered their resignations, and the same were accepted with regret: Mr. H. F. W. Deane, Mr. Humphrey Bennett, Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, Mr. Alfred Stern, Mr. L. C. Ernst.

The Hon. Librarian reported that the following gifts had been presented to the Society's collection: Stamps presented to the R.P.S. Collection and accepted with thanks: From J. N. Marsden (Lisbon), 68 Reprints of Portugal and Colonies; from F. Reichenheim, blocks of the Red Cross stamps of France.

The Vice-President announced the recent death of Mr. Fritz de Coppet, an old member of the Society. The intimation was received with very great regret, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to forward an expression of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. de Coppet.

The President announced the death of Prince Doria Pamphilj, another member of the Society, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to forward an expression of condolence and sympathy to the family through Dr. Diena.

A ballot was then taken for the election of members, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected fellows and members of the Society:

Mr. Alfred Henry Pettifer, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, seconded by the the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. William Reeve Rundell, proposed by Capt. G. F. Napier, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Dr. José Marco Del Pont, proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim read some notes on the "Red Cross" stamps of France, giving the wording of all the Decrees, Service Orders, etc., issued in connection with these stamps. Of the latter two issues were made:

1. A provisional issue on August 18th, consisting of the present 10 c. stamp overprinted with a red cross and surcharged 5 c., both in red, the overprint and surcharge being slanting on some sheets. Various varieties of their position are found.

2. A definite issue showing the red cross and the surcharge 5 c. in a white rectangle in the left lower corner of the design, and some other alterations of the latter. The new stamps were issued according to requirements and were sold for the first time on September 12th.

The notes were illustrated by a small display, comprising various varieties of the provisional type and original copies of the Service Orders, Posters, etc., as issued to the Post Offices.

The principal business of the meeting consisted of a display of the Collections of the Society by Messrs. Wilmot Corfield and L. W. Fulcher.

The twelve albums referred to in the report on the Adhesive Collections which appeared in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1913, have now been increased to seventeen.

This was the first occasion on which the collection as a whole has been exhibited at a meeting of members, and the number and condition of the specimens and the representative nature of the collection came as an agreeable surprise to those present, and was an ample testimony of the skill and care shown by Mr. Wilmot Corfield and his helpers in classifying and arranging the stamps.

The albums of the "Georgian" period contained a large number of stamps in mint condition, and the collection is in an advanced stage of completion as regards range, most of the countries being represented by a relatively full series of all issues since the commencement of the present reign until shortly before the commencement of the present war.

Among the many special stamps which are worthy of note, attention may be called to those given by His Majesty the King, by the late Earl of Crawford and by the Government of India, and a large and valuable collection of South Australians contributed by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

The display also included two volumes of the Reprints of Portugal, presented by His Majesty the King (through the courtesy of King Manuel), known as the "King of Spain Reprints" (particulars of which appeared in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1910).

The collection is also rich in curiosities, photographs, and other items of a quasi-philatelic character.

The Secretary also produced a large "Forgeries" collection, but this was not shown on the present occasion.

At the close of the display the Chairman suggested that an early opportunity might be found for another display, as no doubt many of the members of the Society who had not been able to attend this meeting would be very glad to see it.

The proposal met with general approval, and several members present promised substantial donations of stamps to the collection, the success and steady progress of which would appear to be now fully assured.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick, Esq.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 22nd. Paper, "Barbados," Mr. C. A. Stephenson. Mr. C. A. Stephenson dealt in a most exhaustive way with the various issues and printings, and, as it was considered that it would be very useful to collectors in general, he was requested to allow it to be printed *in extenso*. His superb collection of the stamps of this colony and the artistic mounting of them elicited the commendation of everyone present.

November 12th. Discussion, "Formation of our Junior Section." Display, Stamps on Originals, Mr. A. P. Walker.

After a long and careful discussion on the formation of our Junior Section on the lines suggested at the recent Philatelic Congress, it was decided: That a Junior Section be formed. Members must be from 15 to 21 years of age. Subscription, 1s. 6d., from October 1st to September 30th; 1s., from January 1st to September 30th. References must be furnished. For the present members may attend all meetings of the Society.

An exchange packet will be circulated—exchange only—sheets to reach the Hon. Secretary by the 20th of each month. The packet will be sent out on the 28th. The first packet will go out on January 28th if sufficient sheets are received. The packets must be forwarded by registered post. They must not be kept longer than one clear day, and, of course, no stamp must be removed unless the space is initialled. Twelve covers and twenty-five blanks will be provided for 7d. Stamped addressed envelopes must be enclosed for return of sheets and replies.

There shall be no cash settlements, but in order to start the first month after joining, each member shall be credited with a balance of 5s. No member shall ever exceed this debit, and anyone retiring from the Society shall pay any debit balance less 50 per cent. in cash to the Society. Each month the packet shall be sent first to the one with the largest credit balance and so on in order.

Neither the Society nor any officer shall be responsible for debts of members or for any stamps or sheets lost in transit.

Mr. A. P. Walker afterwards gave a fine display of Stamps on Originals.

Messrs. Norris and Seeley were elected members of the Society.

Miss A. L. Perram and Messrs. B. B. Tilley, C. A. Stephenson, M. J. Schulte, and C. Nissen were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

A cordial vote of sympathy was ordered to be sent to Capt. R. W. S. Stanton, who had returned from the war seriously wounded.

Foreign and colonial collectors may join the Junior Section if they are between the ages mentioned. Special sheets will be sent to them.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Herts Philatelic Society was held in the Armada Room, Imperial Hotel, on Monday, December 14th, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), L. H. H. Harvey, Percy Ashley, Baron de Worms, W. T. Standen, Wilmot Corfield, J. J. Hoddinott, S. Chapman, A. Wallace McGregor, A. J. Sefi, E. Buhl, T. E. Sansom, T. G. Wayman, H. Wills, and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Señor Aguirre and Colonel C. Pereira were duly elected by ballot as ordinary members of the Society.

Señor Aguirre kindly presented, through Mr. Chapman, a copy of his work on *The Provisional Stamps of Campeche*, and was prepared to supply further copies at cost price (10s.) to any member who might require them.

The Rules and Regulations of the Society, as drawn up by the Revising Committee, were submitted to the meeting, and with certain alterations and modifications were finally adopted.

The Annual Meeting of the Session 1914-15 was fixed for January 19th, 1915, at *7.30 p.m.*, at the Armada Room, Imperial Hotel. It is hoped that this alteration in the hour of meeting (which is in the nature of an experiment) may meet with general approval.

The meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Hon. President: BARON DE WORMS, F.R.P.S.L.
President: SAMUEL DENISON. F.S.A.
Hon. Secretary: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L., 259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

* SEASON 1914-15.

SYLLABUS.

1914. Oct.	20.	"United States." Display by Frank Atkin (Sheffield).
Nov.	24.	"West Indies." Display by Mrs. Edith Field (London).
1915. Jan.	19.	"Great Britain (Mint)." Display by Arthur A. Haserick, F.R.P.S.L.
Feb.	2.	"Cape of Good Hope." Display by W. Martello Gray, F.R.P.S.L.
,,	16.	"Great Britain." Display by I. John Simons, F.R.P.S.L. (London).
Mar.	2.	"Early Australians." Display by J. R. Laing, F.R.P.S.L. (London).
,,	16.	"Pence Issues of Ceylon." Display by the Hon. President, Baron de Worms, F.R.P.S.L.
April	20.	"Hanover, etc." Display by W. J. Cochrane, F.R.P.S.L. (Sunderland).
May	4.	The Annual Meeting.

* We have only recently received this Syllabus.—ED.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

President: R. JAMES.
Hon. Secretary: J. H. M. SAVAGE, "Tarbock Lodge," Bebington Road, Rock Ferry.

AT the meeting of the above Society, held at St. George's Restaurant on 16th December, it was unanimously decided to devote the sum of £20 to help to alleviate the suffering caused by the war. Ten pounds to be given to the Liverpool Base Hospital to be established in France, and a further £10 to be devoted to some fund or funds at the discretion of the Committee.

Sheffield and Leeds Philatelic Societies.

INTERCHANGE of Visits.—Arrangements have been made as follows:—

Tuesday, March 16, Visit of Sheffield Philatelic Society to Leeds; Display of "Ceylon," by Baron de Worms.

Wednesday, March 17, Visit of Leeds Philatelic Society to Sheffield; Display of "Canada" or "Australia," by members.

It is hoped that a good number of Leeds members will accept the Sheffield invitation.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

AT the 354th Meeting, held on Friday, December 11th, the President in the chair, Mr. J. Steele Higgins, jun., provided an evening of exceptional interest with a display of his superb collection of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. In his accompanying notes he dealt fully with the decrees relating to the first issue of postage stamps, the competitive designs, and their methods of production from the engraving of the die to the finished plate, paper, gum, and perforations.

Amongst the rarities shown unused and in mint state were the following:—

1840. 1d., black, blocks of 4 and 6, strip of 5.
" 2d., blue, strips of 3 and 5.
1841. 1d., red, block of 4 on Dickinson paper.
" " " block of 68.
" " " " 12 from worn plate.
" " " double letter "O".
" 2d., blue, block of 9.
1854. 1d., red, Small Crown, perf. 14, die II, block of 4.
" 1d., red, Large Crown, perf. 16, on blue and on white paper.
" 1d., orange, on blue and on white paper.
" 1d., red, overprinted "O. U. S."
" 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14.
" " " Large Crown, perf. 16.
1864. 1d., red, plate numbers complete, including 80 corner blocks with plate and current numbers.
1½d., rosy mauve on blue paper.
2d., blue, plates 7 and 12, block of 4.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

FARTHING VICTORIAN STAMPS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

1st January, 1915.

A WEST Australian correspondent inquires in "*Notes and Queries*" of 19th December, 1914, concerning certain farthing stamps he used to purchase "in the eighties" at the Post Office (he does not say where). He states that they were used "in connection with newspapers," and "were simply miniature Victorian stamps—black printed or very dark red black, just like the penny stamp except for size," and goes on to say "all philatelic journals ignore the idea even that such farthing stamps were issued then."

Is anything known of such an issue having been made or contemplated?

Yours faithfully,

WILMOT CORFIELD.

27, Longton Grove,
Sydenham, S.E.

[We fancy that the "West Australian correspondent" must have been mixing up the *small halfpenny* stamp of 1870, which was not superseded till 1880.—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 15 and 16 December, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Denmark, 1863, rouletted, 16 sk., mauve, pair	2	2	0
Gambia, 1880, CC, 1s., deep green, pair	4	7	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, defective in one corner	6	10	0
St. Vincent, 1881, wmk. Star, 4d., bright blue, mint	3	12	6
New South Wales, Diadem, imperf., 1s., red, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, bright red	4	2	6
New Caledonia, 1876, hand-stamped, no value, grey-black, on newspaper	6	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on white	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL" 1885, 10s., blue on *bleuté*, "Specimen"	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, creased and thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown, pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, on piece	3	12	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	15	0
Barbados, 1852, 4d., brown-red, block of 9, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1861–70, rough perfs., 1d., blue, block of 30, mint	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., rose, block of 10, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., black, block of 6, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1873, large Star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 1866, no wmk., perf. 14–16, 1s., slate, block of 4, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1869, no wmk., perf. 11–12½, 1s., indigo, pair, mint	4	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1879, CC, 1d., green, block of 4, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1888, 4d. on 1s., crimson, strip of 5, mint	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., emerald on laid, vert. pair	3	10	0
Collections: 425, Great Britain, College stamps, £30; about 6000 in Senf's, £36; 4000 in Imperials	27	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 17 and 18 December, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Telegraphs, £5, gold, imperf.,* slight crease	3	3	0
Cyprus, 1882–6, Die I, ½ p., emerald-green, dated postmark	2	2	0
Gibraltar, 1906, multiple wmk., 6d., dull purple, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Elobey, Annobon, etc., 1906, 50 c., on 4 c., pale red, hor. strip of 3, centre stamp error, value omitted, mint, S. G., 48 and 53	4	7	6
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf., hor. pair, severed and rejoined	20	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf., defective one corner	3	3	0
Siam, 1899, rejected type, 1 att, green, block of 9, *used*	2	6	0
Federated Malay States, 1st issue, $5, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1900, single wmk., $25, mint, £2 10s., £3 7s. 6d., &	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1885–96, 6d., brown-purple on blued, mint, pane of 20	3	3	0
Ditto, 1897, 2½d. on 1s., dull purple, block of 4, types a (2), c. and d	2	15	0
Transvaal, 1877, 1d., brick-red, S. G., 157, hor. pair, one without stop after "Transvaal"	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet,* but torn	5	15	0
Barbados, 1st issue, blued paper, 1d., blue, block of 9, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1858, 1s., black, imperf., hor. pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1873, Star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, block of 4, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion, imperf., block of 4, mint	3	7	6
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, pearl in heart, rouletted three sides	4	12	6
St. Vincent, 1863–6, perf. 11 × 12½, 1d., rose-red, block of 16, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1866, compound perfs., 1s., slate-grey, hor. strip of 3, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo, hor. strip of 3, mint	7	12	6
Ditto, 1877, compound perfs., 1s., vermilion,* with gum	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, defect in one corner	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., emerald-green, no whip variety, used on entire with a 2d., laureated	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, vertical pair on piece	2	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 10 and 11 December, 1914.

Barbados, 1861–70, 6d., orange-vermilion, strip of 3, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1873, large Star, clean-cut, 1s., black, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Perkins Bacon and Co.'s proofs in black of the ½d., 3d., 4d., 1s. and 5s.	4	0	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rupees, inverted surcharge, mint	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, blocks of 4 £3 7s. 6d. &	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1855, on white, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep brick-red, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	6	6	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, worn plate, block of 6	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 3, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, 2 blocks of 6, mint, each	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 12, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, pair,* crease	4	15	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 18, No. 15 missing	12	10	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903, 20 rupees, grey and stone, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rupees, red-brown and grey, mint	4	16	0
Ditto, 1904, 20 rs. grey and stone ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rs., grey and red-brown*	4	4	0
Gambia, 1874, CC, imperf., 6d., deep blue, mint pair	7	0	0
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, mint, set of 8	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1903, CA, £1, purple on red, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1907–11, 8s., purple and green, ditto	2	4	0
Gold Coast, 1889, one penny on 6d., orange, block of 4, ditto	2	12	6
Great Britain, Anchor on white, £5, orange	2	17	6
Ditto, "I.R OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine*	2	15	0
Lagos, 1904, CA, 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	2	0
Mauritius, Dec., 1859, 1d., vermilion	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, hor. pair	8	10	0
Natal, 1902, £10, green and orange	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose, Plate I, vert. pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on greyish, Plate II, vert. pair	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. pair, one stamp no trees	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate II, Hill unshaded	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate I, £2 &	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate II, early	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate V, pick and shovel omitted	4	5	0
Niger Coast, Half Penny on 2½d., a mint block of nine containing six of Gibbons 11, two of Gibbons 17, but reading vertically and the centre stamp unsurcharged	16	10	0
Ditto, Half Penny on 2d., S.G. No. 22, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on 2½d., S.G. No. 28, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1s. on 2d., S.G. No. 31, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1894, ½d. in red on half 1d., pale blue, on piece	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, one half penny on 2½d., blue, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, another pair, one the error "O.I.E.," mint.	4	0	0
Nyassaland, 1896, £25, green, "Specimen," mint	3	10	0
Papua, 1901, thin paper, 2s. 6d., black and brown, mint	2	12	6
Seychelles, Jan., 1893, 12 c., inverted, on 16 c., mint	3	0	0
Sudan, Army Official, 1 millieme, variety "Army" inverted horizontally, mint.	4	0	0
Ditto, Army Service, 2 mils., green and brown, a mint pair, upper stamp without "Army" surcharge	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 mils., scarlet and black, variety surcharge double, one inverted, pair, on piece	10	0	0
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone*	2	6	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 4, mint	2	12	6

Sale of 7 and 8 January, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Antigua, 1884, 1s., mauve, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, mint	4	5	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Aug., 1888, 5s., green and black, mint	5	5	0
British Honduras, C C, 14, 50 c. on 1s., grey, S.G. 30, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1891, 6 in red, inverted, on 10 c., used with another stamp, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 1899, "Bevenue" error 10 c., mint	3	3	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., surcharge, inverted, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, O.H.M.S. King, single, C A, 1 r., green, mint	2	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., green, pair, mint	3	3	0
Cayman Islands, Feb., 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, July, 1908, 1d. on 4d., mint	4	2	6
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	5	5	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, ditto	2	4	0
Gambia, April, 1906, Half Penny on 2s. 6d., block of 4, mint, showing the two spacing varieties	2	8	0
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, 1s., bistre, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, Dec., 1886, set of 7, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, the error, value omitted, carmine, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, purple on red, mint	3	15	0
India, 1854, ½ a., deep blue, corner block of 8, showing retouched chignon*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 12*	4	7	6
Malta, 1860, on blued, ½d., buff, on piece	2	8	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on blue, early	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red on blue, medium	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early, small margins	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, late, medium	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	6	0	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 1d., vermilion	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., slate-blue	2	2	0
Nevis, 6d., litho, mint	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, on piece	2	8	0
Newfoundland, 6d., deep orange	3	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½d., in red on half 1d., blue, on piece	2	2	0
Ditto, August, 1894, ½d., in blue on half 1d., red, ditto	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	6	0	0
Nyassaland, 1895, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, March, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue*	2	0	0
Rhodesia, April, 1896, One Penny on 4s., mint	2	2	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, C A, 1s., orange, mint	2	15	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, perf. 11–12, 1d., rose-red, block of 14, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 1882–4, C A, 14, 4d., bright blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, C A, 12, 4d., blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1890, 2½d. on 4d., brown, no fraction bar, mint	2	2	0
Seychelles, August, 1896, 36 c. on 45 c., mint, pane of 60, all varieties	4	10	0
Ditto, 1901, 6 c. on 8 c., surcharge inverted, on piece	4	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., strip of 4, Types A, C, D, and E, mint	2	2	0
Sungei Ujong, 1891, Two c. on 24 c., block of 4, showing S.G. 56 (2) and 57 (2) mint	3	10	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn, *used* postally	4	4	0
Ditto, another copy with violet cancellation	2	10	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone*	3	17	6
Trinidad, litho., 1d., deep blue, earliest state, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., blue, early, on piece	4	12	6
Ditto, 1856, 1d., dull blue, early	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull blue, worn plate	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., slate-blue, late state	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., slate-blue, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dark slate blue, ditto, slight defect	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, block of 9, mint	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, block of 4, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., indigo, imperf., block of 4, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1863, no wmk., perf. 12½, 1d., red, block of 6, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1864, CC, 1s., violet, strip of 3, mint	3	7	6
Zanzibar, 1 a., carmine-rose, double surcharge, S.G. No. 155, mint	3	17	6
Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine	2	0	0
Ditto, 1894, £1, purple on red, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, black on red, *used*	6	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. FEBRUARY, 1915. No. 278.

Egypt.

WAR'S gloomy atmosphere is but rarely pierced by rays of light, but alike in climate and—up to the present—in position and future aspects the campaign in Egypt compares very favourably and even brilliantly with the fierce contests in the Western and Eastern battlefields of Europe. This pleasing difference is well borne out by the letter of an Egyptian correspondent to the last number of the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, viz.: "Postage stamp business is excellent here. We are doing enormous business, thanks to the troops of Australia and New Zealand who are here, and among whom are many collectors. We have in Cairo nearly 100,000 of these brave soldiers (we hope our friend's estimate is not too sanguine); although always eager to go to the front, they beguile their leisure in Cairo by visiting the stamp merchants, who sell them everything that they possess, and have never had such a good time." This is quite a bright and sparkling little picture, as everyone seems happy and satisfied—time alone can show who has got the best of the bargain, although we already "hae our douts!"

Following the precedent of the Boer War, it is probable that the soldiers have purchased large quantities of all varieties of the current Egyptian and Soudan issues and as much as they could find of the obsolete issues. The question as to how far these collectors and speculators—for it is idle to deny that the latter feature is always strongly present under these abnormal conditions—will eventually profit by their purchases. In the case of the Orange River Colony and the Mafeking issues it eventuated very badly for the early purchasers, and the only real gainers were those who wisely bought and sold without holding. The guiding principle of the children's card game of "Old Maid," which is to leave one player at the last with the undesirable remnant, is very largely prevalent in financial Philately—some people pass on, others hold on and "get left" with the discredited "Old Maid."

With praiseworthy up-to-date perspicuity Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have just published another of the well-known Melville Handbooks, this time upon the stamps of Egypt,* which will assuredly find a numerous circle of readers. Mr. Melville's practised pen has, with the aid of well-known philatelists, to whom he acknowledges their due, succeeded in producing a concise, practical, and well-illustrated guide for the collector who may contemplate taking up these Egyptian issues. Accompanying this booklet is a circular-letter entitled "The Egyptian Stamp Boom," issued by the publishers, appropriately calling attention to the historical and philatelic attractions of the Egyptian issues and containing the following statement: "One of the most curious effects of the change in the political status of Egypt has been to create an increased demand for Egyptian stamps among collectors, and incidentally to raise their value appreciably on the philatelic market. Many thousands of collectors who confine their collections to the stamps of the British Empire are now confronted with the task of getting together the older issues of an important new addition to our dominions."

Without the slightest wish to any way decrease the ardour and number of new converts who may follow Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' enterprise in this matter, we venture to think that the question raised in the concluding sentence is one that calls for thorough consideration at the hands of all sections of Philately. Are the collectors of the British Empire stamps really "confronted" with the task of getting together the older issues of this new "Colony"? Are all the stamps of Egypt to go into Part I. of the Catalogue? We are assuming the permanency of our holding of Egypt; but there can be but one issue of the struggle in this part of the world—despite the temporary invasion by the four Turks, who swam the Canal! In the case of the Egyptian stamps there is a clear line of cleavage, commencing with the present pictorial issue issued on January 8th, 1914, which for the first time has the inscription in English, and will apparently not require any change consequent on our permanent occupation of the country. From now it appears certain that Egypt will be a British possession; but there may be very many collectors who will be satisfied to take only the stamps in use during the war—and after.

The inclusion of all these numerous Egyptian issues in the British section of the Catalogue may only tend to increase the difficulties and damp the enthusiasm of that numerous class of collectors of the future who will attempt to make some sort of representative collection of the British Empire issues. This question is, of course, not confined to the stamps of Egypt—there are others! For example, take the case of Transvaal as affecting the classes of collectors we have just referred to. Can it be conceived that whether they follow the lines of an Imperial Sectional Album or their own sweet fancy on blank pages, anything more disconcerting and discouraging could possibly be dangled before the eyes of such collectors than the prolix and intricate lists of the pre-V.R. (and subsequent) varieties and the meaningless and most dubious vagaries of the Pietersburg "stamps"? To encourage the general collector of British Imperial issues—or even the limited

* *Egypt*, by Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society. 1815. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

specialist—we are absolutely convinced that a vigorous excision is here required of unhealthy varieties. In the case of the Orange River Colony there are also a number of pre-Colonial issues which might well meet with similar treatment. The question will also have to be met as regards the late German Colonies—if we think them worth keeping! Is the all-British philatelist to take all the past rubbish of these trumpery Colonies, largely issued and manipulated in order that the Berlin National Philatelic Collection could be "fed up"?

It is palpable that the time has come when a decision must be arrived at as to the status of all stamps issued previous to a British occupancy. In standard books of reference, as in *British Africa*, it may be necessary to include everything relating to a country—though clearly marking the dividing line—but the position is altogether different when these issues are paraded with a view to sale. In the interest of those who have to sell, it is gravely to be considered how far it is wise to overload the British section of stamp collecting—which is increasing of itself at an alarming rate. It might, perhaps, be advisable to publish all pre-British colonial issues in an appendix thereto, which would at least give collectors an option as to how far their researches should extend. This would involve in such publications as the Sectional Album additional and not necessarily inclusive sheets for these "pre-Colonial" issues. The whole question is important; it is one also bristling with difficulties, hence we can confidently commend it to the notice of Philatelic Societies who may be desirous of mental *pabulum* during the ensuing months.

The "Pence" Issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

By E. D. BACON.

A LITTLE over twenty years ago I gave in the *London Philatelist* a complete list of the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the colony of Newfoundland. For a long time past, thanks to the kindness of my friend, Mr. J. D. Heath, I have had in my possession the numbers of the stamps printed by that firm for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively, but what leisure I have had has been so fully occupied with other philatelic work that I have been unable to arrange the matter for publication until now.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The stamps for this colony were ordered from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. by Mr. Trelawney W. Saunders, publisher and stationer, of 6 Charing Cross, London. The plate of the Three Pence was finished on June 26th, 1851, that of the Six Pence on June 30th, and that of the One Shilling on

July 7th, the same year. The sheets of the three values each contained 160 stamps arranged in sixteen horizontal rows of ten, and plate proofs exist of all three values in black on soft white card. The numbers of stamps sent to the colony were as follows :—

1851.		
August 6	10,080	3d., scarlet.
„	5,120	6d., yellow.
„	5,120	1 sh., pink.
October 22	2,500	3d., scarlet.
„	618	6d., yellow.
„	312	1 sh., pink.

Both these consignments were forwarded on the dates mentioned to the Honourable Joseph Howe, Colonial Secretary, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. The colours of the stamps given in the list are those that are entered in the printers' books. It will be noticed that the colour of the One Shilling is in each case given as "pink." No doubt the colour has been largely affected by the blue nature of the paper on which the stamps are printed. Moreover, the colour was subject to damp and was apt to run, and I have seen specimens that are of a decided pinkish hue. Still for all that, I fancy any collector who had specimens of the One Shilling value before him would hesitate to describe the colour simply as "pink," and I think myself that the best designation for the stamp is "dull mauve-pink," of which there are several shades due to subsequent alterations. It is a curious colour, differing from that of every other stamp I can call to mind, and deserves, therefore, to be dignified with a distinct term. The following list of quotations shows the great difference of opinion that exists amongst philatelists as regards the colour of this stamp: Major E. B. Evans in *A Catalogue for Collectors*, London, 1882, "bright violet"; in *The Philatelic Catalogue*, St. Louis, Mo., 1891, "violet"; Stanley Gibbons *Catalogue*, "mauve"; Mr. Donald A. King in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of January, 1895, "purple," "reddish purple"; P. Kohl's *Neuer Normal-Katalog*, 1914, "violett"; J. B. Moens' *Catalogue*, 1892, "violet," "mauve-lilas"; the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton in *The Stamp Collector's Handbook*, 1878, "violet"; the Philatelic Society, London, in *The Postage Stamps . . . of the North American Colonies of Great Britain*, 1889, "lilac-mauve," "violet"; Gebrüder Senf's *Katalog*, "rotlila," "violett"; the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., *A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, "violet," "mauve"; La Société Française de Timbrologie, *Catalogue Officiel*, "violet," "violet terne."

The "pence" stamps were in use in New Brunswick for nearly nine years, and the small numbers show what little demand there was in the colony for postage stamps from 1851 to 1860. The late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, in *The Stamp Collector's Handbook* of 1874 and 1878, tells a story of a dealer who sent money for some of the unused remainders of the One Shilling value, but, to his disgust, he received the stamps obliterated by fine

impressions of the postmark. This happened about the year 1862. This incident has been entirely forgotten, and collectors of the present day will be surprised to learn that there are obliterated specimens of the One Shilling that never did postal duty.

NOVA SCOTIA.

As in the case of New Brunswick, the first stamps for Nova Scotia were ordered from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. by Mr. Trelawney W. Saunders. The design was the same except for the change of name and the substitution of the Mayflower for one of the Roses, the former being the heraldic emblem of Nova Scotia. The plate of the Three Pence was finished on July 11th, 1851, that of the Six Pence on July 17th, and that of the One Shilling on July 18th following. The sheets of the three values each contained 160 stamps in sixteen horizontal rows of ten, and plate proofs are known of all three values in black on soft white card, Early in 1853 Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were asked by Messrs. Saunders and Stanford, the successors of Mr. Trelawney W. Saunders, to provide stamps of the value of One Penny. Various modifications were made in the design for this stamp, and the head of Queen Victoria was inserted in the centre. The plate of this value contained 120 stamps in twelve horizontal rows of ten, and as for the three other values, plate proofs in black on soft white card are found. Similar proofs in black on soft white paper are also known of this value. The numbers of stamps sent to the colony were as follows :—

1851.		
August 6	10,080	3d., blue.
„	5,120	6d., green.
„	5,120	1 sh., purple.
October 22	5,000	3d., blue.
„	1,236	6d., green.
„	312	1 sh., purple.
1853.		
April 25.	600,000	1d.
1857.		
July 21	1,600,000	3d., blue.
„	400,000	6d., green.
„	200,000	1 sh., Policy.

The first three lots were forwarded on the dates mentioned direct by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to the Honourable Joseph Howe, Colonial Secretary, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The last lot was delivered on July 28th, 1857, to Mr. Edward Stanford, the successor of Messrs. Saunders and Stanford, at 6 Charing Cross, London. The colours are those named in the printers' books. That of the One Penny was omitted, but we know from specimens of the stamp that this value was printed in red-brown. It will be noticed that the first two lots of the One Shilling are called "purple" and not "pink" as in the case of the corresponding value

of New Brunswick. The last lot is said to be "Policy," meaning that the colour was the same as that used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the Great Britain "Life Policy" fiscal stamps of October, 1853.

There is as much diversity of opinion amongst philatelic writers over the colours of the One Shilling stamp as in the case of the corresponding value of New Brunswick. The authorities and works I have quoted under the latter colony give the following colours for the Nova Scotia One Shilling: Major E. B. Evans, "violet," "rosy lilac," and "violet," "mauve"; Stanley Gibbons, "purple," "mauve"; Mr. Donald A. King, "violet," "cold violet," "mauve," "very dark mauve,"; P. Kohl, "bläul'lila"; J. B. Moens, "violet," "mauve," "ardoise"; the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, "violet," rosy lilac"; the Philatelic Society, London, "lilac-mauve," "dull violet"; Gebrüder Senf, "d'violett," "d'lila"; the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., "violet," "mauve"; La Société Française de Timbrologie, "lilas," "violet."

There is no doubt that the stamps of August and October, 1851, consisted of one colour, while those of July, 1857, were of an entirely different colour. It is equally certain that the former are those designated "violet" and "cold violet" by the writers I have quoted; and I think that the latter is the most appropriate name for these stamps. The consignment of July, 1857, is said by the printers to have been of the same colour as the Life Policy stamps of Great Britain. These fiscal stamps are what I should call "dull rose-lake" in colour, and I have not found any specimens that can be said to correspond exactly with the Nova Scotia stamps. But, like the New Brunswick One Shilling value, the colour of these Nova Scotia stamps was affected by damp and was easily changed, added to which the blue paper on which the stamps are printed alters the appearance of the colour considerably. I think that "lake" entered largely into the composition of the colour, and that "purple" is the best name for the stamps, but there are many shades, chiefly due to alterations that have taken place since the stamps were printed. Of the two distinct colours of the Six Pence—yellow-green and dark green —the former is the earliest, as the latter stamps come from the consignment of 1857.

When the stamps were superseded in 1860 by the series in "cents" currency there were large numbers of all four values left on hand. These were subsequently destroyed. The late Mr. E. L. Pemberton relates the same story, as I have given under New Brunswick, of a dealer who sent money for some of the unused remainders of the One Shilling value, and who received the stamps obliterated by fine impressions of the postmark. So, like New Brunswick, there are obliterated specimens of Nova Scotia One Shilling stamps that were never postally used.

The "Pence Issues" of Ceylon printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

By E. D. BACON.

IT frequently happens when an article appears on a philatelic subject of a more intricate nature than usual that fresh evidence is immediately forthcoming to upset some of the views expressed by the writer. This is so in the case of my article on Ceylon stamps published in the last number.

Mr. R. B. Yardley has sent me a used specimen of the Trinidad One Shilling stamp watermarked Crown "CC," perforated 12½, which is on a small blue entire envelope addressed to "Pulo Penang." The stamp is mauve in colour, and the envelope bears the three postmarks "Paid at Trindad," "Trinidad Jy. 23, 1863," "London Au. 14, 63." The envelope is also franked by three other stamps—a One Penny, Four Pence, and Six Pence, all of which are on the thick unwatermarked paper with the perforation 11½, 12. All four stamps have the obliteration with a numeral "1" in the centre, and the envelope is marked on the face in red pencil "1/10," which means that this sum had to be paid by the Trinidad Post Office to the General Post Office, London, while the remaining one penny was retained by the colony. This One Shilling stamp antedates the supposed use of the perforation 12½ by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. by several months, as a reference to my article (page 6) shows that the earliest date I could give for the introduction of this perforation was "the end of 1863."

The dividing up of the list of stamps into the three sets (*a*) on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13; (*b*) on paper watermarked Crown "CC," perforated 13; (*c*) on paper watermarked Crown "CC," perforated 12½, was based necessarily on the dates when the Crown "CC" paper first came into use, and on the introduction of the perforation 12½. It will be seen how important this fresh piece of evidence, furnished by Mr. Yardley, is regarding the latter point. For if Messrs. De La Rue and Co. used the perforation 12½ for Trinidad stamps, which must have been printed at the latest in June, 1863, then it appears that the 15,840 Six Pence and 6720 Nine Pence Ceylon stamps invoiced on July 15th, 1863, and the 16,320 Six Pence of September 30th that year, bore the perforation 12 and not 13, as I concluded. If this was so, then these numbers must be added to the Crown "CC" stamps perforated 12½, and the dates of issue I gave for these two values will require alteration. But this is not all, for on the same assumption the 14,640 Six Pence and 6720 Nine Pence invoiced on April 17th, 1863, must have consisted of the stamps watermarked Crown "CC," perforated 13, which is a record date for the introduction of the watermarked paper. This again puts back the date of issue of these two stamps to probably June, 1863, and reduces the numbers of the unwatermarked stamps of the Six Pence and Nine Pence values perforated 13 to 39,360 and 6720 respectively.

The date of use of the Trinidad stamp is not absolutely conclusive that the Ceylon consignments of July and September, 1863, were perforated 12½, as it is possible these stamps were perforated 13 earlier, in readiness to forward to the island. There is, however, no evidence to show that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. resorted to the custom of preparing stamps in advance, as we know Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were in the habit of doing. At the same time nothing but postmarked specimens of the Ceylon Six Pence and Nine Pence perforated 12½, the former dated some time in 1863 or the latter with a date previous to June, 1868, will finally settle the question.

Mr. Yardley has also sent me a specimen of the Two Pence yellow-green stamp, watermarked Crown "CC," perforated 12½, that belongs to Mr. S. J. Anderson. This specimen has written on it in black ink "L. & L."—— "3/30/65," in two lines reading upwards, which stands, no doubt, for the initials of a business firm and the date, presumably March 30, 1865, when it was used. The stamp also bears the usual postal obliteration. From the date on this specimen it appears that the "yellow-green" stamps must have been the lot of 6384 invoiced on November 30th, 1864, and not, as I previously thought, the consignment of 6000 invoiced on November 29th, 1865. The date of issue of this variety probably, therefore, took place in January, 1865.

"The 'Franchise Militaire' Post Cards of France."

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

(*Continued from page* 15.)

MODEL A[1] for the use of "the troops on active service."

Cards in this Model were issued after Japan had joined the Allies.*

On the front, to the upper left, occupying about two-thirds of the length, is the following :—

CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMEES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
CARTE EN FRANCHISE.

(First and third line in black, second in red.)

Underneath, occupying about one-third of the card and reading upwards, is printed :—

Imp. Nat.—Modèle A[1] pour les troupes en opérations.

EXPÉDITEUR.

Nom et prénoms.... .....
Grade .....
Régiment ou Service .....
Compagnie, Escadron, Bataillon, Section, etc. .....
Secteur postal n°.....
(Les indications ci-dessus sont à reproduire dans **l'adresse de la réponse.**)

Translation :—

(The particulars given must be repeated in **the address of the reply.**)

The remaining part contains space for the address in a similar arrange-

* I am indebted to our member, Captain A. S. Bates, for a copy of this type.

ment to that in the previously described Model A, with a cluster of seven flags in the right upper corner. The flags turning to the left are: the Union Jack, the (white, blue, and red) Russian flag (showing next to the staff on a yellow ground, superimposed on the white and blue stripes, the Russian double eagle in black), and a part of the Serbian flag. The flags turning to the right are the French, Belgian, and Serbian. Between the two triple groups is the Japanese flag, of which about a third only, that next the staff, appears. The flags are loosely bound together by a yellow ribbon. The French, Russian, British, and Japanese yellow staff-tips in this variety are more elaborate, and carry a yellow band ending in a sort of tassel. The Belgian and Serbian flags have no staff-tips visible, and only six staffs are traceable in the lower part of the design. On the right side under the Serbian flag is the engraver's name in small letters reading STERN / GRAVEUR (in two lines). The inscription on the back corresponds with that of the cards in Model A.

Model A^{bis} for the use of the soldiers and marines.

The issue of these cards is announced and fully described in a Service Order, dated 1st November, 1914.

The front part is similar to the first variety of Model A, whereas the back contains a print similar to that on the official English cards and reading as follows:—

Cette carte doit être remise au vaguemestre. RIEN ne doit y être ajouté, excepté la date et la signature de l'expéditeur; les phrases inutiles peuvent etre biffées. Si quelque chose y était ajouté, cette carte ne serait pas transmise.

Je vais bien.

Je suis à l'hopital { blessé / malade } { et suis en voie de guérison. / et j'espère être bientot rétabli.

J'ai reçu votre { lettre. / télégramme. / paquet.

J'ai n'ai reçu aucune nouvelle de vous { dernièrement. / depuis lontemps.

Lettre suit à la première occasion.

Date (sans indication d'origine).....

Signature (seulement):

Translation:—

This card must be handed over to the Sergeant-Major. NOTHING is to be added except the date and signature of the sender. Unnecessary remarks may be erased. If anything else is added, this post card will not be forwarded.

I am quite well.

I am in hospital { sick / wounded } and I am going on well.

I have received your { letter. / telegram. / parcel.

I have not received any news from you { lately. / for a long time.

Letter follows at first opportunity.

Date (without name of place)* .....

Signature (only):

* This rule does not seem to be rigorously enforced, as I have seen several cards giving the name of the place.

Model B for the correspondence to the soldiers and marines at the front.

The clustered flags are in the centre at the top, but the name of the engraver is not given. In the right-hand top corner is a black circle (diameter area 26 mm.) for the reception of the postmark. Underneath the circle appear the words :—

CARTE-POSTALE
EN FRANCHISE

in two lines in black.

On the left of the flags is printed in black :—

CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMÉES
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Underneath reading at a right angle to the address—

NOM et ADRESSE de l'EXPÉDITEUR

and three lines, two single lines and a double one. On the right-hand side of the double line there follows a column, reading :—

INDICATIONS *
à porter
dans
l'adresse

Régiment.
Bataillon.
Escadron.
Compagnie.
Batterie.
Section.

État-Major.
Quart^{er} gén^{al}
Service.

Underneath the space for the address of the sender and the "Indications" columns is another inscription :—

NOTA.—Pour la destination consulter l'affiche apposée dans les Bureaux de poste et dans les Mairies.

Translation : NOTE.—For the place of destination vide posters at the Post Offices and Town Halls. †

The remaining two-third parts of the front are reserved for the address in three lines with an initial M. In the lower right-hand corner of the first issue is printed—

Mod B déposé.
* D

and in the later (upon which the blue of the flags is in a deeper tint than that of the previously issued cards) :—

Mod B déposé
Réproduction interdite * C

* Translation : Particulars to be stated in the address.

† These instructions are issued by the Military Authorities, and are liable to be changed from time to time.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of March 18th, 1915, there will be a Display of the Stamps of Greece, 1901–6, with notes, by Mr. Dunbar Heath.

Mr. Dunbar Heath will kindly display some fifty sheets in connection with his notes, including original sketches, die and plate proofs, etc., being the work of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. He will be enabled to explain to the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society many points in connection with the production of these stamps, and, we are convinced, will provide a most interesting and highly appreciated evening's entertainment.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, March 18th, 1915. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, March* 16*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1915 become due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

THE SAFETY OF THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

THERE is general uneasiness as to the safety of our national treasures. We, a transformed nation, are up against the master criminals of this or any past age, and in many directions wise precautions are being taken in no needlessly alarmist mood to safeguard priceless and irreplaceable things. Much has been done by way of affording protection to pictures, etc., of the Wallace Collection and the National, and the National Portrait and the Tate Galleries, though at the British Museum even the Parthenon Marbles have until very recently been left to take their chance, and only a few minor exhibits have been disturbed. At Kensington the Raphael Cartoons are boarded up; the sculptures of the Albert Memorial have been similarly treated, and elsewhere the authorities are becoming practically alive to very real dangers menacing the art world of England's more precious possessions. We, as philatelists, are chiefly concerned with the Tapling Collection at Bloomsbury, the one great outstanding tangible asset of the English philatelic world. A note of warning in these pages will surely not be taken amiss, the more so as under the terms of the Tapling bequest the Royal Philatelic Society enjoys certain privileges in connection with its custody. The slides of the cabinets are all readily detachable. The whole collection is easily portable, and once packed in a single small removal-van for conveyance might be taken to some secret place of safety at little cost and without the least risk of damage to the stamps.

The enemy is out, preferably for loot, or, failing loot, for destruction. The collection, regarded merely as an affair of bulk, is perhaps as representa-

tive of as much national wealth as is anything in London of the same size and weight. Its loss to the world would be an incalculable misfortune. Every law of God and man is being outraged by scientific savages lost to all sense of right and wrong. The danger is no imaginary one; its avoidance would be a simple matter capable of the easiest accomplishment.

WHY NOT A CATALOGUE AND "LALLIER" FOR THE NEW GENERALIST?

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

CATALOGUES come and catalogues go and yet, to my mind, there is ample room for another planned on a principle likely to render it very attractive to the general collector.

The world made a new start, for better or worse, on 4th August; I should like to see a priced catalogue published, not in place of but as supplementary to the best existing catalogues, starting with the stamps of the world in issue on that date, and to be republished annually with each year's additions concurrently with the larger annual ever-growing works. There would be some difficulty about the start. No hard-and-fast line could be drawn as regards the date of commencement, because this would naturally vary in accordance with the circumstances of each stamp-issuing country. In the case of some of the British Colonies white backs and coloured backs would all be included, notwithstanding the fact that some had ceased to be in issue on 4th August. In the case of India both types of the Georgian $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas would appear. In that of the United States all the Washington and Franklin stamps of the current type, even though the earliest are some years old, might come in. Portugal and Portuguese colonies would be represented by issues of the new permanent type only, recent manipulated obsolete stamps being disregarded. All the "Alberts" of Belgium would be included, and so on, in almost every country, a little give-and-take would have to be indulged in before settling the jumping-off point.

But the resultant catalogue would undoubtedly lend a magnificent impetus to a sadly needed movement for the launch of a new epoch in general collecting. Swung free of all past entanglements, the generalist of the future would go straight on from a clearly defined historic point in world Philately. To the young collector it would come as a real godsend. The larger catalogue baffles him. The new one of only living stamps and stamps yet to be would bring him into the fold of the general collector as one able from the first to keep pace with his hobby, and there would be, from the start off, plenty of material for him to work upon.

An album, bound or unbound, for all the world of 1914 and subsequent stamps would provide the joy his father of to-day experienced in the 'sixties and 'seventies of last century. It might be called "The New Lallier."

If this idea could be made to materialize I feel sure it would justify itself as both a philatelic and commercial success; but each edition of catalogue and album would have to be in all respects as soundly scientific in its details as that of the best of catalogues and albums now appearing. Old or young, the new generalist would refuse to be put off with a superficial catalogue-price list, or with a toy album made to sell.

NEW ZEALAND SERRATED PERFORATIONS.

WE have received communications of philatelic import as regards these very interesting pre-official perforations as to which the last word has, by no means, as yet been said.

Under date of January 21 Messrs. Stanley Gibbons kindly wrote us:—

"As the issue of New Zealand stamps on the no wmk. paper and serrated 16 are so very scarce, either on original envelope or dated, it may be of interest to put on record that we have just purchased a perfect copy of a 6d. full rich brown (but not chestnut) on entire envelope postmarked "15" in the usual diamond of bars on the stamp, and on the back of the envelope "Nelson Jn. 12. 1862.""

The specimen in question is, of course, of the issue on the thick unwatermarked local paper catalogued as issued 1857. (In the *History of New Zealand Stamps* this is given as 1856, but we think that the former date is the more likely.) It is noticeable that the date of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' most interesting specimen is Jan. 12, 1862, i.e. only a very few weeks before the commencement of the New Zealand Government printing of stamps, and it is our impression that, were it possible to get a number of dated copies of the unofficial perforations of these issues, they would all be found to range between 1860 and the end of 1862, when the perforation emanating from Dunedin was being brought into use.

The figure "15" in conjunction with "Nelson" on the cover in question further corroborates the investigations of previous writers as to the correct allocation of this town-number. The *History of New Zealand Stamps* (p. 12) states that besides this the only known ascertained town-numbers are "1" "Auckland," "11" "Napier," and "17" "Christchurch." A very large proportion of all these known pre-official perforations are postmarked "1" or "15" (within bars), and tend to show that their largest use was in the comparatively larger centres of population in the cities. We have been endeavouring to procure a list of these former town numbers, but from the tenour of the correspondence thereby evolved, there seems but little likelihood of its being secured. In default thereof it is most obviously useful that collectors should gradually build up a record from their own stamps, and with that view we have been accumulating evidence.

Our second communication is from that indefatigable philatelist, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, who, under date of December 28, 1914, wrote us as follows:—

"You may recall that in 1911 I sent you a copy of the New Zealand, first type, one shilling, watermarked Star, with the serrated perforations. You were good enough to write me that it was the first copy of the kind that you had seen. This copy owned by me led to the stamp being listed in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, where it appears as No. 81 in their list. I have been hearing for some time that there was another copy in New Zealand which had been discovered there after my previous discovery had been noted in the philatelic press. I have just recently received this second copy and have added it to my collection. It is a finer specimen than the first one I had, and I esteem it as a very desirable acquisition. I thought you would like to know about this. I have corresponded with a great many collectors of New Zealand stamps, and I have never heard of any copies other than the two which I now have. Would you be good enough to let me know whether you know of any specimens that have come to light, and greatly oblige."

In reply to our correspondent's concluding enquiry, we may state that we have no knowledge of any copies of this variety other than Mr. Pack's two specimens, on the acquisition of which he is to be congratulated. His first copy was referred to in this journal as being undoubtedly genuine, and there should be little doubt that the second specimen is on all fours with its companion. These Star watermark unofficial perforations could but have had but an ephemeral existence, seeing that they were first printed on that paper by the New Zealand Government in February, 1862,* and were followed, as previously noted, by the practically official Dunedin perforation at the end of that year, and doubtless very soon after by the regular Government perforation gauging 12½. The scarcity of these unofficial perforations on the Star watermark paper—other than the 6d. with the *smaller* serrated perforation—can be only appreciated by those who have endeavoured to make a census of the known existing copies. Of several varieties of the "serrated" and "pin-perforations" on Star watermarked paper only either one copy or two are known. Now that attention has been called to them, others will probably be found; but they could but have been scantily used and will always be of great rarity.

WAR STAMP EXHIBITION.

WE have pleasure in giving publicity to the following announcement:

Mr. Fred J. Melville is organizing an exhibition of war stamps, which promises to prove of exceptional interest. The exhibits will include some important collections of the war stamps, field post cards, war cancellations, etc., connected with the present war. The exhibits are based upon Mr. Melville's own collection, but several important collections of special interest have been promised on loan. The exhibition will be open daily (except Sundays) from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. throughout March. An ideally central site has been selected in the Florence Galleries, 56 Rupert Street, Piccadilly Circus, W., two minutes from the Piccadilly and Leicester Square stations on the tube. An orchestra will play daily from 4 o'clock, and teas will be served in the Quirinal Room adjoining the main exhibition room. Collectors having suitable items for exhibition are invited to offer them on loan, but as the space available is now nearly all taken up early notice is desirable; no charge is made for the exhibits.

Admission will be free by ticket. A supply of complimentary tickets will be sent to any stamp dealer, collector, society secretary, schoolmaster, or others desiring to have same. Applicants for complimentary tickets are desired to send stamped and self-addressed envelope for same. The expenses of the exhibition will be met chiefly by Mr. Melville's publications, but collectors desiring to contribute small sums towards the expenses will be interested in an arrangement by which a souvenir *season* ticket (admitting the holder at all times when the exhibition is open) will be presented to every donor of a shilling or upwards. All communications prior to opening day (March 1) should be addressed to Mr. Fred J. Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W. (Telephone: Brixton 2022); from March 1 onwards they may be addressed to the exhibition at 56 Rupert Street, W.

* As an exception to this must, of course, be quoted No. 7 in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue —which, however, was an experimental printing of a very limited nature.—ED.

Review.

PHILATELY AND WAR.*

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



HE title given by its author to this brochure is somewhat of a misfit. "Postal Peeps when Janus jars" would perhaps have been more appropriate. Its division into two parts could conveniently have been made as follows: (*a*) "The Postage Stamp in War," (*b*) "The Postal Mark in War." With the second we are only indirectly concerned. Postmarks and censor-marks are outside Philately. May there not be grave danger ahead in the attachment of too much importance to these not uninteresting, but always non-philatelic, departmental guides to official efficiency? The postmark "goat-moth" is more and more making headway as a devourer of valuable space in magazines and catalogues. Its collection and study is not stamp collecting as hitherto understood. There is no need to labour the point, but as a pushful cuckoo in a nest there seems to be very real cause for anxiety lest it may in the long run prove fatal to Philately. Then, too, it is to be borne in mind that almost any rogue can forge a postmark. Let us regard the postmark warily. Too much of it has caused even Mr. Melville to neglect his text, and to write a booklet purporting to be about war stamps which turns out to be chiefly about war postmarks and stamps that have little or nothing to do with war.

It would be unfair, however, to take this hastily compiled work too seriously. Its appeal is obviously to the man before the railway bookstall rather than to the man before the album; to the man behind the gun than to the man behind Philately. Mr. Melville has been too previous; he would have been wiser to have waited the fuller development of the war before compounding his Kitchener-covered scrap-book of philatelic and other lore. Its appearance is only, however, a sign of the times; the simultaneous disappearance of the good grey *Philatetic Record* after 432 consecutive monthly issues is only another sign. *Eheu fugaces!*

There is none the less much good material in the work. There is grain alongside the chaff, yet (holding Mr. Melville to his text) the war stamp really worth writing about makes but a poor show in these ten dozen or so pages. Alsace and Lorraine are disposed of in a curt line or two, while the bogus Melilla labels of 1893–4, as seen by Mr. Melville through the battle smoke, blossom out into many pictures and flourish exceedingly. The portrait gallery of Russian rulers, the picture-postcard looking lot of Turkish views, the new Egyptians, and the Garibaldi couple are all really very pretty, but, with many others, have nothing to do as war stamps, and the thrice-pictured profile of Napoleon III, equally handsome, leaves one wondering not only why it appears at all, but why so many of him are printed.

The fable of the Serbian "death-mask" is once more inflicted on a long-suffering generation of philatelic swaddlings; we are made to endure not

* *The Postage Stamp in War.* By Fred J. Melville. F. J. Melville, Brixton. 1s. net.

only one but a second picturing of the silly New Zealand khaki war label of 1900–1; and that awful Transvaal Express of 1896, that ought to have been shunted off the main line of Philately years ago, comes puffing along as insistently nasty as ever.

The "Postage Stamp in War" is too large, too fine a subject for fair treatment in a hurriedly fixed up pamphlet engineered to meet a Christmas demand. The chapter on the check (why not reference?) list of the war stamps of the present war, though premature, is the best thing in the book, with the exception, perhaps, of an announcement of the early publication of No. 20 of the "Melville Stamp Books," with "Egypt" as its subject, Mr. Melville is always himself in the "Melville series," and always acceptable. Tentative, informative, readable, ill-balanced as a piece of book-making, attractive, pleasantly beyond criticism, but well worth buying, we may hope that the *Postage Stamp in War*, a thing of the hour, will serve as a store of usefully suggestive material for later and more matured work.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown us another value in the type of the current surface-printed 1d. The impression is on paper with watermark "Crown A" and the perforation (comb machine) gauges 14.

Adhesive.

4d., orange.

Egypt.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles the 1 m. of the current series and the 4 m. of 1906 with the "O.H.H.S." and Arabic overprints.

Service.

1 m., brown; current issue.
4 m., red; 1906 issue.

India.—*Soruth.*—The *S.C.F.* chronicles the 3 pies and 1 anna (rose-carmine) of the permanent type.

Adhesives.

3 pies, light green; thick wove paper.
3 ,, deep green ,, ,,
1 a., rose-carmine; thinner paper.

The following excerpt is taken from the *Morning Post* of February 17th:—

"The general disposition throughout India is to regard the Viceroy's visit to Basra as foreshadowing the incorporation of the Shat-el-Arab area, if not in British India at least in the British Empire. The fact that Mr. Dobbs, of the Political Department, is already acting as Administrator of the Basra area, and that halfpenny inland postage with India has already been accorded, is held to bear out this theory of the visit."

Montserrat.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that "the 3d. of the current type which was formerly printed in two operations, and had the centre in a much lighter shade than the frame, now has the whole design printed at the same time and in the same shade."

Uganda.—We have received from Col. S. P. Peile blocks of twelve each of the ½ a. and 2½ a. of 1902. Two rows of six each. The fourth and fifth stamp from the left in each row of the ½ a. is watermarked with a letter

or letters only, probably part of the paper manufacturer's name, the Crown CA not appearing. The watermark of the 2½ as. reads "Crown AC" instead of "Crown CA."

ZANZIBAR.—The *S.C.F.* reports the issue of three values of the current set, printed on the colonial multiple paper.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey; multiple watermark; perf. 14.
3 c., yellow-green ,, ,,
6 c., carmine-rose ,, ,,

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—*Smith's Monthly* informs us, on continental authority, that the 5, 10 and 20 öre stamps of the "Avisporto" set have appeared with the crosses watermark.

Journal Stamps.

5 öre, blue; watermark crosses.
10 ,, lilac ,, ,,
20 ,, green ,, ,,

EPIRUS.—To the set of stamps chronicled on page 255, Vol. XXIII, the *S.C.F.* adds the 2 and 5 drachmai values.

Adhesives.

2 drachmai, yellow; zigzag perforations.
5 ,, green ,, ,,

Messrs. Whitefield King and Co. write:—"We have just received a supply of the Provisional issue for Northern Epirus, and find they are overprinted on the Macedonian stamps and not those of Greece. The values we have received are as follows: 1 l., 2 l., rose; 2 l., red; 3, 5, 10, and 25 lepta. The overprint (Β. ΗΠΕΙΡΟΣ) is alike on all the stamps, and we therefore only send you a copy of the 10 lepta. We believe that all the other values have been similarly overprinted." The overprint on the 10 lepta sent is in black.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling, who, in consequence of the war, has temporarily removed to Petrograd, writes us as follows: "I note that you write on page 272, Vol. XXIII, on the authority of Mr. Griebert, that the Russian charity war stamps recently issued are destined for internal use only, and I beg to inform you that this opinion is a wrong one, as these stamps are available not only for internal correspondence, but for foreign as well. I have so far seen the following varieties:—

Perforated, 13½. 1, 3, 7, 10 cop.
,, 12½. 1, 7, 10 cop.
,, 11½. 3, 7, 10 cop.

"The 11½ perforated ones can be subdivided into three varieties, viz. small holes, medium holes, and large holes with pointed perforations. Of the small holes I have seen 3, 7, 10, medium holes 3, 7, 10, and large holes with pointed perforations only 7 and 10 cop. I have also seen the 10 cop. medium holes 11½ imperforated at bottom, from sheets of which the last row has escaped the perforation. The designs were made by Mr. Sarring, first engraver at the State Printing Works, Petrograd, and the stamps are typographed and printed in sheets of 100 (10 rows of 10 stamps each). Although they are on sale only at the Post Offices, yet they were not issued by the Postal Department, but by the Women's Patriotic Committee, Petrograd.

"The 7 cop. is quite useless, as shortly after the outbreak of the war the rate for inland letters was raised from 7 to 10 cop., but as the plates were executed before the reduction in the rate took place, the committee decided to issue the 7 cop. as well."

We chronicled these stamps on page 277, Vol. XXIII. Mr. Scheindling's registered letter is franked by a 10 k. stamp of the ordinary issue and ten 1 k. stamps of the charity set, all properly postmarked.

SWITZERLAND.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us three provisionals, black surcharges. The original values are cancelled by *three* lines.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 2 c., bistre; 1911 design.
13 c. ,, 12 c., yellow-brown; 1908–9 design.
13 c. ,, 12 c. ,, on fawn; 1914.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim writes us:—

"To raise money towards meeting the large expenses of the mobilization of the Swiss Army, the internal postage rates were increased on and after 1st February. This necessitated the creation of two new denominations of postage stamps and of a new postal wrapper. The following official notice was published on 22nd January:—

1. POSTAGE STAMPS.

a. The 12 c. stamps of the present and previous issues in stock at the Central Office will receive a surcharge in black and be converted into 13 c. stamps.

b. As soon as the present stock is exhausted new stamps of the value of 13 c. will be issued in olive-green, showing Tell's head as on the present 10 c., 12 c., and 15 c. stamps.

c. To facilitate the use of the 2 c. and 12 c. stamps, as well as the wrappers and other impressed stamps in value

of 2 c. remaining in the hands of the public, a certain quantity of 2 c. stamps will be converted by a surcharge into 1 c. stamps and sold as supplementary stamps to the 2 c. and 12 c. stamps.

d. As 2 c. stamps may be required in future as supplementary stamps, as are at present the 3 c. stamps, they will not be called in. Should any Post Office have a stock of Booklets of 2 c. stamps, such booklets may be used up by taking out the required stamps.

e. 12 c. stamps will no longer be issued, though their stock will not be called in. They may be sold singly to collectors, but should be disposed of as soon as possible by using them for franking purposes in connection with a 1 c. or 3 c. stamp respectively to make up rates of 13 c. or 15 c.

f. New booklets containing thirty stamps of 3 c. will be issued on 1st May next.

2. WRAPPERS.

In place of the present 2 c. wrappers, 3 c. wrappers will be issued. Meanwhile a 1 c. stamp must be affixed to each 2 c. wrapper at present in stock at the Post Offices, and the wrappers sold at 3 c. The sale of the new 1 c. and 13 c. stamps and of the wrappers at 3 c. may begin before 1st February.

3. CONTROL STAMPS.

The 2 c. stamps, issued free of charge for the year 1915 to those institutes and societies to which free postage is granted, will not be replaced by 3 c. stamps, but may be used up as Control Stamps, and will be considered equal to 3 c. stamps for postage of printed matter up to the weight of 50 gr.

We have therefore to chronicle at present :

End of January, 1915. 2 (c) bistre (S.G. No. 275), the figure 2 crossed by three bars and surcharged above with the figure 1.
12 (c) yellow-brown (S.G. No. 263), the figure 12 crossed by three bars and surcharged above with the figure 13.
12 (c) dark yellow-brown (Tell's Head), 1914 issue, the figure 12 crossed by three bars and surcharged underneath 13 in black.

TURKEY.—We have seen the set of seven stamps chronicled on page 277, Vol. XXIII, and find the overprint on the 20 paras to be black, and red on the 1 and 2 piastres.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS.—Three new official stamps are reported in *Smith's Monthly*. Overprinted "Oficial."

Officials.

6 c., bright violet ; current head series.
10 c., brown ,, ,,
20 c. ,, ,, ,,

VENEZUELA.—Col. S. P. Peile has kindly submitted for our inspection a copy of the 1 centavo, slate-lilac, of 1874, *without* the overprint "Contraseña - Estampillas de Correo." It is used on a letter-sheet and postmarked "Correo de Venezuela VALENCIA." The date is illegible, but on the back is written :

"1876
Circular
Ramon M. Rodriguez
Valencia, Nov. 23."

It is addressed to a firm in Pto-Cabello.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DUTCH INDIES.—It is reported that the colour of the 30 c. stamp has been modified. A specimen is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we should call the colour black.

Adhesive.

30 cents, black.

ERITREA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us two new stamps. Oblong in shape, with picture of a man ploughing with pair of oxen. Under we read "ARATURA A SENAFE." Other inscriptions, at top "Regno d'Italia," and at foot "Colonia Eritrea—Poste." Figures of value each side at bottom.

Adhesives.

5 c., green ; no wmk. ; perf. 13½.
10 c., red ,, ,, ,,

PERSIA.—We have seen the 13 and 26 ch. of 1911–13 surcharged in black Persian characters, and 1 ch., 1914, and 3 ch., 1914, respectively. The surcharge covers the whole of the centre.

Provisionals.

1 ch., in black, on 13 ch., violet and blue.
3 ch. ,, on 26 ch., blue and green.

UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER.—We have seen a set of Postage Due stamps of the new regulation French colonial type, issued for use here.

Postage Dues.

5 c., green.	30 c., blue.
10 c., red.	50 c., black.
15 c., grey.	60 c., orange.
20 c., brown.	1 fc., violet.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1914-15.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield.	Capt. G. F. Napier.
D. C. Gray.	F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall.	Franz Reichenheim.
J. R. Laing.	Baron P. de Worms.

R. B. Yardley.

The Fourth Meeting of the season 1914–15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, January 21st, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: W. M. Gray, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, I. J. Simons, J. W. Hall, C. R. Wickins, J. L. Green, C. H. Garnett, Capt. C. F. Napier, C. E. McNaughtan, T. W. Hall, Franz Reichenheim, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, M. P. Castle, Baron P. de Worms, Baron de Worms, Miss W. R. Stannard, J. R. Laing.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the Meeting held on December 17th, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the following donations had been received for the Society's collection :—

Two forgeries from Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnson.

Colonials from Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

Collection of Great Britain (line engraved) from Mr. I. J. Simons.

Collection of French Franchise Militaire post cards from Mr. Franz Reichenheim.

The Hon. Secretary also reported that the following had resigned their membership of the Society, and their resignations were accepted with regret :—

Baron R. Lehmann.

James Marshall, jun. (Associate).

A ballot was then taken for the election of Mr. Charles de la Torre, proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by Baron de Worms, as a Member and Fellow of the Society, and Mr. Torre was declared duly elected.

Mr. W. Martello Gray then gave a display of the De la Rue printings of the stamps of Great Britain, being those which are mentioned by Messrs. Wright and Creeke at page 70 of their work, being the surface-printed stamps issued between July 31st, 1855 and 1880, numbered 62 to 169 in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

All the stamps comprised in this section were designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department, and during the period named numerous philatelic issues were made, many of which have since become of considerable rarity.

The portion of the collection of unused stamps shown to the Members contained examples of all the plate numbers of the various issues, and twenty-three out of twenty-four of the abnormal plate varieties.

It also included in addition many specimens cut from the first sheets of stamps printed and afterwards registered at Somerset House.

The display comprised the following stamps, which deserve special note :—

4d., small Garter on white ; strip of 3.
4d. „ „ blue ; 4 copies.
4d., medium „ „ 2 „
4d. „ „ white 6 „
5s., 10s. and £1, Anchor on blue paper.
„ „ „ „ white paper.
£5, on blue paper ; 3 copies.

There were also many entire panes of the old stamps and numerous blocks of half panes.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Gray was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Hall, and after some remarks in support by Mr. E. D. Bacon, was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec. :
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 26th. "New South Wales," Mr. W. Pimm. Mr. Pimm's collection is particularly strong in the early issues. One of the reconstructed sheets of "Registered" in lovely condition was greatly admired.

December 10th. "Stamps Artistic," Mr. M. J. Schulte. Mr. Schulte's display covered part of his specialized collection of British Colonials, all in absolutely superb condition, the pick of some of the finest collections that have been on the market ; also a volume of "Stamps Artistic" consisting of classic stamps, all in mint condition, every page arranged differently and so placed as to blend in colour.

The pride of place was given to Great Britain 1d., black, and 2d., blue, represented by the finest blocks obtainable from the Crawford Collection sheets of 1d., black, V.R., and 2d., blue, no lines, followed by Belgium first and second issues, Saxony first issue, Argentine, 1864, France first issue, Holland first and second, Hanover, Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, U.S.A., 1857, and closing with the recent issues of Russia and Baden.

JANUARY 7th. "King George Colonials," Mr. P. W. Allday. Mr. Allday was unavoidably absent, but he sent his fine collection of these stamps. The series of the various colonies were up to date in mint condition, also many of them in fine used state.

JANUARY 21st. "West Indies," Mr. B. B. Tilley. Mr. Tilley showed this part of his well-known collection for the first time after its important strengthening. All the colonies were previously very fine, but now are exceptionally so; and if any colony could be singled out for special admiration, perhaps St. Vincent would be that one. The early issues were represented by an extremely fine lot of mint and used copies.

At the above meeting votes of thanks have been accorded to the following for donations to the permanent collection: Messrs. M. J. Schulte, J. N. Keynes, J. Gallatly, F. C. Henderson, P. Fabri, C. J. Phillips, H. Barnwell, A. P. Walker, F. T. Collier, Mrs. Bridson, C. A. Stephenson; and Mr. Wilmot Corfield was thanked for obtaining a donation.

The following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. J. A. Shaw, B. Samson, W. A. Rockliff, and R. E. Hastewell, while E. M. Morgan, and H. J. Channing were elected members of the junior section. In order to make a pronounced success of the "exchange only" section, as explained in the report of the November 12th meeting, several members oi the senior section offered to contribute.

The success of the ordinary packets during the war has been phenomenal. All of them have been despatched to time, and the percentage of sales has been very good. It fell slightly for August and September, but has steadily risen each month since. Indeed, we should be very glad if home, Colonial and foreign members would send more sheets than they are sending at present. It may save correspondence if we state that there is a demand for all classes of stamps—Colonials, all issues; foreign, especially early issues; while for Great Britain there is always a good demand for unused and fine used.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the session 1915 was held at the Armada room, Imperial Hotel, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), R. Frentzel, Baron de Worms, J. R. Laing, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, F. Dury, S. R. Turner, A. J. Sefi, D. Thomson, T. E. Sansom, L. H. Boothby, T. Buhl, F. B. Smith, L. Loewenthal, R. H. Newton, T. F. Stafford, T. Allen, W. Busch, Fred. J. Melville, H. Wills, H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), and five visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 14th, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

Reports on the working and finances of the Society from June, 1914, to January, 1915, were read by the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer.

Through illness the Hon. Auditor was unable to be present and to read his reports.

As no nominations were received in writing by the Hon. Secretary, the outgoing officers (who offered themselves for re-election) were appointed *en bloc.*

Through the stress of work Mr. Slade was compelled to relinquish the duties of Hon. Exchange Superintendent, and Mr. Sefi kindly consented to take up the post and to arrange for the circulation of exchange packets during the ensuing session.

At the conclusion of formal business a general display of stamps (not exceeding fifty in number) was given by the members.

Baron be Worms, Messrs. Laing, Standen, Dury, Stafford, Turner, Loewenthal and Reichenheim entered in competition for the medal offered by the Vice-President for the best and most interesting display. Messrs. Hayman, Sefi, Allen and Wills were *hors concours.*

After a spirited competition, Baron de Worms was adjudged the winner of the medal for a beautiful collection of early English issues. In returning thanks for the prize, the Baron declared that now, if ever, was the time when British stamps should come to the fore.

Arrangements were made for the displays to be given at the February and March meetings, and after discussion it was put to the vote and carried that the February meeting should commence at 8 p.m.

An enjoyable evening was brought to a close at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.

KILLAHA, ST. ALBANS.
January 21st, 1915.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 355th Meeting was held on Friday, January 8th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, presiding.

A display with notes was given by Mr. J. E. Williams of the stamps of the Seychelles, and in addition to all the ordinary issues, which were fully shown, a very fine page of the stamps of Mauritius, cancelled B64, which were used in the Seychelles before the issue of the stamps for these islands, was shown, also colour-trials of the 1, 3, and 4 rupees, proofs of the 13, 15, and 48 c., and a set of "specimen" stamps.

AT the 356th Meeting, held on Friday, January 22nd, the President in the chair,

the Society cordially welcomed Baron de Worms, who gave an evening with the second part of his collection of Ceylon in continuation with the pence issues with which he visited the Society last year.

As this well-known collection has been the subject of articles already published in the *London Philatelist*, there is no necessity to further enlarge upon its excellence and completeness, but the Society wishes to place upon record a sense of its great indebtedness to Baron de Worms for his great kindness in journeying specially to Manchester to provide so interesting an evening, and also for his kindness in including the fifty stamps of Great Britain for which the Herts Society recently awarded him the medal offered in competition for the most interesting display of fifty stamps.

THE 357th Meeting was held on Friday, February 5th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. E. Towell, of Longley Lane, Northenden, Cheshire, was nominated for membership, to come up for election on the 19th inst.

Mr. H. Wade, of Leeds, unfortunately was unable to make the journey over to give a display of his stamps of Holland and Belgium, and the Hon. Secretary gave in his stead a display of his collection of the stamps of the Falkland Islands, with notes.

Amongst the best things shown of this interesting little colony (there were really no great rarities, although many stamps difficult to find beyond the single copies) were the circular frank stamp on entire envelope; 1d., first issue, block of 4, mint; 6d. and 1s. in blocks; and also complete sheet of the latter, mint.

4d., watermark sideways; an imperf. copy.

Several entire sheets of 1d. and 2d. values in varieties of shades, proof of 6d. in blue, and colour-trials of the 2d. and 9d. values.

2½d., pale ultramarine, 5 blocks of 4, mint, and Prussian blue, mint, block of 6.

The 2s. 6d. and 5s. in mint blocks of 4, with specimens used on the entires.

The 1d. of King Edward, watermark sideways; a mint sheet.

Falkland Islands, stamps of King Edward used in South Georgia.

King Edward, 3s. and 5s. in blocks of 4.

King George V, 5s., two mint shades and one used on original, and "specimen" copies of the 10s. and £1.

Photographic enlargements were used to point out the engraver's marks on the stamps, and the seventy album pages shown were all protected by thin sheets of colourless transparent gelatine, which, while allowing the greatest freedom for examination of the stamps, as it could readily be raised if the watermark were to be looked at, gave the utmost protection from the careless handling stamps occasionally get when displayed at meetings of societies or exhibitions.

This innovation can be recommended as a great success; but unfortunately the large sheets of gelatine came from Germany, and unless there are makers of it in this country it will be difficult to meet with.

J. SHELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

96 MORLEY STREET.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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"KOOKABURRA."

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Which is the correct way to spell "Kookaburra"? or should it be "Kookooburra"? Under the heading of "Australia" in the December number of the *London Philatelist*, my boy spotted this word spelt in the former manner, and said, "Is this right, father?" I said, "I think it is"; so he said, "It is not the way the Australians spell it, anyhow," and thereupon produced the enclosed photograph of a steamer, which was taken by the writer in Sydney four-and-a-half years ago. From the name on the boat, you will see the "Kookooburra" spelling is used, and I am just wondering which is the correct one.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. BARON.

[The photograph kindly forwarded by our correspondent proves his contention beyond doubt, and we await enlightenment by the representatives of Australian ornithology.—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 12 and 13 January, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Belgium, 1875–81, 5 fcs., red-brown, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
France, 1847, 1 fc., vermilion, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, another, cut into at right	4	0	0
French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey, pair	2	17	6
Great Britain, "VR," 1d., black, with official attempts at cleaning	6	7	6
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 6*	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d., black, pair of the 1864, reprints	2	6	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., mauve, pair,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, a single copy,* part gum	2	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, rouletted 12,* few perfs., clipped, and 1 defective	6	7	6
Ditto, 1854–7, large Crown, perf. 14, 1d., red-brown, block of 9, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 3, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 2d., blue, Plate 13, imperf., pair, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., rosy-mauve on *bleuté*, pair, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., rose-carmine, large garter, pairs, mint £2 12 0 and	2	14	0
Ditto, 1862, 4d., block of 6, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 1873–80, 1s., green, Plate 12, strip of 3, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £5, orange	3	5	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 5s., carmine, strip of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1902–12, 1d., aniline-pink, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., carmine, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d.	7	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	4	4	0
Lubeck, 1859, ½ and 1 sch.,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 sch., *used*	2	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4/4ths, rouletted, dotted background*	6	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	3	12	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* slightly defective. £3 12 6 and	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro.	2	7	6
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gro, moss-green	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pale blue-green,* no gum	2	2	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive,* part gum	2	4	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c.	3	7	6
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., corner re-joined	6	10	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., Type 2, defective	3	10	0
Ditto, 1850, 2½ r., black and red, Poste Locale, without frame, No. 8 on plate	4	12	6
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, close in one or two places, and outer line at right cut into, deep colour	33	10	0
Afghanistan, 1875–6, 1 r., yellow-brown*	2	10	0
Pahang, 1890, 8 c., orange, vert. pair	6	2	6
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a., handstamped on 2 a., red £3 3 0 and	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., *carmine*, not much margin, and cut into at right	42	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, earliest state, very large margins	58	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange on pale bluish, early, not large margins	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, medium state of plate	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., greenish blue, early, heavily cancelled	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early, small margins	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, on bluish, worn plate	6	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, small fillit, early, torn at top	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, creased	3	15	0
Ditto, 1862, Britannia, 1s., deep green, perf.	2	2	0
Ditto, 1899, 6 c. in red on 18 c., inverted surcharge, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, another copy, *used*, on piece	2	5	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue, mint	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, *water-marked*, good margins three sides	14	0	0
Nevis, perf. 15, 1s., yellow-green,* repaired one corner	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., No. 19, thinned, no roulettes	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., No. 20, no roulettes	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., No. 20, ditto	3	3	0
Columbian Republic, 1863, 50 c., *red*,* thinned	5	15	0
Uruguay, 1856, 80 c., green,* no gum	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on white wove*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., ditto, ditto*	2	6	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* torn in one corner	6	2	6

Sale of 26 and 27 January, 1915.

Belgium, 1861, imperf., 1 c., green, worn plate, strip of 9	4	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gro., black on yellow, "Olbenburg" thinned	5	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., cut into at right	2	10	0
Ditto, 9d., imperf., tear at top	2	7	6
Ditto, another, close at sides	2	2	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, die 1, block of 12	4	15	0
North Borneo, 1892–3, 1 c. or 4 c., pink, surcharged on back also	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine,* repaired in one corner	2	15	0
Cape, Mafeking, complete set of 19	6	17	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, early medium, small tear at right	6	10	0
Ditto, another copy, later impression*	5	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used, close at left and small tear	3	0	0
Ditto, another copy, colour weak	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium, apparently,* cut into and tear	5	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue,* creased and stained	3	12	6
Orange River Colony, 1900, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, pair, one with stop after "V" omitted, on entire	2	10	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., fawn, *used*	3	7	6
Transvaal, 1871 (April), 3d., lilac, vert., *tete-bêche* pair,* stained by gum	6	5	0
Ditto, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 6d., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, creased	2	2	0
Ditto, another, fine roulette, clipped	3	10	0
Ditto, black overprint, 1d., red, on hard surfaced paper, overprint inverted,* part gum	11	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dull blue, inverted overprint,* creased and cut into	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, wide spacing, fine roulette, damaged	3	10	0
Ditto, 1877, 6d., blue on blue, inverted overprint, cut into	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on buff, wide roulette, thinned	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, ditto, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, 1879, 1d., red on orange, small "T"	2	10	0
Ditto, 1893, 1d. on 6d., blue, triple sur., mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1903, £5, orange and violet	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermillion, cut close	2	15	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* small tear and thinned	3	5	0
Antigua, 1884–86, CA, 1s., lilac, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Montserrat, 4d., blue, CA,* part gum	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1890, 2½d. on 4d., lake, no fraction bar, mint	2	4	0
British Honduras, CA, 6d., yellow,* no gum	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey, mint	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., lake, pair, one with Hill unshaded	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine, Plate 5, fan with six segments on entire	2	12	6

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of 15 January, 1915.

Great Britain, 1867–83, £1, brown-lilac	2	2	0
Roumania, 1869, 50 bani, block of 4	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, imperf. proofs in black of the 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s.	2	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	3	17	6
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green, vertical pair	5	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 4d., *carmine*, defective	16	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, intermediate state, 1d., red	9	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, defective	2	3	0
Jamaica, Official, 1890, ½d., double overprint, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green, mint	2	14	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., black on orange, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., brown, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, 1890, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, pair, mint	2	0	0
New South Wales, 1854, 3d., yellow-green, wmk. "2"	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., dull green, imperf., mint	7	0	0
Collection, Imperial, 4385	12	0	0

Sale of 28 January, 1915

Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue,* part gum	3	17	6
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, large crown, perf. 16, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d., red, complete set of plate numbers (except 77),* mostly mint, 160	5	5	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., mauve, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull lilac, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., violet, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Plate 4, ditto	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., green, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1856, medium garter, 4d., rose-carmine, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1865–7, emblems, 6d., deep lilac, Plate 6, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., pale blue*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s, brown,* with gum, thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	5	7	6
Ditto, 2½d., rosy-mauve, plate numbers complete*	2	12	0
Ditto, 1884, crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	4	5	0
New Caledonia, Postage Due, 1903, 2 fcs., brown, mint, S.G. 308	2	7	6
Germany, Kiautschau, 1905, $2½, mint	2	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., blue-green,* creased	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., close at bottom	5	5	0
Ditto, 10d., ditto, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto,* part gum	4	10	0
Ditto, perf., 14 × 12½, 32 c., slate, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 5 c. on 96 c., drab, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 10 c. on 36 c., blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1890, 5 c. on 15 c., olive-green, "Revenue" omitted, mint	2	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, slight defect	7	0	0
Mauritius, Express Delivery, 15 c. on 15 c., "a" of inland inverted, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, whole of the word "Inland" inverted, used with a 4 c., on piece	5	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., dull blue, pick and shovel omitted	5	2	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red*	3	10	0
South Australia, 1867–70, 11½, 1d., blue-green, printed both sides	3	0	0
Tasmania, pelure paper, 1d, brown-red, mint	6	10	0
Victoria, Queen on throne, 2d, reddish-brown, engraved*	2	4	0
Collection, British Colonials, 3113	18	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 21 and 22 January, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 6d., greenish-black	2	0	0
Ditto, 1897, Jubilee set of 16, mint	2	18	0
Ceylon, 1855, 10d., orange-vermilion*	2	15	0
Gambia, April, 1906, Half Penny on 2s. 6d., block of 4, mint	2	4	0
Gibraltar, 1907, 8s., purple and green, mint	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, red postmark, on entire	3	17	6
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch.	3	15	0
Natal, 1902, £20, green and red, mint, "Specimen"	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, close	5	15	0
New Zealand, 1856, on white, serrated perfs., 1s., blue-green	2	10	0
Rhodesia, 1890, £10, brown, mint	3	12	6
Roman States, 50 baj. and 1 scudo	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, defective	3	10	0
Saxony, 4 pf., red,* defective	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, green and violet, mint	2	8	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., no margins	7	0	0
Transvaal, 1877, hard-surfaced paper, fine roulette, horizontally only, 1d., red, strip of 4*	5	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1877, wide roulette, 6d., blue on blue, rouletted	2	6	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, sets of 3, provisionals, mint £3 5s. &	3	10	0
British Honduras, 1882, 1s., grey, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1888, CA, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, 1899, 10 c., violet and green, "Bevenue," mint	2	6	0
Canada, thick soft paper, 6d., purple	3	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, 1863, C C, 2d., yellow-green	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., emerald*	2	2	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s., mint	5	12	6
Hong Kong, 1897, $1, diagonal portion of surcharge omitted	4	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, sheet of 96, reprints	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 16*	6	0	0
Natal, 1908, 30s., orange and purple, on piece	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 2d., orange-ver.	2	4	0
Nyassaland, 1897, £10, yellow	2	0	0
Papua, thick paper, hor. wmk., 2s. 6d., mint	2	4	0
Ditto, thin paper, vert. wmk, 2s. 6d., mint	2	2	0
Rhodesia, 1898, £10, lilac	2	17	6
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 3d.; sheet of 60, contains 44 of Type A, 10 of Type C, 4 of Type D, and 2 of Type E	7	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 6d., sheet of 60, containing 44 of Type A, 10 of Type C, 4 of Type D, and 2 of Type E	5	0	0
Straits Settlements, 10 c. on 30 c., Type 35 c	2	4	0
Victoria, 1857, rouletted, 1s., blue	3	3	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine, double-lined frame, on bluish, mint	3	0	0

THE

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The Custody of National Philatelic Collections.



OUR last issue contains a pertinent and suggestive note by Mr. Wilmot Corfield as to the problem of the safety of the Tapling Collection during these days of war on every element, our correspondent justly contending that some provision should be made for the protection of the collection against war risks. That there are difficulties in the way of the proposal is palpable in the case of a highly conservative body such as the Trustees of the British Museum, who are dealing with—to them—a novel aspect of the nation's accumulated treasures.

As illustrative of these difficulties we quote a reference to a proposed similar National Collection in the United States, which we find quoted in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of February 20th. The collection here indicated, although not named, can be clearly recognized as belonging to one of the foremost philatelists in America, and as being one of the first three collections of importance in the world.

"There is a well-defined rumour that the big collection of this country which had been designed as a gift to a city by the lakes, may be thrown on the market. It is to be hoped that this is not true. A separate wing was being built to accommodate this wonderful accumulation, and philatelists had hoped that this might be realized. It is simply a misunderstanding between the donor and the trustees of the museum. We hope the matter may be amicably adjusted, and that we may witness the original idea become a reality. In this respect it should be borne in mind that stamps are quite different in their adaptability for public inspection to any other property, and unless donors are prepared and able to also furnish the necessary equipment, and an endowment for its upkeep and care, directors and curators do not want them. Even the Tapling Collection fails in this respect since the great rarities are carefully locked up in steel safes, and a special permit is necessary to view them."

The concluding paragraph is calculated to mislead intending visitors to the Tapling Collection, as the great rarities only consist of about half a dozen of the Mauritius, Hawaiians, etc., and amid the many thousands of other rare and magnificent specimens on view at Bloomsbury would hardly be missed by any visitor. The difficulties of the whole question as between a donor's wishes and the national guardians' responsibilities are obviously difficult of solution—the only one solution probably being that usual in commercial matters—compromise by mutual concession. In the instance of our American friends it would appear that the museum guardians hesitate to accept the gift unless it is accompanied by a donation for the future custody of the collection. "The necessary equipment" indicates suitable show cases, while "upkeep and care" point to watching, insurance, reinstatement, etc. To ensure that all these points should be carried to the satisfaction of a public Trustee might readily involve the additional donation of £10,000 or more, and to ask this sum from a truly magnificent donor seems the most absolute application of the expression of "looking a gift horse in the mouth." True as this may be, the liability of trustees to incur a perpetual expenditure with regard to a proposed gift is also one that must be seriously considered and doubtless not infrequently declined. The mere fact of any hesitation in the acceptance of the superlative collection in question is evidence of the serious questions involved, though we most sincerely hope that the great liberality and public spirit of the donor may ultimately find a grateful acceptance for the philatelic world of America.

In this country fortunately we have no fear that any undue financial fears may affect the future acceptance of any great philatelic gift, but we have already seen that these fears may militate against the full scope being given to the development of the bequest. In the case of the Tapling Collection the stamps are placed in a defective light, which practically prevents the sufficient examination of a large proportion of the specimens. Mr. Wilmot Corfield's suggestion as to removal during war time would probably also be negatived on the ground of expense, nor could the loss of the collection be made good by any amount of insurance. One very important consideration which has already been dealt with by a committee of the Royal Philatelic Society is the "upkeep," if this term, as quoted in our contemporary, should indicate the continuance of the collection. There can be no doubt, in view of the multiplicity at compound rates of progression of the issues of futurity, this might well involve a vista of too much immensity for national museum trustees; hence, until we know how far this is the case in the present instance, it is hardly safe to express any definite verdict upon the unfortunate issue that has arisen in the United States.

Victoria 3d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, Die II, Stamps spaced 2½–3 mm. apart.

Printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



THE last printing of the 3d. was made by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, whose contract was dated 2nd June, 1854. For some reason or other, although the engraving of the 3d. value on the plate is still in very good condition, this particular printing, made some sixty years ago, was extremely crude and rough. In fact it is on account of this feature that there is seldom much difficulty in picking out specimens belonging to this printing, and in addition to the printing the depth of colour, often a dark indigo, is an almost certain test.

In plating these stamps the heaviness of the printing is often misleading, and one must not expect to be able to assign the position of every specimen.

There were possibly several stones for producing the printing of 2,000,000, as none of the specimens examined show much evidence of wear, and as far as I have seen there was no retouching.

The setting was, as in the case of the other printings of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson and of Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., one of twenty-four in four horizontal rows of six.

The spacing, 2½–3 mm., applies only to *horizontal* pairs and strips. The spacing between stamps of vertical pairs varies from 1 to 2 mm.

PLATING GUIDES.

1. A break in the lower outline to the right of and below the last "E" of "THREE," sometimes rather indistinct.

2. A nick in the lower outline below the "H" of "THREE."

3. The lower limb of the "E" in the S.W. corner prolonged diagonally upwards towards the right.

4. A white excrescence on the left side of the vertical limb of the first "E" of "THREE," just below the middle horizontal bar.

5. A small nick in the lower outline of the stamp below the "E" in the ornament in the S.W. corner, and an upward bend in the same outline below the "T" of "THREE."

6. The outline broken above the "O," and also to the left of the vertical stroke of the "R" of "VICTORIA."

7. A short and a long vertical dash (approximately 1 mm. and 1½ mm. in length, respectively), starting 1½ mm. below the "V" of "VICTORIA" and extending downwards.

8. A nick in the outline on the left-hand side, at the top of the stamp, and a large white spot in the right of the upper part of the "R" of "THREE."

9. A nick under and slightly to the right of the last "E" of "THREE," a white spot in the right margin on a level with the elbow of the Queen, and a coloured spot just under the "H" of "THREE."

10. A white spot in the left margin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. up from the lower edge of the stamp, and just below the elbow of the Queen.

11. A large white spot to the left of the "T" of "THREE," a notch cut out of the N.W. corner of the stamp, and a hollow, 1 mm. long, in the right-hand margin of the stamp, starting downwards 2 mm. from the top.

12. A nick below the first "E" of "PENCE," and the line of colour below the lower label considerably thinner under the last "E" of "PENCE" and the ornament in the S.E. corner.

13. A nick in the lower frame-line under and slightly to the right of the last "E" of "THREE," as in No. 9.

14. The "T" and "O" of "VICTORIA" joined by a white spot.

15. The S.E. corner of the stamp is very much rounded off owing to the lower frame-line being much thinner under the last "E" of "PENCE," and the vertical line stopping short above the lower label. There is often a rather large projecting point at the S.W. corner.

16. The bottom outside frame-line projects $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. beyond the vertical line on the right-hand side.

17. The upper horizontal outside frame-line projects $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. beyond the vertical line on the right-hand side.

18. The bottom outside frame-line projects beyond the vertical line on the right-hand side, as in the case of No. 16, but the vertical line (unlike No. 16) is broken just above the lower label. A small indentation in the bottom frame-line between the "R" and first "E" of "THREE."

19. A white indentation in the left side of the border $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the top of the stamp.

20. The right arm of the "V" of "VICTORIA" is joined to the margin beyond the stamp by a white cut.

21. A coloured spot* on the outer left frame-line opposite the middle horizontal bar of the "E" in the S.W. corner. A white indentation in the left side of the border 3 mm. below the top of the stamp. The latter must not be mistaken for a similar peculiarity in No. 19. In the latter case the indentation is slightly smaller and $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. lower down.

22. A rather indistinct white spot on the inner side of the right-hand frame, 4 mm. below the top of the stamp.

23. The left vertical frame-line projects upwards beyond the top label. A slight bend upwards in the line under the "PE" of "PENCE."

24. A small white spot 1 mm. above the "CE" of "PENCE," and a small coloured spot on the top bar of the "T" of "VICTORIA," giving it the appearance of a curved line. A white irregular mark like a cross lying horizontally above the last "E" of "PENCE" and just under the elbow of the Queen. There is sometimes a white spot in the background 2 mm. above the "H" of "THREE."

* This spot does not always appear.

As far as possible I have endeavoured to give points of difference which are constant for each position on the setting of twenty-four, but many other flaws occur which will be found misleading.

For instance, I have a copy of No. 20, which has an indentation in the left side of the frame like No. 19, but the former has also the distinguishing mark of No. 20, viz. the right arm of the "V" cutting through the top frame-line. When once the twenty-four types have been identified, it will be found that the presence or absence of the frame-lines or portions of them or breaks in them will be of great service, but it is difficult to describe them. It is hoped, however, to give an illustration at a later date.

The only abnormal varieties I have seen so far are a specimen of No. 3 with wide right margin, one of No. 7 with wide bottom margin, a copy of No. 8 with wide bottom margin, a specimen of No. 18 with wide top margin, and one of No. 12 with a portion of No. 11 on the right instead of on the left; also the following abnormal combinations:—a vertical pair, 22 over 16, and a horizontal pair, 18 + 15.

The only transfer varieties (and those very slight ones) that I have seen so far are a bend downwards in the top frame-line of the stamp over the N.W. corner and the "V" of "VICTORIA"; this occurs in No. 21, and a bend downwards over the N.E. corner and the "A" of "VICTORIA" (No. 6). Among the flaws, not constant in every example of a particular type but constant on the sheet, are the following:—

(1) White spots—

No. 2. A large irregular spot about half way down the left margin.

No. 15. A triangular blotch, causing the disappearance of the "O" of "VICTORIA," and extending down about 3½ mm. below the top of the stamp.

No. 22. A small irregular blotch, extending through the "V" of "VICTORIA" downwards about 2½ mm. below the top of the stamp.

(2) White lines horizontally across the stamp in different positions—

Nos. 7, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23 (the last three being in a strip with a a continuous line across).

(3) Coloured lines across the stamp—

(*a*) Horizontally or diagonally,

No. 2. Two slight lines diagonally from the N.W. corner to the "P" of "PENCE."

No. 6. A curved line.

No. 8. Two straight lines diagonally across the N.E. corner,

(*b*) Vertically—

Nos. 15, 20.

The "Pence Issues" of Ceylon printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

A Note on Mr. E. D. Bacon's Articles on pages 2–12 and 35–36 of the "London Philatelist." *

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



N perusal of these valuable articles I found myself making pencil memoranda as to the conclusions at which Mr. Bacon has arrived, and these eventually expanded themselves into the following statement. It will be seen that the articles not only record Mr. Bacon's conclusions, but also his reasons for reaching them. I have now attempted, however, only to formulate his conclusions. This regrouping of the voluminous figures of the invoices, with the necessary rearrangement of periods, concisely sets forth the character and disposal of all the issues, and will, I trust, without weakening the force of the deductions made by Mr. Bacon, be found useful by students of these classic issues of old Philately. No differentiation of the two types of the Crown C C watermark has been attempted.

In Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s "Table of Consignments" (pp. 4 and 5) the totals of the number of ordinary stamps of the twelve denominations invoiced out between 9th February, 1858, and 21st July, 1871, are as follows :—

	Number of Invoices.	Ordinary stamps.	Number of Invoices.	"Service" stamps (invoiced 22nd December, 1868, but never issued).	
Halfpenny .	58	3,759,000	—	—	
Penny . .	33	15,395,064	1	72,960	
Two Pence .	24	841,368	1	26,700	
Three Pence	19	311,040	1	24,000	
Four Pence .	29	150,864	—	—	Specimens are known, but none were sent to Ceylon.
Five Pence .	26	253,872	—	—	
Six Pence .	27	482,328	1	10,440	
Eight Pence	29	64,296	1	4,440	
Nine Pence .	15	261,360	—	—	
Ten Pence .	21	182,904	—	—	
One Shilling	8	155,040	1	4,440	
Two Shillings	30	71,028	1	4,440	
	319	21,928,164	7	147,420	
		22,075,584			

* Published with Mr. Bacon's approval.—W.C.

HALFPENNY.

Number of Invoices.	Inclusive dates Invoiced.	Earliest date of issue (approximate).	Water-mark.	Perfor-ation.	Remarks.		
2	9th Feb. to 18th March, 1858. .	March, 1858	None .	Imperf.	Blue "safety" paper	75,120	
20	8th June, 1858, to 16th Oct., 1862.	July, 1858 .	None .	Imperf.	—	1,052,400	
6	11th Jan. to 30th Nov., 1864 . .	July, 1864 .	None .	12½ . . .	—	410,400	
30	28th Feb., 1865, to 21st July, 1871 .	April, 1865 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	Change of shade noticed in Jan., 1868	2,221,080	
—						———	3,759,000
58							

ONE PENNY.

2	10th July to 16th Oct., 1862 . .	Sept., 1862.	None .	13 (a few 11½ to 12)	Not forwarded till about 26th July .	365,040	
21	11th Jan., 1864, to 31st July, 1868 .	Feb. or March, 1864	Cr. CC	12½ (a few 11½ to 12)	—	5,542,584	
10	15th Oct., 1868, to 17th Jan., 1871 .	Nov., 1868 .	Cr. CC	14 . .	De La Rue design	9,487,440	
—						———	15,395,064
33							

TWO PENCE.

2	16th August to (? August), 1864.	Sept., 1865 .	Cr. CC	12½ .	Grey-green . . .	233,244	
1	30th Nov., 1864 .	Jan., 1865 .	Cr. CC	12½ .	Yellow-green . .	6,384	
3	29th Nov., 1865, to 31st May, 1866.		Cr. CC	12½ .	? Emerald-green .	17,400	
1	28th August, 1866	July, 1867 .	Cr. CC	12½ .	Emerald-green .	5,700	
17	18th Dec., 1866, to 17th Jan., 1871.		Cr. CC	12½ .	Shades of yellow .	578,640	
—						———	841,368
24							

THREE PENCE.

6	28th August, 1866, to 29th Nov., 1867	Oct., 1866 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	De La Rue design	128,640	
13	27th Feb., 1868, to 21st July, 1871 .	1868 . . .	Cr. CC	14 . .	ditto	182,400	
—						———	311,040
19							

FOUR PENCE.

29	16th August, 1864, to 21st July, 1871	June, 1865 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	Early shades, pale rose; later shades, bright rose (1869).		150,864

FIVE PENCE.

1	10th July, 1862 .	Sept., 1862.	None .	13 . .	Red-brown . . .	5,520	
4	29th Nov., 1865, to 28th August, 1866	August, 1866	Cr. CC	12½ . .	Carmine-brown, probably greater part never issued	19,392	
21	18th Dec., 1866, to 21st July, 1871 .	Jan., 1867 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	Sage-green (shades)	228,960	
..						———	253,872
26							

SIX PENCE.

Number of Invoices.	Inclusive dates Invoiced.	Earliest date of issue (approximate).	Water-mark.	Perfor-ation.	Remarks.		
3	10th July, 1862, to 31st Jan., 1863 .	Sept., 1862 .	None .	13 . .	—	39,360	
1	17th April, 1863 .	June, 1863 .	Cr. CC	13 . .	—	14,640	
23	15th July, 1863, to 21st July, 1871 .	March, 1864	Cr. CC	12½ . .	—	428,328	
—							482,328
27							

EIGHT PENCE.

29	1st April, 1864, to 17th Jan., 1871 .	June, 1864 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	—		64,296

NINE PENCE.

2	10th July, 1862, to Jan. 31st, 1863 .	Sept., 1862 .	None .	13 . .	—	6,720	
1	17th April, 1863 .	June, 1863 .	Cr. CC	13 . .	—	6,720	
12	15th July, 1863, to 17th Jan., 1871 .	1st July, 1868	Cr. CC	12½ . .	—	247,920	
—							261,360
15							

TEN PENCE.

21	31st May, 1866, to 17th Jan., 1871 .	Feb., 1867 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	—		182,904

ONE SHILLING.

1	16th July, 1862 .	Sept., 1862 .	None .	13 . .	—	5,040	
7	1st Oct., 1869, to 17th Jan., 1871 .	Dec., 1869 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	—	150,000	
—							155,040
8							

TWO SHILLINGS.

30	1st April, 1864, to 17th Jan., 1871 .	June, 1864 .	Cr. CC	12½ . .	—		71,028
							21,928,164

"The 'Franchise Militaire' Post Cards of France."

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

(*Continued from page* 38.)

THE reverse of the card bears the following inscription :—

OBSERVATION ESSENTIELLE.—Pour être transmise immédiatement, cette carte ne doit contenir que des nouvelles personelles.

PARTIE RESERVÉE A LA CORRESPONDANCE.

Translation :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To ensure immediate despatch this card should only contain personal news.

SPACE RESERVED FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Captain A. S. Bates has kindly drawn my attention to two minor varieties of the issue of the cards in Model B (those bearing the additional words "Reproduction interdite") namely :—

1. On very many a constant white blotch appears towards the upper (red) corner of the Red Ensign.
2. On many the inks of the flag-cluster are of a lighter shade.

The addition of the words "Réproduction interdite" (Reproduction forbidden) on the later issue of these cards was occasioned by the action of private individuals who printed copies and offered them to licensed stamp retailers in Paris at 2 fr. the hundred, as against the Postal Administration's charge of 2 fr. 50 c. for one hundred cards less 1 per cent. commission. In consequence of this the Postal Administration of the District of the Seine issued the following Service Order to the Auxiliary Post Offices, Tobacco Shops, etc. :—

Translation :—

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT OF THE SEINE.

No. 756.

Service Order.

It has come to my knowledge that some person is offering to the Auxiliary Offices and Tobacco Shops Military Post Cards in the official type (Model B) at the price of 2 francs the hundred.

I wish to point out that these Post Cards are only supplied by the District Post Offices to which these Auxiliary Offices are attached, and that it is strictly forbidden to procure them elsewhere.

The Controllers are requested to give the necessary instructions and to see that this order is strictly adhered to.

PARIS, *September 1st*, 1914.

The Director of the Postal Administration of the District of the Seine,

FERRIERE.

These privately printed cards differ from the Government productions chiefly in the omission of the words :—

Mod. B. déposé.
* D

and the crudely drawn flag-clusters are more vivid in colour than in the originals, but the card is whiter and of better quality.

The sale of the official cards (Model B) seems to have been small. This is shown by a new Service Order issued by the Postal Administration on December 11th last. In this Order the attention of postmasters is drawn to the bad results of the sale, and they are again reminded to see that posters with specimen card affixed are to be exhibited in conspicuous places, and that the officials should personally draw the attention of the public thereto.

Some alterations in the form of addressing, in all probability ordered by the Military Authorities, necessitated the publication of the following Service Order, dated December 16th, 1914 :—

Translation :—

As you were informed by Service Order of December 14th, 1914 (No. 445), the Administration has altered the arrangement of the Military Correspondence.

From this date the way of addressing these post cards must be embodied in the Rules and Regulations which have been communicated to you, and which are somewhat different to those in force to-day.

To draw the attention of the purchasers of the Military Post Cards (Model B), on sale now, the Officials must add to each packet *of ten post cards*, when put on sale, a slip containing useful hints.

For this reason inform me by return on Form No. 611 of the number of post cards of this Model in stock at your Office, and as to how many slips you require for each packet of ten cards. The required slips will be sent to you without delay.

On receipt of these slips instructions must be given not to sell *on and after December 25th*, any packet of ten post cards Model B without adding a copy of these slips.

I may add that from the above-mentioned date fresh supplies of post cards, application for which are to be made to the General Office, will be accompanied by a sufficient number of slips equal to the number of units of ten cards contained in the supply. As soon as the present stock is exhausted a new type of card will be issued, showing the front part printed in accordance with the new instructions as explained on the slips. The issue of the latter will then be discontinued.

The slips referred to are printed on thin dark rose paper, and read as follows :—

Translation :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Besides the surname and Christian name of the addressee and the indications of Regiment, Battalion, Company, Squadron, Battery, etc., the address *must* contain on Military Post Cards :

Either the postal district. 1.
Or the Headquarters of the Army Corps. 2.
Or the name of the domicile. 3.

1. For the soldiers taking part in the active operations.
2. For the soldiers at the base or for those whose exact address is not known. (Notices at the Post Offices give the bases of the various Army Corps.)
3. For the soldiers in garrisons (fortresses, hospitals, etc.).

In addition to these slips other notices containing more detailed instructions and specimens of addresses were issued in December and exhibited at post offices.

A very interesting example of address is the following :—

Par Pontarlier.
Monsieur Duval, Pierre.
Corporal au x^e^ régiment d'infanterie, 2^e^ compagnie
Prisonnier de guerre à
Torgau-sur-Elbe,
Allemagne.

In addition to the two types above described there has also appeared another type of post card showing the following imprint on the front :—*

* I am not quite certain whether these cards are of private origin, but as they are sometimes given to the soldiers at the front free of charge in place of the other cards, I think they ought to be recorded.

CORRESPONDANCE MILITAIRE.

NOM et PRENOMS du destinataire .....

GRADE ou EMPLOI .....

.....Régiment	
.....Bataillon	
.....Escadron	À .....
.....Compagnie	
.....Batterie	
.....Section	Par .....
État-Major	
Quartier Général	
Service	.....

The back of these cards (of a greyish-white cardboard paper, measuring $5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$), is plain, except that it has faint horizontal lines for guidance of the writer. They are delivered free of charge, and can apparently be used by both the soldiers and their relatives and friends, and also are sometimes used by British troops in correspondence with their friends in this country.

The full name and address of the sender must be invariably stated on each card.

In addition to the card last referred to, there exists a considerable variety of privately printed cards and letter cards intended for the use of the several services. All show a printed design similar in its chief features to that on the official cards, but are otherwise either quite plain or adorned with various military or naval pictures with more or less differing flag-clusters.

There also exist official Reply-Postcards of which the one card is printed in Model B, Type II (with the words "Reproduction interdite"), and the annexed card in Model A, first and third lines of the heading

CORRESPONDANCE
DES ARMÉES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
CARTE EN FRANCHISE

in black, second line in red.

There are also various Reply Cards of private origin. Of these one shows a print similar to that of Model B, and has on the card annexed for the reply a wording similar to that of the card in Model A.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of April 15th next, there will be a Display of the Stamps of the Papal States, with notes, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, when it is hoped that a large attendance will welcome our colleague from Manchester.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee will be held on Thursday, April 15th, 1915. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, April* 13*th.*

THE "CRAWFORD," "TAPLING," AND "TILLEARD" MEDALS.

IT will be remembered that in the early part of 1914 the Council recommended, and the members approved of, a scheme under which certain medals were to be awarded annually for the most valuable contributions to Philately, and for the best papers read and displays made before the Society during the two years preceding the date of the award, and the first awards were directed to be made at the Annual General Meeting to be held in June, 1915.

The Council, however, have come to the conclusion that, having regard to existing circumstances which have arisen in consequence of the present war, it is desirable to suspend the awarding of these medals until after the termination thereof, and consequently no medals will be awarded in 1915.

THE WAR STAMP EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition of stamps issued in connection with the war held during the present month at the Florence Galleries, Rupert Street, has attracted a considerable number of visitors, and has doubtless afforded gratification to a number of collectors and exhibitors. The general opinion in philatelic circles is, however, held that any exhibition of this class would have been—if it should be held at all—capable of being made far more inclusive and representative if it had taken place at the conclusion of hostilities. This much-desired phase is unfortunately so far not within sight, and it is therefore obvious that the numerous changes in postal affairs rendered probable by the recasting of a large portion of the map of the world cannot adequately be portrayed—through the medium of the fresh stamp issues—until practical finality in the war has been attained.

The exhibits naturally only consist to a limited extent of actual stamps, but there are many things displayed at the Galleries which in these sad times cannot fail to arrest the attention and interest of the visitor. Among the most prominent philatelic exhibits may be cited Mr. H. J. Reckitt's display of the provisional surcharges, after the British occupation, on the stamps of Togoland and "New Britain"; a fine display of Red Cross stamps by Mr. Franz Reichenheim; a collection of the stamps surcharged for use by our Indian forces by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and a comprehensive collection of the war post cards used by the British, French, and Indian troops shown by Mr. F. J. Melville. Further displays of autographs, Mafeking Siege stamps, naval postmarks, etc., doubtless add to the attractions, but their inclusion, with other like items, clearly denotes that at the present time there was not sufficient available appropriate philatelic exhibits to have afforded a *raison d'être* for this Exhibition.

THE TWO SHILLINGS, GREEN, OF VICTORIA, 1858–61.

IN the pages of our contemporary, *The Australian Philatelist*, of January 5th last, we find the following notable information about this stamp :—

"Our publishers having purchased a number of early Victorian stamps on part of originals made an interesting discovery. Among the 2s., green, imperforate (S.G. No. 35), was one that had the stamp cancelled with the

well-known 'I' over 'V.' in an oval of short bars, and alongside of it was the following postmark in a circle, but without frame lines: 'Ship letter' on top and 'Sydney' at bottom; and in the centre 'B MY * 25, 1855,' in three lines. This makes the issue of the 2s., green, three years earlier than catalogued by Stanley Gibbons. As the 6d., orange-yellow and deep orange of the same design was issued in 1854, it is quite possible that the 2s., green, was prepared at the same time, and made available for postage, if not concurrently with the 6d., shortly afterwards."

The stamps of this type, which include the "Too late," "Registered," the 6d. in orange and after in black, and the 2s. in green and afterwards in blue on green, form a highly interesting group as being the first issue in Victoria to bear the profile of her late Majesty the Queen. Engraved locally on boxwood by Mr. S. Calvert they present numerous varieties and settings of type which have been revealed through the great work of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. The two first-named varieties have, however, not yet been plated, though there seems no reason why the difficulties in this task should not be overcome. It is at least satisfactory with regard to these two interesting old stamps that they are now all grouped together in the catalogues, and that the "Registered" and "Too late" are now no longer involved in the lumber that marks the concluding phases at the tail end of a catalogue.

The dates at present assigned for the earliest issue of these stamps are 6d., orange, 1854; "Registered," 1st December, 1854; "Too late," 1st July, 1855; and 2s., green, imperforate, 1858–61. In view of this new discovery it certainly appears probable that the designs and plates for all the four varieties were prepared by Mr. Calvert at approximately the same time, i.e. late in 1854, as the 2s. was officially announced as having been issued on September 1st of that year by Mr. David H. Hill (*Federal Australian Philatelist*, October, 1891). For some occult reason this fact has been ignored in the Catalogues, but, in view of the present confirmation, the date of issue should now be set back to September 1st, 1854.

The 2s., green, is a stamp of much philatelic interest, even apart from its "plateability." It has always been a scarce and indeed underestimated stamp with convincing margins, while of really unused specimens the numbers extant can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The pair thus in the Tapling Collection is unique.

The 2s., green, was also, prior to its issue in perforated state, rouletted, but can only have been thus treated in very limited numbers, as it is and has always been one of the rarest Victorian varieties.

DEATH OF MR. LEWIN HILL, C.B.

WE regret to learn the decease of this gentleman at the age of eighty-one, so long and honourably connected with the postal service of this country, whose name is familiar to all students of the history of our postage stamps. Unlike his cousin, the late Mr. Pearson Hill, Mr. Lewin Hill was, we believe, not a philatelist, but his long connection with the department will always associate his name with the annals of Philately.

Mr. E. B. Lewin Hill, C.B., formerly Assistant Secretary of the Post Office, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Arthur Hill, of Tottenham, and nephew of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., the postal reformer. Mr. Hill entered the Secre-

tary's office of the General Post Office on the nomination of Lord Canning, retiring in 1899, under the age rule of the Civil Service. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Lewin Hill was the last survivor of four members of the Hill family who were once employed in the Post Office together—Sir Rowland Hill; his brother, Mr. Frederic Hill; his only son, Mr. Pearson Hill; and his nephew, Mr. Lewin Hill.

WAR FUNDS PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT GENEVA.

IN laudable endeavour to mitigate some of the dire distress and suffering caused by the war a philatelic exhibition has been held at Geneva, as detailed by a Berne correspondent of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*. The most striking exhibit is an immense map covering twenty-five square yards, entitled "The Post Offices of Switzerland," which denotes all the post offices of the Republic—large and small—by means of the postal obliteration of each post office affixed in its relative position on the map of the country. The frontiers of the Republic are further marked by masses of stamps of each country's issues surrounding the arms of the respective nations. This enormous and remarkable piece of work, which is unique in its conception, has naturally formed the greatest attraction to the crowds who have visited the exhibition. Many interesting displays were also to be noted, including a splendid collection of all the Swiss Cantonal issues in superlative condition, while the excellence of the general arrangements indicates the triumphant success of this benevolent undertaking.

Review.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NORWAY, 1855–1914.*

By BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.

THIS excellent monograph, of eighty-four quarto pages, on the Stamps of Norway, compiled by Messrs. Justus Anderssen and Henrik Dethloff, is a special publication by the *Scandinavian Philatelic Review*, printed only in an impression, subscribed for, and limited to, 550 numbered copies, and is one which should undoubtedly inaugurate—among the Scandinavian peoples at all events—a new era of popularity for these interesting stamps.

One can readily appreciate the patriotic motives of its authors in publishing this work, in the first instance in the mother tongue; but on behalf of those very numerous philatelists to whom the Scandinavian languages are "as a sealed book," it is not perhaps out of place to express a strong hope that a new edition may yet be published, translated into (say) English, as being the language which will probably appeal most strongly to the majority

* *Norges Frimerker, 1855–1914*, av Justus Anderssen og Henrik Dethloff. Saertryk av Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift. Printed by Kirste and Sieberth, Kristiania, 1915.

of the philatelists of the near future; though in suggesting this one does not expect German philatelists—if such still exist—to agree. For such a translation the illustrations (126 in number) would doubtless be available; but I cannot say whether this would also apply to the page of coloured reprints of six specimens of some of the early values of the 1855, 1856–7, and 1867 issues, which, by permission of the Norwegian Postal Department, have been reprinted by the official printers specially for this monograph, and which constitute a very important addition, and greatly enhance its interest. One of the authors, at least, has, I believe, undoubtedly sufficient knowledge of the English language to undertake the task of such a translation.

Quoting from the Report of a States Council of the year 1882, the authors preface their work with the following note: "The outward appearance of stamps might no doubt appear to be a matter of minor importance, but seeing that the postage stamps of a country are distributed more widely than any other of its manufactured products, and, moreover, are gathered into collections throughout the whole wide world, the question of their appearance ought not to be regarded as without significance."

The publication is intended to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the official issue of postage stamps in Norway, and the authors have been permitted free reference to the postal archives, and have been enabled to quote from statutes, postal decrees, circulars, and printing contracts; and to compile tables of the numbers of stamps printed and issued, dates of issue, quantities of remainders (where such existed), and so forth, which are of the highest importance from the philatelic standpoint.

The methods employed for the printing of the various issues are fully explained, and in the case of the issue of 1872–75—the skilling values of the Posthorn series—illustrated by a print of the steel matrix die, showing how different centre-pieces for the different central figures of value were screwed into position; also blank spaces left in the oval for the word value, to form the secondary die from which the electros were prepared. The design for this issue, which with slight variations has continued in use until the present day, is attributed to Architect V. Hanno, not as in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue to Lieut.-Colonel Broch. In dealing with the next issues of 1877–8—the first öre issue—the authors discuss the question of differences in the sizes of the stamps, which have led previous writers to suggest, first, an issue by electrotype process, and afterwards by stereotype process; but they conclude that only the first-named process was employed, and that the differences are attributable solely to the class of paper made use of. In the later issues of 1882–6 they adopt the distinction between the two types of 20 mm. and 21 mm. in width respectively, and attribute this to the different methods employed in obtaining the electrotypes from the matrix die, the one by stamping impressions in lead, and the other by taking wax or composition impressions.

The last-named issue is dealt with in great detail, and a further subdivision made upon existing catalogue lists by separating an issue in 1886–91 upon a special paper obtained from a new firm of papermakers, Harald Lyche and Co., containing a watermarked posthorn of a slightly different type from the usual. Illustrations are given of the two types of watermark. The

newly engraved die for the 1910–12 issue is explained as being due to the old steel die having been allowed to become rusty, the unsatisfactory character of the 15 öre stamp of October, 1908, being due to the rusted condition of the old die.

Reference is made to the installation of automatic franking machines in May, 1903, and to the interesting fact that the overprinted issue in kroner values of June, 1905, led to the first Norwegian conviction for forgery of stamps, a photographer having in 1907 been fined thirty kroner or fifteen days' imprisonment for issuing forged overprints.

Illustrations are given of two fine designs for kroner values obtained in 1909 from Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., but questions of expense, and the insistence of that firm upon having the printing contract if the designs were made use of, led to their being passed by.

There are also reproductions of some six or eight designs eminently characteristic of Norwegian ideals of art, obtained as the result of competitions held in recent years, with the intention of obtaining a national series of new stamps. These are selections from 396 and 413 competing designs respectively.

The monograph is sufficiently exhaustive upon most issues, and is quite up to date, including the Jubilee issue of May, 1914, also the various Postage Due stamps; but does not deal with postal stationery, and concludes with some notes and illustrations of early postal cancellations, and a reference list of the 383 towns and districts which made use of the various obliterations in numerical figures enclosed within circles which are commonly found on the skilling values.

As a production of real philatelic interest this work takes such a high position that it seems ungenerous to criticize, but without intention to detract from its merits one may perhaps make a suggestion or two.

The provision of a Reference or Check list, in continuous form, and the division of the work into separate chapters or headings, and the provision either of an Index or a table of Contents, and also of a Bibliography, would have been improvements.

Again, in a work of such pretensions it would have been a convenience to have gathered together under one cover, some of the information, which the authors, apparently not wishing to go too deeply into specialism, have been content to call attention to in footnotes, containing brief references to the various publications from which such information can be obtained.

In particular, with regard to the highly interesting—though somewhat obscure—issue of 1863, it would have been useful if further details, accompanied by illustrations—preferably enlargements—could have been given of the distinguishing marks showing the four different types which have been already established in the 2, 3, 8, and 24 skilling values, though not hitherto satisfactorily cleared up as regards the 4 skilling value. Much of the information is already available for English collectors in Mr. Arthur H. Harrison's carefully compiled articles on the Stamps of Norway, which appeared in the *Philatelic Record* during the later months of 1897, where the subject is dealt with in almost laborious detail, and which are accompanied by plates illustrating the four ascertained types above referred to, as also of suggested

types for two separate plates of the 4 skilling value. The present monograph does not carry this matter any further than, nor even so far as, Mr. Harrison's articles; and, as regards the 4 skilling value, there is evidently scope for still deeper investigation.

The character and quality of the letterpress, the clearness and wealth of the illustrations, the quality of the paper, and the general style of the publication reflect very great credit on all who are responsible for the work, and the authors and publishers alike certainly deserve the warm congratulations of their fellow-philatelists.

At the subscription price Kr. 2.50, equal to about 3s., the work is a marvel of cheapness, and it causes no surprise, seeing that the edition is limited to 550 copies, to learn that it is already quoted at a substantial premium. The coloured reprints—which, by the way, are clearly distinguishable from the actual stamps owing to the somewhat brighter colours and whiter paper employed for the reprints—are alone worth more than the subscription price, and the work is one which every Philatelic Library should undoubtedly possess.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The following "Harrison" Controls have appeared since the year began:—

½d., green, "F 15."
1d., scarlet, "F 15."
2d., orange, "F 15."
5d, yellow-brown, "F 15."
1s., bistre-brown, "F 15."

The *British Philatelist* (March) publishes an article by Mr. C. Nissen, announcing the discovery of two gauges of perforation in the "new series" for all "Harrison" values and with nearly all Controls, viz. 15 × 14 and 14½ × 14. It also notes subsidiary perforations 15 (bare) × 14 and 14½ (full) × 14.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield draws our attention to the need for the general adoption of some more distinctive term than "new" for the current series with the post-coronation profile of His Majesty. It is obvious "new" (*vide* Gibbons) is a weak word to use in this connection. He suggests "medallic" in contradistinction to "coronation" for the earlier profile with its modifications.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Mr. R. Roberts informs us that he has received the 3d. and 10s. values of the Georgian set printed on paper coloured right through.

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow; paper coloured right through.
10s., green and carmine on green; paper coloured right through.

CYPRUS.—Capt. R. C. F. Schomberg informs us that he has several copies of the 9 pi, Edwardian, multiple Crown C A watermark *inverted.*

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—We are informed by Capt. R. C. F. Schomberg that the current 4 c. and 10 c. stamps have their centres now printed in very shiny black ink,

contrasting markedly with previous issues of these stamps.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS. — To avoid confusion with the 10s. [?] stamp, the colour of the Georgian 5s. stamps has, it is stated, been changed to purple.

Adhesive.

5s., purple, Georgian issue.

MALTA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2d. value of the Georgian set, Type 13.

Adhesive.

2d., grey, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* informs us that the 1d., King George, and 2½d., Kangaroo, Australian stamps have been overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" in block type, in three horizontal lines.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine, Georgian type; black overprint (?)
½d., blue, Kangaroo type; red overprint (?)

ST. VINCENT. — According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, a provisional stamp has lately appeared here.

The 1s., black on green paper, has been surcharged "ONE PENNY" in red, with bar across the original value.

Provisional.

"ONE PENNY," in red, on 1s., black on green paper.

SAMOA (BRITISH).—In addition to the New Zealand stamps chronicled on page 277, vol. xxiii, overprinted "SAMOA," the *Australian Philatelist* lists the 5s., 10s., and 20s. values.

Adhesives.

5s, green; long stamps.
10s., Venetian-red ,,
20s., rose ,,

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 2d. value of a set of Postage Due stamps. The shape is upright rectangular, and bears the value "2d" in a large figure and small letter in black within an ornamental frame, inscribed in small caps "UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA" at top, "UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA" at foot, "POSTAGE DUE" reading upwards on left, and "TE BETALEN" reading downwards on right.

Postage Due.

2d., violet and black; Springbok Head wmk., perf. 14.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim writes us:—

"'Red Cross' stamps in Type II (definitive type) were issued in booklets containing twenty stamps at the price of three francs on 13th February, 1915. The stamps are arranged, as in the ordinary booklets, in blocks of ten, two rows of five each. The cover is in fawn colour and bears the following inscription:—

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES.

TIMBRES-POSTE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE FRANÇAISE.

5

Valables seulement dans les relations intérieures et avec l'Algérie, la Tunisie et les Colonies.
Valeur d'affranchissement postal du Timbre 0.10
Le Carnet de 20 Timbres: 3 francs.

The cross, the third and last lines are printed in red, the remainder in black.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim also informs us that "Red Cross" stamps in the first type (on the present ordinary issue of the "Sower" type, overprinted with a red cross and surcharged in red "5 c.") were withdrawn from sale by a Service Order, dated 30th January, 1915. The remaining stock will be destroyed.

ROUMANIA.—From various sources we gather that Red Cross stamps have appeared.

The current 5 and 10 bani stamps have been overprinted "Timbru de Ajutor" in two lines, colour not stated.

Red Cross Stamps.

5 bani, yellow-green.
10 ,, carmine.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes:—

"With reference to my last note *re* the Charity stamps, I beg to inform you that as there appears to be a great demand for 2 kop. stamps for wrappers and for 5 kop stamps for city letters, the Women's Patriotic Committee has asked her Imperial Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna for permission to issue the above-named values; meanwhile the first engraver at the State printing office, M. Sarring, is at work; the 2 kop. shows soldiers at work with cannons and the 5 kop a cavalry attack of Cossacks. The size will be much smaller—about the size of the Commemorative stamps of the 1913 issue (Gibbons, 156–72); and as the size of the Charity stamps, 1, 3, 7, and 10 kop., has been found to be a very unsuitable one it is also contemplated to replace these stamps by a new issue of a much smaller size. It is also possible that these, as well as the new 2 and 5 kop. stamps, will be printed on white paper, as the stock of coloured paper has now become exhausted."

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—On the authority of *Stamp Collecting* the *P.J.G.B.* chronicles the following provisional stamp. The 2 centavos pale blue fiscal stamp overprinted "Guanacaste" diagonally, additionally overprinted "Correos" for postal use.

Provisional.

2 c., pale blue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — Some provisional stamps are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The Official stamps of 1909–12 have been changed into postage stamps by overprinting the five values "Habilitado—1915." The 20 c. has been surcharged "Medio Centavo" in addition to the above, thus converting it into a ½ c. stamp.

Provisionals.

1 c., blue-green and black; dark red overprint.
2 c., scarlet and black ,, ,,
5 c., dark blue and black ,, ,,
10 c., yellow-green and black.
½ c., on 20 c., orange and black; violet ,,

SALVADOR.—*Meekeel's Weekly* chronicles two values of a new set of Official stamps. The design, it is stated, shows the arms of Salvador surrounded by a wreath, with "CORREOS" and "EL SALVADOR" above and "2 CENTAVOS 2" below. "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" is worked into the corners below the wreath in very small type.

Officials.

2 c., blue-green; perf. 12.
3 c., orange ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇOA.—We have seen the 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, and 7½ c. stamps with figure on white ground; the 10, 12½, 15, 22½, 25, 30, and 50 c., and 1½ and 2½ g. of the new Colonial type; and the 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 c. of the unicoloured Postage Due set.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive-green; white ground, perf. 12½.
2 c., pale brown ,, ,,
2½ c., green ,, ,,
3 c., orange ,, ,,
5 c., rose ,, ,,
7½ c., grey ,, ,,
10 c., rose-carmine; perf. 12½.
12½ c., blue ,,
15 c., olive ,,
22½ c., deep orange ,,
25 c., mauve ,,
30 c., black ,,
50 c., green; perf. 11½ × 11.
1½ g., violet ,,
2½ g., carmine ,,

Postage Dues.

2½ c., emerald; perf. 12½.
5 c. ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,,
12½ c. ,, ,,
15 c. ,, ,,
20 c. ,, ,,
25 c. ,, ,,
30 c. ,, ,,
40 c. ,, ,,
50 c. ,, ,,

DUTCH INDIES.—We have seen the 2, 3, and 4 cents stamps with figures of value on plain white ground; and the 2½, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 75 c. (the 20 c. was chronicled on page 241, Vol. XXII.), *pale red*, of the Postage Due set.

Adhesives.

2 c., brown, white ground; perf. 12½.
3 c., yellow ,, ,,
4 c., ultramarine ,, ,,

Postage Dues.

2½ c., dull red; perf. 12½.
10 c. ,, ,,
15 c. ,, ,,
30 c. ,, ,,
40 c. ,, ,,
50 c. ,, ,,
75 c. ,, ,,

FRENCH OCEANIA. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 15 c. value added to the current set.

It shows the portrait of a native woman.

Adhesive.

15 c., orange-brown and black centre; perf. 13½ × 14.

MADAGASCAR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 c. stamp of 1908 surcharged with a red cross and 5 c. at top.

Adhesive.

10 c. + 5 c. and cross (in red), pink and purple-brown.

MOROCCO (FRENCH). — From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1 c. to 35 c. values of the 1911 issue, all with additional overprint in black —

"Protectorat
Français."

MOROCCO (SPANISH P.O.).—In addition to the ordinary set with the overprint "Marruecos," the Express Letter stamp has also been issued.—*P. J. G. B.*

PERSIA.—Two more provisional stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 5 and 12 ch. of 1911–13, Type 59, have been surcharged respectively "1 ch. and 6 ch.—1915," and Persian characters in black.

Provisionals.

1 ch. in black on 5 ch., carmine and brown.
6 ch. ,, on 12 ch., green and blue.

RIO DE ORO.—We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that a new series of stamps bearing the portrait of the King and dated 1914 has appeared.

Adhesives.

1 centimo, sepia.
2 centimos, claret.
5 ,, blue-green.
10 ,, red.
15 ,, orange.
20 ,, lake.
25 ,, blue.
30 ,, green.
40 ,, red-brown.
50 ,, chocolate.
1 peseta, lilac.
4 pesetas, rose.
10 ,, purple.

SPANISH GUINEA.—We are told in the *P.J.G.B.* that a new set dated 1914 has appeared—but the colours are not given.

SURINAM.—We have seen the 7½ c. stamp with figures on plain white ground; the 10, 15, 20, 22½, 25, 30, and 50 c.; also the 2½ gulden of the new Colonial type, and the unicoloured 2½, 20, 25, and 40 c. stamps of the Postage Due set.

Adhesives.

7½ c., grey; perf. 12½.
10 c., rose-carmine ,,
15 c., olive ,,
20 c., emerald ,,
22½ c., deep orange ,,
25 c, mauve ,,
30 c., black ,,
50 c., green; perf. 11½ × 11.
2½ g., carmine ,,

Postage Dues.

2½ c., mauve; perf. 12½.
20 c. ,, ,,
25 c. ,, ,,
40 c. ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1914-15.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD. CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
J. R. LAING. BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE Fifth Meeting of the season 1914-15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 18th February, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: Herbert R. Oldfield, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. D. Bacon, A. H. Stamford, R. B. Yardley, Baron P. de Worms, I. John Simons, R. Mabson, F. M. Rideout, B. D. Knox, H. J. Reckitt, Hon. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, Wilmot Corfield, W. Canning, J. A. Nix, L. W. Fulcher, T. W. Hall, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim. One visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 21st January, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. F. Reichenheim presented to the Society's collection used and unused copies of the three new surcharged Swiss stamps—1 on 2 c. and 13 on 12 c. (Helvetia's Head), and 13 on 12 c. (Tell's Head). Also a few more varieties of the "Franchise Militaire" post cards. He also presented to the collection in the name of Captain A. S. Bates some further varieties of the same post cards and two Belgian "Franchise Militaire" post cards.

Colonel Peille presented to the collection a forgery of a Van Dieman's Land stamp, and Mr. Beeby presented two blocks of Macau Journales stamps value 10 reis surcharged 2½ reis.

Mr. A. H. Stamford then read a paper on the "Stamps of Bosnia (Eagle Type)," and gave a most complete and beautiful display of the stamps of these issues, both used and unused.

Mr. Stamford called attention to numerous retouches that had not been previously recorded, and dealt with some of the unsettled problems with reference to the perforating machines that had been used for these stamps.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Sir Chas. Stewart-Wilson, seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, and after some remarks in support by the Chairman, the resolution was unanimously carried.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE Second General Meeting of the session 1915 was held in the Armada room of the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 16th, 1915, at 8 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President),

W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, R. Frentzel, P. Ashley, Fred J. Melville, T. F. Stafford, Wilmot Corfield, T. Allen, J. J. Hoddinott, T. E. Sansom, L. Sauvée, A. J. Séfi, E. Buhl, F. A. Robinson, W. J. Webster, G. Allen, L. Loewenthal, C. S. Warbrick, J. L. Thomas, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting, held on January 19th, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was taken, and the following were declared to be duly elected as Ordinary Members of the Society: Messrs. Harold Woodlands, W. A. Hamilton, W. H. S. Cheavin, W. J. Webster, G. Allen, W. A. Rockliff, C. W. Kissinger, and C. S. Warbrick.

Donations for the Library were received from the President: *Postage Stamps of War*, by W. B. Armstrong; *Egypt*, by Fred J. Melville; the Author: *The Postage Stamps in War*, by Fred J. Melville.

Used and unused copies of the three new surcharged Swiss stamps, issued on February 1st, 1915, were presented by the President, and the two "Franchise Militaire" post cards of Belgium were passed round for inspection.

The audited accounts of the Society from June 1st, 1914, to December 31st, 1914, were presented by Mr. Corfield and were passed on the proposal of the President, seconded by Mr. Standen.

Mr. Séfi, the Hon. Exchange Superintendent, reminded Members that it was necessary that the Form of Agreement be signed before sheets could be included in the packets, and that no packets would be circulated to any Member unless notification were first received from him in writing of his wish to see the packets.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. W. Canning, F.R.P.S.L., then displayed with appropriate explanations a portion of his collection of New Zealand "Pictorials," choosing: (*a*) the 1d. value from 1898 to date with all its varieties of printings, paper, perforation, colour, shades, and gum and including "Automatic Machine," "Booklet," and "Official" stamps. The stamps were shown mostly in unused blocks and strips with some rare complete sheets, and many die, colour, and plate proofs. The "Automatic Machine" stamps were in strips, pairs, and singles from all the types of machines set up, and the "Booklets" comprised all the known issues; (*b*) stamps in unused blocks from the 8 Perkins Bacon, 1906–7 plates for the reduced size of the ½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. values, with varietes of perforation and colour, including many marginal blocks showing the plate numbers; (*c*) various curiosities (including a complete set of "Reefton Manuscript Officials," many "O.P.S.O. Officials" and varieties of the Great Barrier Island "Pigeon Post" Stamps) and a number of Errors.

The Vice-President proposed, and Mr. Corfield seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Canning for his courtesy in bringing before the Society a portion of his highly specialized and deeply interesting collection. The vote was carried with acclamation, and in modestly responding, Mr. Canning promised to show the remaining values on some future occasion.

The time for the next meeting (at which Mr. Hayman will show his collection of the Stamps of the Levant and Mr. Ashley will give a lecture), to be held on Tuesday, March 16th, was fixed for 8 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

KILLAHA, ST. ALBANS.
February 19th, 1915.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

AT the 358th Meeting of the Society, held on Friday, February 19th, the President occupying the chair, a very hearty welcome was extended to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who although at considerable personal inconvenience owing to a recent bereavement, had made a special journey to Manchester in order to save disappointment.

Mr. Hausburg brought his well-known collection of the early issues of Victoria, and as they have been fully described by him in the pages of the *London Philatelist*, it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail.

Although many of the members have had the privilege of inspecting parts of the collection previously, the time at the disposal of the meeting was all too short to do it anything like justice, but sufficient for the members to appreciate the immense amount of labour and philatelic research that Mr. Hausburg must have spent upon it, and he was warmly congratulated by Messrs. Ginger and Goodfellow in proposing and seconding the best thanks of the meeting for the excellent treat provided by Mr. Hausburg. Mr. T. Allen of S. Woodford, Mr. Roland C. Mitchell of Beckenham, and Mr. A. E. M. Whitehouse of Heaton Chapel were proposed as corresponding members of the Society.

AT the 359th Meeting, Mr. G. B. Duerst presiding, Mr. John C. North (an old member and formerly Librarian of the Society, but now for some years residing at Huddersfield), paid his annual visit and gave a display with notes on the stamps of Brazil.

Brazil is similar to several other countries which have been on the Syllabus this season, inasmuch as nearly all the interest is centred in the earlier issues, and while Mr. North's collection showed all the later ones with their varieties of perforation, *tête-bêches* and errors fully annotated, his fine display of the "Bull's Eyes," slanting and later upright

figures issues, and the finely engraved heads of Dom Pedro II, left little enthusiasm to expend upon the typographed and lithographed series.

Messrs. T. Allen, Roland C. Mitchell, and A. E. M. Whitehouse were elected corresponding members, Mr. F. S. Porter who resigned his membership some years ago was reinstated at his request, and Sergeant-Major Campbell-Kelly nominated for membership.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

96 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 11th and 12th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, 4/4 sch., rouletted two sides	2	6	0
Kiautschou, 1905, no wmk., $1, $1½, and $2½, all mint	3	3	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., short at bottom	4	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, worn, diagonal lines only, 1d., red on yellowish	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1877, Star, 4d., deep blue, mint	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., slate-blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange on laid, cut to shape*	3	5	0
Collection in Maury's, 6340	10	0	0

Sale of February 25th and 26th, 1915.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., violet,* part gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, vert. strip of 4	3	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, thinned	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	4	10	0
Pahang, 1898, on Perak, 50 c., block of four, mint	2	17	6
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 as., ver., S.G. No. 36, plain edge at right	2	16	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick red on blued, pair, on entire	2	17	6
Ditto, 1855–64, 6d., lilac, vert. pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, rouletted, slight defect one corner, with imperf. specimen, both on entires	3	2	6
Mauritius, 1863–72, 2d., blue, imperf.	3	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 1912, 10s., block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, block of 4, on piece	4	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	12	10	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, fine impression	4	15	0
Argentine, 1864, 15 c., blue, imperf.	5	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, thinned	4	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate II, hor. pair	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., greyish blue, Plate I, earliest impression	5	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf.	7	15	0
Ditto, Reg. stamp, 6d., vermilion and blue, imperf., blue portion twice printed*	7	0	0
South Australia, 1856–9, Colonial print, 1d., yellow-green, hor. pair	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange, imperf., hor. pair	7	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 1s., orange, rouletted, printed both sides, pinhole	2	17	6
Ditto, 1867–70, 10d., in blue, on 9d., yellow, printed both sides	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, perf. 11½, 2s., deep carmine-lake, printed both sides	2	15	0
Ditto, 1872, 9d., mauve, printed both sides	2	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of February 23rd and 24th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, Beyrouth, 1905, 1 p. on 15 c., red, error "Piastte," mint	10	0	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), ½ a. to 1s., set of 7	3	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., brown-lilac, thinned	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, 1897 (Nov.), 20 rupees, mint	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1857–8, 1d., deep brown-red on deep *bleuté*, block of 4	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, strip of 3, one cut into	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, apparently,* close one side	2	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, cut into one side	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 6d., mauve, pair	3	12	6
Great Britain, 1870, ½d., rose, Plate I, block of 76,* no gum, some stained	4	7	6
Gambia, 1869, imperf., 6d., pale blue	2	6	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, late medium	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, defective	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, "Penoe," medium imp.	10	0	0
Ditto, 1859, Small Fillet, 2d., blue	3	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue, pair	10	5	0
Natal, 1857–8, 3d., rose, strip of 4, two corner stamps clipped	4	12	6
St. Helena, 1856–63, imperf., 1d., lake, short bar, strip of 4, pen-cancelled, on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, pair, close at right	2	6	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., Type C, mint	7	0	0
Barbados, 1852, imperf., on *bleuté*, ½d., green, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, block of 17, mint	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., brown-red, block of 8, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, block of 6, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1861–70, no wmk., rough perf., 4d., rose, strip of 5, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., orange, ver. pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., brown-black, block of 20, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., black, block of 6, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1871, Small Star, rough perfs., 1s., black, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, block of 5, mint	6	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* defective	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose-red, Plate I, pair, one pick and shovel omitted, torn	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, Plate II, slight crack, pair	3	7	6
Samoa, 1914, British Occupation, 1d. to 5s., set of 13,* 5d. damaged	22	0	0
Japan, The Official "History of Japanese Postage Stamps," illustrated with unused specimens of the Stamps and Postal Stationery	5	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green,* thinned	2	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 18th and 19th, 1915.

British Guiana, 1858–9, 1 c., red-brown*	3	0	0
British Honduras, 1888, CC, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	4	0
Ceylon, clean-cut perfs., 6d., brown	2	0	0
Crete, 1908, 3 drachmas, overprint inverted, mint	2	0	0
Great Britain, Admiralty, Type 2, 1½d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Levant, Feb., 1893, ½d., ver., slip of 4, mint	5	0	0
Liberia, 1892, 4 c., centre inverted, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Natal, 1902–3, £20, green and red, postally used	8	0	0
Nevis, 1878, litho, 4d., orange, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	2	12	6
New Brunswick, 3d., red, pair,* thinned in one spot	3	15	0
Ditto, Connell, 5 c., imperf., thick paper, mint	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet, thinned one corner	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet, and 3d., on entire, 4d. cracked	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., orange	2	0	0
Niger Coast, Aug., 1894, ½ in black on half 1d., red, cut diagonally, on piece	2	15	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	2	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple,* thinned	6	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Small Star, clean-cut, 2d., blue	2	4	0
Rhodesia, April, 1896, One Penny on 3d.*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1909, £5, deep blue, mint	4	17	6
Seychelles, Jan., 1893, 15 c., inverted, on 16 c., mint	3	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Perak, P.G.S., 8c., orange, wide spacing variety, in pair, with normal, mint	2	4	0
Turks Islands, 1881, ½ on 1d., red, block of 6, two types, mint	2	2	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1½ a., error "Zanzidar"	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 rs., double surcharge, one inverted, mint	4	5	0

Sale of March 4th and 5th, 1915.

Barbados, 1873, imperf., 6d., orange-vermilion, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Brazil, 1845, 300 r., thin greyish paper*	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	2	2	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., rose-red, pair	2	6	0
Ceylon, 1857, 9d., purple-brown	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, hor. strip of 6, red postmark, on entire	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, heavy postmark	2	4	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, partly reconstructed plate of 144, some pairs	9	10	0
Greece, 1876, 60 l., green, block of 6	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 5 c., Connell,* reperfed on right	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, on white, 1s., blue-green	2	0	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	7	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ sg., black on green, thinned	3	10	0
Papua, thick paper, vert. wmk., 2s. 6d., brown	5	5	0
Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., 3d., brown, block of 8, mint.	2	17	6
Sarawak, 1869, 3 c., brown on yellow, *engraved*, pen-cancelled	3	10	0
Ditto, 1871, 3 c., brown on yellow, *engraved*, pen-cancelled	8	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	3	3	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, red on azure	5	12	6
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple*	2	10	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a., brown, "ZANZIDAR"	2	2	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of March 11th and 12th, 1915.

Great Britain, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	2	16	0
Ditto, Army Official, 1900, ½d., blue-green, "Officiai"	2	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown, Plate XIV, mint	2	15	0
Malta, 1902, "One Penny" on 2½d., twice surcharged	3	15	0
France, 1st issue, 40 c., wider fig. 4, both sides, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-ver., small margins	6	12	6
Ditto, 1863–70, 5 fcs., block of 4, Alexandria postmark, one stamp defective	4	5	0
Ditto, Postage Due, 1859, litho., 10 c.*	3	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 1 r., bright blue, "CORROS" defective	2	18	0
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., rosy mauve,* creased	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 rs., blue, mint	2	6	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 9d., yellowish-brown, mint	2	15	0
Johor, 1891, 2 c. on 24 c., green, "CENST,"* clipped	2	15	0
Pahang, 1898 on Perak, $5, mint	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, vert. pair	2	6	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, minute tear	2	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue, slight defect at one corner	2	10	0
Mauritius, Small Fillet, 2d., blue, early	2	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue	4	10	0
Natal, 1869, Postage 13¾ mm., 1d., bright red*	2	10	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½" in blue on half 1d., vermilion, S.G. 61, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, Ditto, ½d. on 2½d., blue, "O.I.E.," mint	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, block of 3, on entire	8	8	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, pair, and 3d., blue, on entire	7	5	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose, mint	3	2	6
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., upright "D"	3	10	0
Trinidad, Officials, set of 7, mint	5	5	0
Turks Islands, 1881, S.G. 29, mint	3	12	6
South Australia, 1902, perf. 11½ and 12½, 10s., green, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	0	0
Victoria, first issue, 1d., orange-vermilion, S.G. 3, hor. strip of 3	5	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. APRIL, 1915. No. 280.

The Proposed Philatelic War Fund Auction.

ALTHOUGH many months have elapsed since the first discussion of the proposed War Fund Auction, the war-clouds still darken the civilized world, and the prophet is yet lacking who can discern when we may see the first glint of peace. In the early days of battle-shock—when no man knew what institutions might not founder in the crash of Empires—it seemed futile to endeavour to find a forced market for such innocuous emblems of peace as postage-stamps. Nine months of Armageddon has fortunately demonstrated the power of Great Britain and her Allies to withstand all the attacks of their enemies; while each month now tends to consolidate and strengthen not only the military but the financial and economic powers of the Triple Entente.

This feeling of confidence and security has been reflected to a marvellous degree in the philatelic world. The *dictum* that a European war would cause the collapse of Philately had been for many years accepted as the veriest truism; but, despite a few symptoms of nervousness and apprehension in one or two directions during the earlier days of the war, the recovery of confidence was rapid and continuous, so that in effect the greatest grievance in the stamp world during the now waning season has been the lack of supply to meet the firm demand. In certain instances, as of inferior grade of stamps, and doubtless in the issues of the defunct German States, there has been a failure to maintain the high prices prevalent before the war; but in the case of the British Empire issues, notably those of the nineteenth century, there has been a truly remarkable appreciation and demand. The general opinion, moreover, seems to be that, stimulated doubtless by patriotic feeling, the future of British Colonials promises to be a brilliant one, and that the appreciation in value of the older issues is likely to be greatly developed.

Under these circumstances it might be urged that the present is a suitable time for a Philatelic War Fund Auction; but a consideration of the several aspects of the question that has engaged the attention of several of the leading collectors has convinced them that the more fitting time to hold this auction should be in the early days of next session.

The reasons that dictate this conclusion are: Firstly, that, in order to ensure an absolute success, the co-operation of every section of Philately must be invited, through the medium of an organizing committee, and that ample time must be allowed for their labours; secondly, that, say, in October or November next, there is a reasonable possibility either of the war being over or the position of the belligerents being such that the end would be in view, either of which factors would enormously strengthen the financial results of the sale; and thirdly, that at this future date there would be a far greater willingness to co-operate on the part of most men when the stress of conflict had been lessened.

In the event of it being considered desirable to hold this War Fund Auction in the ensuing autumn, it would be requisite to call a general meeting of its supporters during the month of May, and we understand that the Royal Philatelic Society is prepared to fully associate itself with this movement if any indications are forthcoming that it meets with general approval.

Great Britain One Shilling "GOVT PARCELS".

QUEEN VICTORIA ISSUE, GREEN AND CARMINE, WITH INVERTED OVERPRINT.



A COPY of the above stamp was forwarded to the Expert Committee for examination at a recent meeting. The specimen, which bore a postmark, came from the collection formed by the late Earl of Crawford, K.T., and is the identical stamp that was reproduced on the plate of illustrations issued with "A Supplement to 'British Isles,'" by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., that was published by the Society in December, 1904. After a careful examination and comparison with a number of undoubted copies with the overprint in the normal position, the specimen was declared to bear a forged overprint.

The stamp with inverted overprint was first mentioned in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of October 24th, 1903, that is ten months after the issue of the One Shilling "GOVT PARCELS" with effigy of King Edward. Very grave suspicion is attached to the variety from this fact. Added to which, the members of the Expert Committee have recently examined three other specimens, besides that belonging to the late Earl of Crawford, and also a photograph of another specimen, and all these five stamps bear different obliterations, which again is a suspicious circumstance. The Committee have communicated with every collector they know of who is likely to have a copy of the stamp, and all the specimens they have had before them, after careful comparison, have been found to have forged overprints. In these circumstances, it is extremely doubtful whether the variety is not of an entirely bogus nature, and the Expert Committee feel that it is their duty to make these facts public.

Victoria 1d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, with Stamps usually touching.

Printed by Thomas Ham.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



S in the case of the 3d. value of this printing, the "plating-guides" for which were given in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1914, the sheet of the 1d. value possibly consisted of two panes of sixty, each of which was composed of five blocks of twelve transfers. Although it was easy enough to form the setting by the aid of two strips of six and a block of twelve, and to be fairly certain that the intermediate stone consisted of twelve impressions in two horizontal rows of six, the actual description of the "types" is a very different matter, and I feel very diffident in giving the following "plating-guides," as in many cases, owing to the stamps being printed so closely together, they often have no margins. Many of the constant flaws are very minute and are often covered up by the postmark, but they may prove of some assistance to those who wish to reconstruct the setting. There are two shades for the stamps of this setting, brown-red and dull orange-vermilion.

It might be as well to refer here to another printing of the 1d. value in the dull orange-vermilion shade, but with the stamps about 1 mm. apart instead of nearly or quite touching. So far I have been unable to complete the plating of this, but the flaws are quite different from those described below. From the general appearance of specimens belonging to it, this hitherto unknown setting (first referred to on page 109 of the *London Philatelist* for May, 1913) was probably also the work of Thomas Ham.

PLATING GUIDES.

Twelve Varieties in Two Horizontal Rows of Six.

1. A minute white spot in the background between and just above the "N" and "E" of "ONE." This is sometimes very difficult to see, and this type can then be picked out by the process of exhaustion, that is to say, by ascertaining that it is *not* of the eleven other types.
2. Below the "V" of "VICTORIA" and slightly to the right there are usually three curved vertical lines in colour, quite close together, forming part of the background. In this type they form one wide line. This sometimes appears in other types to a certain degree in indistinct or heavy prints, but they have other distinguishing marks as well.
3. A minute white spot between the "T" and "O" of "VICTORIA"; the middle and lower bars of the "E" of "ONE" are joined by a white spot, and the "T" of "VICTORIA" is generally rather blurred.

4. A small white spot in the background just below and to the left of the "V" of "VICTORIA," and a white dash just above and to the left of the "O" of "ONE."
5. A coloured mark across the vertical stroke of the "T" of "VICTORIA."
6. A white dash touching the upper right side of the "O" of "ONE" and sloping diagonally towards the foot of the "N" of "ONE." A white irregular blotch between and at the foot of the "O" of "ONE" and the "E" in the lower left-hand corner. A minute white spot between the top of the right arm of the "Y" of "PENNY" and the "W" in the lower right-hand corner.
7. A small white spot in the background just below and to right of the right foot of the "A" of "VICTORIA." Sometimes a small excrescence on the left side at the top of the vertical stroke of the "E" of "ONE."
8. The top of the "A" of "VICTORIA" is produced towards the edge of the stamp, making it appear higher than the other letters. A small nick in the upper margin just beyond and to the right of the "R" of "VICTORIA."
9. A small excrescence on the upper part of the interior of the loop of the "R" of "VICTORIA."
10. A small coloured spot in the left border 2½ mm. below the upper ornament, and a white irregular-shaped spot on the left lower portion of the cross on the top of the orb in the Queen's hand.
11. The left lower bar of the "I" of "VICTORIA" is bent downwards.
12. An indentation in the line of colour below the value label between the "N" and "E" of "ONE," and a small white spot in the background 1 mm. above the "O" of "ONE."

I should very much like to hear from any who have dated copies or entires bearing dates of any of the 1d., 2d., and 3d. of the "Half-length" series. It would be best if the actual stamps or entires were sent to me for examination, and in all cases, if desired, I would endeavour to plate the specimens sent. All communications should be addressed to me, c/o The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Note on the "Double Compartment Lines" of the 2d. "Sydney View," Plate I.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



ONE of the problems which has always attracted the attention of students of the stamps generally known as "Sydney Views," is the presence of certain lines, usually called "Compartment Lines," existing in duplicate above the stamps in the top row of the first state of the plate of the 2d. value.

Such specimens with the extra line are of considerable rarity, and

various suggestions to explain their existence have been given at different times. It has been left to the Vice-President of the Society, Mr. E. D. Bacon, whose philatelic acumen has always been of the greatest value in solving difficult problems in connection with the production of stamps,

A



to suggest what I think will now be undoubtedly acknowledged as the true explanation. This and the arguments in its favour will be found in Volume II, pp. 556–559, of the Society's work on the Stamps of New South Wales, by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull. To put it briefly, Mr. Bacon suggest that the presence of these lines is due to the fact that two impressions from the plate were printed, *tête-à-tête*, on each piece of paper and, in certain instances, were placed very close together.

When the stamps on such sheets were separated by cutting, some of the specimens of the top row of the plate retained on the upper margin portions of the lines belonging to the stamps of the top row of the other impression.

An examination of the specimen now illustrated, which has been kindly sent by our fellow-member, Mr. H. P. Manus, shows an extra line actually cutting through the word "POSTAGE" and the corner stars. The stamp is type No. 1 on the plate, and the extra line is the top marginal line of type No. 12 of the second impression of the plate printed *tête-à-tête*.

"The 'Franchise Militaire' Post Cards of France."

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

(*Continued from page* 63.)



SINCE the earlier portion of this article was published a new type of card has appeared, and several varieties of others previously issued have been discovered :—

Model A^2 "for the use of soldiers in a Depôt of an Army Corps or at a permanent address."

These are in a design similar to that in Model A^1, but with modification in the part to be filled in by the sender, so that the first two lines read :—

Imp. Nat.—Modèle A^2 pour les soldats au dépôt du corps ou à demeure dans une localité.

And in place of the words "Secteur postal" there is printed—

Dépôt du Corps
ou
Résidence fixe } .....

Cards of this Model exist in two sizes, one being about 5 mm. longer than the other. On the larger cards which I have seen so far a white blotch appears on the red part of the French flag.*

Varieties of previously recorded cards :—

Model A, Type I and II. } On some cards the brackets after the words
Model A^{bis} } "l'adresse de la réponse" is missing.
Model B, Type I (without the words "Reproduction interdite").

These cards are found with three different letters after the little star, viz. C, D. (mentioned previously), and V.

Model B, Type II (with the words "Reproduction interdite.").

These cards exist, similar to those in Type I with different letters after the little star, viz. C, D, M, and V. Cards with star and letter D are also found on glazed paper. Some cards with star and letter C bear the engraver's name underneath the cluster of flags.

The colours of the flags on cards with letter C show a lined or a plain ground, with other letters only lined ground.

Reply Cards, Model B, Type II combined with Model A, Type I.

Of these cards there exist two varieties :—

(*a*) Cards attached at top and folded.
(*b*) Cards attached sideways and folded.

Both varieties are rare, especially the second one of which, as my usually reliable correspondent informs me, only a small quantity has so far been issued.

Cards in Models A, A^{bis}, A^{1}, and A^{2} are printed by the Imprimerie Nationale (Government Printing Office), the others by the Printing Firm Chaix under the supervision of the Postal Authorities.

In this connection there should also be mentioned an issue of "Bulletin" Cards (as they have come to be called) for facilitating the giving of reports to relatives as to the condition of wounded or otherwise disabled soldiers in hospitals. They are sent free of postage in accordance with a Law dated 30th May and a Decree of 3rd August, 1914, and exist in various colours, imprint in black. So far I have met with seven all differing.

On the face is shown the following inscription :—

* I am indebted to Mr. Fred J. Melville for this information.

FRANCHISE POSTALE

Loi du 30 mai 1871.
Décret du 3 août 1914.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE

CORRESPONDANCE MILITAIRE

Envoi du (1) .....

.....

en traitement à (2).....

à l'hôpital { militaire (3) / mixte (3) / civil (3) / de complément (3) / auxiliaire (3) }

Adresse de la famille. { *M* ..... }

(1) Noms, prénoms et situation militaire du malade ou blessé.

(2) Nom de la ville et du département.

(3) Compléter la désignation de l'établissement où l'intéresse es en traitement.

Biffer les autres désignations.

The back is inscribed :—

BULLETIN DE SANTÉ D'UN MILITAIRE EN TRAITEMENT

Ce bulletin, destiné à la famille, doit être envoyé avec l'assentiment de l'intéressé et à la personne désignée par lui.

Il doit être établi et expedié **chaque semaine** par les soins du médecin traitant.

a) NATURE ET CARACTÈRE DE LA MALADE OU BLESSURE.

b) DÉSIRS EXPRIMÉS PAR LE BLESSÉ OU LE MALADE.

Le Médecin traitant,
(Signature)

Translation.—Front part:—

FREE POSTAGE

Law of 30 May, 1871.
Decree of 3 Aug., 1914.

FRENCH REPUBLIC

WAR OFFICE

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE

Sent by (1) .....

.....

in treatment at (2) .....

Hospital { military (3) / mixed (3) / civil (3) / supplement (3) / auxiliary (3) }

(1) Surname, Christian name and military rank of the sick or wounded soldier.

(2) Name of town and district.

(3) Name of hospital to be filled in where he is treated.

Erase any other line not required.

Address of the family. { *M* ..... / ..... / ..... }

Back:—

BULLETIN OF A SOLDIER UNDER TREATMENT

This bulletin is destined for the family and should be sent with the permission of the respective soldier and to the person named by him.

It must be written up and despatched **every week** by the doctor who has the case in hand.

a) NATURE AND STATE OF ILLNESS OR WOUND.

b) WISHES EXPRESSED BY THE WOUNDED OR SICK SOLDIER.

The Doctor who has the case in hand,
(Signature)

On some of these "Bulletin" Cards on grey paper the letter "i" in the word "Mai" (the date of the Law) is missing.

I have not as yet seen some of the varieties referred to in this article, but have learned of them from the 1915 Edition of Messrs. Yvert et Tellier's *Catalogue de Timbres et Entiers de France;* on the other hand, this Catalogue omits mention of some of the varieties I have noted.

REFERENCE LIST

OF OFFICIALLY ISSUED "FRANCHISE MILITAIRE" CARDS.

A. Single Cards.

Model A (for the troops). Two types.

I. First and third lines of heading in black, second in red (shades).

II. First and second lines of heading in black, third in red.

Minor variety of Type I and II: Parenthesis after "la réponse" missing.

Date of issue—25 August, 1914.

Model A^{bis} (for the troops).

Minor variety: Parenthesis after "la réponse" missing.

Date of issue—1 November, 1914.

Model A^{1} (for "soldiers at the front.").

Date of issue—December, 1914.

Model A^{2} (for "soldiers at a depôt or at a permanent address"). Two sizes.

Minor variety—White blotch on red part of French flag (appearing on the larger cards).

Date of issue—probably January, 1915.

Model B (for correspondence to the soldiers). Two Types.

I. Without the words "Reproduction interdite."

Three varieties:—

Star and letters C, D, or V.

Date of issue—25 August, 1914).

(Note.—Privately sold cards of this type are without the words "Mod. déposé," Star, and letters.)

II. With the words "Reproduction interdite." Colours of flags on lined ground.

Seven varieties:—

1–4. Star and letters C, D, M, or V.

5. Star and letter C with Engraver's name under the flag cluster.

6. Star and letter C; colours of flags on plain ground.

7. Star and letter D on glazed paper.

Minor varieties:—

Star and letter C.

(*a*) White blotch appearing towards the upper (red) corner of the Red Ensign.

(*b*) Inks of flag clusters of lighter shade.

Date of issue—September, 1914.

B. Reply Cards.

Model B, Type II. } combined. Two varieties.
Model A, Type I. }

(*a*) Cards attached at top.
(*b*) Cards attached sideways.
Date of issue—probably December, 1914.

C. "Bulletin" Cards.

Seven different colours. Print in black.
Variety—On grey cards the letter "i" of the word "Mai" is missing.
Date of issue—probably September, 1914.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of May 20th there will be Displays, by members, of Imperforate Stamps and Stamps on Entires.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 3rd, at 5.45 p.m.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee will be held on Thursday, May 20th, 1915. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, May* 18*th.*

THE FIGHT AGAINST FORGED STAMPS IN SWITZERLAND.

WE are indebted to our colleague, M. A. de Reuterskiöld, for the welcome announcement that some action is to be taken with regard to the flood of "imitations" and "facsimile" impressions that have emanated from certain quarters in Switzerland. The Swiss philatelic societies have approached the Commission who are engaged in drafting the new Penal Federal Code, asking for a more efficacious protection of the commerce in stamps against imitations. The Commission has given effect to this wish, and has adopted a new clause in the Code which threatens a fine or imprisonment of any person making an imitation of a stamp, or who may put into circulation any reproductions of stamps that are not marked as "facsimile." If this is marked in fairly legible type across the face of the stamp, we think that the Swiss forgery question will be within sight of a satisfactory solution, and we congratulate our Swiss philatelic friends upon their timely and valuable action in the matter.

FRENCH PHILATELY DURING WAR-TIME.

THE example of our Elizabethan hero, Sir Francis Drake, who finished his game of bowls and beat the Spaniards afterwards, is evidently one that appeals to our gallant allies in France, who seem fully capable of continuing their philatelic pursuits and defeating the Germans at the same time.

The French philatelic journals have latterly contained deeply interesting articles written by their brave writers on the fields of battle, and record—to our great regret—the names of philatelic sons of France who have perished in defence of their country.

A magnificent catalogue of the stamps of France and its colonies (to which we hope to further refer), which has recently been issued, and which evoked universal approval at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, is a still further evidence of the renascence of French Philately during this troubled period.

We also learn with pleasure that at the invitation of M. Pichon, the former Foreign Minister of France and director of the *Petit Journal* of Paris, an esteemed Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, M. A. B. de l'Argentière has arranged to contribute a weekly article on Philately in that well-known French newspaper. M. de l'Argentière's extended acquaintance with Philately and his well-known superb collections of stamps render him eminently fitted for the task of thus popularising stamp collecting in France, and we most cordially wish him the utmost success in his laudable undertaking.

A ZURICH WAR EXHIBITION.

WE have pleasure in inserting the following notice at the request of the Committee for the Exhibition of the Swiss Philatelic Society, Zurich, Switzerland :— April. The Swiss Philatelic Society of Zurich (Switzerland) is organizing a Stamp Exhibition from 12th–16th May, 1915, at the "Helmhaus," Zurich. The entire net proceeds of the exhibition will go to the funds of the committee for help to those suffering hard through the war. The feature of the exhibition will be a special show of "The Post during the World's War, 1914–15," which will comprise the stamps issued during the war, unused and used, single and in sheets, war cancellations, censor's marks of all countries, field post cards, and curiosities connected with the present war. There will be a special issue of two exhibition post cards showing philatelic war curiosities. The first card will give a facsimile of a post card posted at the besieged Przemysl and sent out by the aerial post to Austria, and from there the regular way to its address at Zurich. It bears a number of interesting postmarks and remarks on the address side, which is reproduced at the Exhibition card. The second one gives a letter addressed from Zurich to Zurich, which found its way to Petersburg, in Russia, was controlled there by the Russian censor, as the censor's mark shows, from there went to Paris, was postmarked there, and at last came back to Zurich, after several weeks, to its right address. The Swiss postal authorities have kindly allowed a special cancellation for those postcards posted at the Exhibition. This will bear the words "Stamp Exhibition, Zürich, 1915," and will show the exact date of the day at which those cards are posted. Thus collectors can have series of cards bearing the different dates of the Exhibition.

Above cards can be addressed to any address, and prepaid orders for the same should be addressed not later than the end of April to the Committee of the Swiss Philatelic Society (W. Windrath, Bergstrasse, 98, Zurich). Pre-

payment can be made up to 2s. in unused English stamps, or otherwise by money order. Those cards ordered before the 12th May will have a Swiss 5 centimes stamp printed on the card. All cards ordered will be posted single at the Exhibition to each address as desired, and postage for foreign countries will be added. The price is 3d. per card for Great Britain, inclosing postage; registration 2½d. extra per card. Every collector interested in war stamps should not omit to send his order for himself and his friends to which this card will be a very agreeable surprise, as the 5 centimes stamps printed on the card, the official Exhibition cancellation, the interesting reproductions on the cards and not at last the small number to be issued will make the same a most valuable addition to each collection.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT STAMP COLLECTION.

WE read with much interest in *Mekeel's Weekly* for March 27th an account of the United States Government Postal Collection, which has been taken from the columns of the *Washington Star*. The information, though, according to our contemporary, rather belated, will be fresh to our readers in this country, while it will be found that some of the provisions made for the housing and arrangement of the stamps include improvements and suggestions that have been vainly made with regard to our own National Philatelic Collection. Mr. J. B. Leavy is a philatelist of high standing, whose able articles have constantly appeared in the stamp journals of this country, and is to be sincerely congratulated upon the successful issue of his labours as Curator of the United States Postal Collection.

"One of the finest museum collections of postage stamps in the world is owned by the United States Government. The public is now, for the first time, given the privilege of viewing these stamps in tabulated and orderly form. Their arrangement in brand-new mahogany cases of most modern construction has about been completed by Joseph B. Leavy, the Government philatelist, and they now form a permanent exhibit of the division of history of the National Museum. The work of tabulation and arrangement has occupied over a year of Mr. Leavy's time. The stamps had long been stored away in the archives of the post office, neglected and without attention, and to him fell the stupendous task of sorting and identifying them, and to him must go the credit for having suggested the novel cases in which they are exhibited and the original method which was followed in their arrangement.

"This $200,000 collection is installed in the north-west court of the old building of the museum in the finest equipment of its kind in the world. Even the famous collection of the British Museum cannot boast of so modern and up-to-date an abode, and Mr. Leavy declares that the Berlin Post Office collection and the French Government collection are poorly housed and miserably displayed when compared to the lavish and magnificent arrangement of the collection belonging to this country. One of the advantages of this new installation is due to its position in an interior court, which is lighted entirely from overhead. No direct light ever falls upon the exhibits. Even in the late afternoon hours of dark winter days the artificial light is supplied from arc lights directly above the cabinets.

"The specimens are mounted on heavy white paper displayed on dark gray mats, and these are arranged in glass-covered frames which slide in and out of the cabinets. When the frames are pulled out the stamps are brought on a

level with the eye, which admirably facilitates their inspection. The four cabinets are each about six feet high, eight feet long, and three feet deep. Each section contains seventy-four frames in a single row—a compact arrangement which insures simplicity to the locking system. Each frame is secured separately, however, so that even when the entire cabinet is unlocked it is not possible to remove a frame. The foreign countries are arranged in alphabetical order, irrespective of geographical location, and where there are colonies or possessions, they are displayed in alphabetical order directly after the mother country in geographical sequence.

"The headings are typewritten over the stamps on the mounting sheets, and throughout the collection these give the date of issue, method of printing, where and by whom printed, watermark, perforation, and if the issue is commemorative a note is made of the event commemorated. In addition to the labels shown above the stamps a large chart will be attached to the end of each section of the cabinet giving the countries in alphabetical order and opposite the numbers of the frames which contain the countries' stamps. No time need be lost in locating any particular stamp in the entire cabinet. Each country is divided into two sections, nineteenth and twentieth century issues, and each section is separately installed, a feature which also serves to simplify examination of the collection.

"This collection is by no means complete; even from the United States issues a few of the stamps are missing. But even so, the history of the growth of the United Post Office is practically reviewed as one examines the collection."

Reviews.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

THE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF THE WORLD.*



IN a "foreword" Mr. C. A. Howes makes a graceful appeal for the "Commemorative Stamp," and a review of Mr. Lyons' entertaining and informative little work is not the occasion upon which to express a dissenter's views upon so fruitful a source of discussion. The work has obviously been a labour of love to its compiler, and for the most part (within limits) calls for little else but praise. Starting with the United States, it deals with the rest of the world's "Commemorative" stamps in the alphabetical order of their countries. Illustrations are amply provided and clearly printed, and dates, facts, figures, and general details of the circumstances of issue are set forth with scholarly regard for the demands of accuracy. "Commemoratives" have so large a hold upon the affections of so many collectors that it it strange that a work as thorough in all its bearings has not previously appeared.

None the less these double natured labels are, to the mind of this writer, things well out of accord with the true spirit of Philately; but a book all about them was needed, and now that it has come should meet with the good encouragement it well deserves.

* *The Commemorative Stamps of the World.* By James H. Lyons. Boston, Mass.: the New England Stamp Co., 1914. London Agent: H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

As a rule, philatelists try to persuade themselves to regard undoubted "commemoratives" as normal issues. Mr. Lyons reverses the process. The English normal issues of 1887 are, to him, "Commemoratives," as also are the 1, 2, and 3 annas of the Indians of 1911. A Jubilee and a Durbar were, it seems, responsible for this departure from usually accepted notions, and there are other instances of the same inverted order of conclusions arrived at as the result of mental endeavour difficult to understand. The work is silent on the subject of the earliest English Georgians. We are not told whether His Majesty went in a gold coach to his crowning in the Abbey as the result of two new stamps having been offered for sale for the first time at the Charing Cross post office on the morning of Coronation Day. The worst of "Commemoratives" is that, peppered about as they are promiscuously, they overlook so many real celebrities; this seems unkind to the omit-ees. If Catherine II, Castelli of Argentina, Sancho Panza, W. Tell, junior, and Abe Lincoln, why not Henry V, Grace Darling, Wilkins Micawber, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and John Bright? (There are doubtless others one could think of.) This needs looking into. Many "Commemoratives" are really so fascinating, however, that one simply "can't help liking them." The handsomest of them all, perhaps, is the one dollar of the "Omaha," U.S.A., issue of 1898 ("Western Cattle.")

WHO'S WHO.*

THIS, the second, edition of a serviceable work of reference makes appeal to those to whom a knowledge of the whereabouts and attainments of collectors may frequently be of importance. Starting with brief philatelic notices of several royal philatelists, it chiefly consists of an alphabetically arranged list of others, less exalted, extending to some eighty pages in double column—more than a thousand references in all. There are also particulars of societies and exchange clubs, an obituary (in which the late Rev. G. E. Barber's name might have appropriately appeared), and with other contents a copy of the official regulations under which the illustration of postage stamps, etc., is permitted. Well produced, the work may be regarded as a reliable record of all it offers.

To the information given concerning His Majesty's interest in Philately when touring abroad might have been added the fact that he paid considerable attention to the stamps of India when there in 1907. Allusion also is lacking to his not infrequent submission of stamps for inspection at meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society since his accession, as also to his exhibition of an attractive collection of Mafeking issues on the occasion of the *soirée* held in connection with the London Congress of 1914.

Addenda, separately printed, to the societies' and clubs' lists, etc., giving secretarial and other memoranda of the more important associations and journals connected with Indian and Colonial Philately could not fail to strengthen this recurring publication.

* *Who's Who in Philately* (2nd edition), 1915. Edited and Published by Albert H. Harris, London, 42, Fieldhouse Road, Balham, S.W. 1s.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL AND YEAR BOOK OF PHILATELY.*

THE joint-editors of the twelfth "Annual" have again improved upon the subject-matter of previous editions in a "year of great difficulty and national anxiety." The "Story" of 1914 sets forth with becoming brevity the events of the rather unfruitful Congress of May last, and notes with gratification the institution of the "Royal Society's Medals" as incentives to future philatelic endeavour. The question of "Trading with the Enemy" is ventilated, and the repudiation of the "Lindenberg Medals" (regarded as "beyond comprehension"), handled with editorial discrimination. At first perhaps it did come as a shock to many, but much has happened in the interval since then. This reviewer now only regrets that the medals went back to practitioners of piracy. They would have served as an admirable *nucleus* for a "Philatelic Medal" Section of the Royal Philatelic Society's growing collections. Mr. B. Gordon Jones's illuminating contribution on Indian "War" stamps goes back to the Persian Expedition of 1856–7 and the Abyssinian of 1868. If we must drag in postmarks, why not General Post Offices? The principal General Post Office of India is on the site of Clive's first "Fort William," and the site of the "Black Hole" impinges upon the imperial postal domain to this day. The chronicle of 1914's "new issues" is well compiled and illustrated, and a contributor is usefully suggestive on the subject of the first issue (1866) of Khedival Egypt. He holds that all its stamps with their overprints were lithographed except the 1 piastre, of which both stamp and overprint were typographed; and the 2 piastres, of which the overprint only was typographed. "Gibbons" is silent on these points. Directories of Societies and Exchange Clubs, a "Press Guide," the "Postage Stamps of Peace," the "Stamp Books of the Year," the "Public Collections of the United Kingdom," the "Fifty Rarest Stamps," the "Stamps of the Red Cross," several articles devoted to the commercial aspect of the pursuit, with a "Roll of Honour," make up an acceptable whole.

* *The Stamp Collectors' Annual* and *Year Book of Philately* (12th edition), 1915. Edited by D. B. Armstrong and P. C. Bishop. London: the Aldine Publishing Co., Ltd., Crown Court, Chancery Lane, W.C. 1s.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co. have given us the following list of British stamps perforated 15 × 14 or 14½ × 14.

Perf. 15 × 14, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. (both orange and deep orange), 2½d., 3d. (both violet and blue violet), 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., and 1s.

Perf. 14½ × 14, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. (deep orange), 3d. (both violet and blue violet), 4d., 5d., 7d. 8d., 9d., 10d., and 1s.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 1½d., 3d., 4d., and 7d. values have appeared with the Control F 15.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the 2d. Kangaroo stamp has made its appearance on the watermarked paper used for the present King George stamp. The difference between the two watermarks is, it is stated, easily distinguishable—that on the "King George" being wider apart, irrespective of the difference in shape. It is further stated that the paper mills in England have been unable to keep up the regular supply of the watermarked paper used for printing the "Kangaroo" stamps. No more 1d. Kangaroo stamps are to be printed.

Mr. R. Roberts and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½d. and 5d. stamps printed in the King George type, like the 4d. value chronicled on page 44.

Adhesives.

½d., emerald-green; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 14.
5d., light brown ,, ,,

BRITISH GUIANA.—We have seen a specimen copy of the 72 c. value of the Georgian set.

Adhesive.

72 c., dull purple and dull red; multiple; perf. 14.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have before us specimen copies of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., Georgian type, printed all over the front with a curious *burelé* pattern of dots and curved lines in black.

Adhesives.

1 c., green; *burelé* overprint.
2 c., scarlet ,,
5 c., bright blue ,,

CANADA.—We gather from various sources that the current 1 cent stamp has been overprinted "War Tax" for postal use. Other values, 5 c., 20 c., and 50 c. with a similar overprint, are believed to be for fiscal use.

EGYPT.—We have seen the 3 and 5 mills. of the current set overprinted "O.H.H.S." and Arabic characters in black.

Officials.

3 m., orange.
5 m., lake.

MALTA.—We have seen a specimen copy of the current 1s. stamp printed on paper coloured throughout.

Adhesive.

1s., black on green; paper coloured through.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We have seen the 1½d. British stamp surcharged "Morocco Agencies." at *top* and 15 centimos in black at foot.

Adhesive.

15 centimos on 1½d., brown; perf. 15 × 14.

SAMOA (BRITISH).—The three values, 5s., 10s., and £1, chronicled on page 70, are before us. The overprint is in red on the 5s. stamp and dark blue on the others.

Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the six stamps chronicled on page 276, Vol. XXIII. The perforations we find are as follows:—

½d. and 1d., 14 × 15.
2d., 6d., and 1s., 14 × 14½.
2½d., rough 14.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We have seen specimen copies of the 10 c., $2, and $5, Georgian type, small head, printed on paper coloured all through.

TRENGGANU.—We have seen specimen copies of the 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c. in new colours and fresh values, 2 c., 25 c., 30 c., and $3.

Adhesives.

2 cents, purple and brown; multiple; perf. 14.
4 ,, green and brick-red ,, ,,
5 ,, brown and grey ,, ,,
10 ,, red and green on yellow, coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.
25 ,, dull purple and green; multiple; perf. 14.
30 ,, black and dull purple ,, ,,
$3, carmine and green, coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—We have before us a specimen copy of the £1 value with inscription altered to "Trinidad and Tobago."

Adhesive.

£1, green and carmine; multiple; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

PORTUGAL.—A new set of Postage Dues has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 *centavos* and state that they have the other values chronicled below.

The design is the same as that of 1904, but the values are in the present currency.

Postage Dues.

½ c., brown.
1 c., orange.
2 c., claret.
3 c., green.
4 c., lilac.
5 c., carmine.
10 c., blue.

No wmk.; perf. 11½.

ROUMANIA.—We have seen the two stamps chronicled on page 70 and also the 50 bani value.

The overprint "Timbru de Ajutor" is in black on all. The 20 bani value has also been reported.

Provisional.

50 bani, orange; Small Head of 1908.

RUSSIA.—From Mr. R. Roberts and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 10 k. stamp of the Patriotic set printed on *white* paper and perf. 11½.

Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows: "Since writing you last I have received the following varieties of the Russian Charity war stamps:—

Perforated 12½, 3 cop.
,, 11½, medium holes, 1 cop.
,, 11½, large holes with pointed perforations, 1 cop.

Second Issue: same as first issue, but printed on white paper:—

Perforated 11½, medium holes, 10 cop.
,, 11½, large holes with pointed perforations, 10 cop.

AMERICA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* has been informed that the 1911 set of postage stamps has been withdrawn and demonetized, because large quantities have been stolen.

HAYTI.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. four new stamps. They resemble the issues of 1906 and 1910 except that the portrait on the 1, 5, and 10 c. is of the President O. ZAMOR, and all are dated 1914.

Adhesives.

1 c., green and black; portrait of "O. ZAMOR"; perf. 12.
3 c., olive and black; arms; perf. 12.
5 c., deep blue and black; portrait of "O. ZAMOR"; perf. 12.
10 c., brown and black; portrait of "O. ZAMOR"; perf. 12.

NICARAGUA.—Specimen copies of the set chonicled on pages 103 and 176, Vol. XXIII, are before us. The description given is correct except that no 35 c. value exists, and, as we anticipated, it should read 25 c.

There is a set of all the values except the ½ c. de Cordoba, printed in sky-blue, and overprinted "Oficial" in black.

PANAMA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the set of eight stamps chronicled on page 176, Vol. XXIII. The description given is correct except that the 2 c. shows Balbao taking possession of the Pacific, and the 2½ c. depicts the cathedral of Antigua, Panama. All the centres are in black. No wmk, perf. 12. The colour of the 2 c. is carmine, the 2½ c. red.

PANAMA (Canal Zone).—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that four values of the new Panama set have been overprinted in blue in two lines reading upwards.

Adhesives.

1 c., green and black; map of the Canal.
2 c., carmine and black; Balboa "taking possession."
5 c., blue and black, Gatun Locks.
10 c., yellow and black, Culebra Cut.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the following values printed at the Chinese Bureau of Engraving: ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, , 8, and 10 c., also Postage Due 1 c. These stamps were previously printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, London.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 c. values of the following possessions, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Hᵗ Senegal-Niger, Senegal, and Mauritania—all surcharged with a cross and 5 c. in red.

MARSHALL ISLAND AND GERMAN NEW GUINEA.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:—

"We are informed by a correspondent that the 10 pf. Marshall Island stamp has been overprinted 2d., and the 20 pf. German New Guinea has also been overprinted 2d., and the German New Guinea registration label has been surcharged 'G.R.I.' 3d., apparently converting an ordinary label into a registration stamp value 3d."

MOROCCO (French Post Offices).—To hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have the 50 c. and 1 fc. values with the "Protectorat Français" overprint.

Also the current 15 c. French Red Cross stamp overprinted in black "Maroc" and Arabic characters.

PERSIA.—We have seen another provisional, the 5 ch. of 1911–13, Type 59, surcharged 2 ch., 1915, and Persian characters in *blue*.

Provisional.

2 ch. in *blue* on 5 ch., carmine and brown; Type 59.

SIAM.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that there is a new issue of stamps with portrait of the King. Four values are, so far, chronicled.

Adhesives.

3s., green.
5s., violet.
6s., light red.
12s., red.

TUNIS.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 15 c. stamp of 1906 overprinted with a red cross.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1914-15.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
J. R. LAING.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixth meeting of the Session 1914–15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18th March, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, I. John Simons, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Thomas W. Hall, J. Dunbar Heath, P. L. Pemberton (visitor).

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th February, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Reichenheim presented to the Society's collection a complete set of the Militaire Française post cards and Bulletin cards, together with printed copies of the Official Service Orders. He also intimated his intention of presenting to the library a *Catalogues des Timbres et Entires et des Colonies Française*, 1915 edition.

Mr. I. J. Simons also presented various stamps to the Society's collection, including a 1d., black, with inverted watermark, three Telegraph stamps with rare plate numbers, and a 6d. octagonal stamp on telegraph form unused.

A letter was read from Dr. Diena acknowledging the vote of condolence passed upon the death of Prince Doria Pamphilj, and conveying the appreciation and thanks of the members of his family.

The Hon. Secretary read to the members a note received from Mr. Henry Bauer, Secretary to the Société Française de Timbrologie, written in the following terms:

"5 RUE MOLIÈRE 5,
"PARIS, le 13/3/1915.

"DEAR SIR,

"As Secretary of the above Society I have great pleasure in offering you my two hundred Duplicates of French War Cancellations on Entires against 'English or other Countries War Cancellations.'

"Does my offer interest you or your friends, if so, kindly let me know, and send a choice to me which will be settled by return of mail.

"Very sincerely yours,
"HENRY BAUER,
"3 RUE D'ABBEVILLE,
"PARIS." X

Members wishing to avail themselves of Mr. Bauer's offer would perhaps communicate with him direct.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield has been appointed a Special Representative of the Society in the Transvaal.

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of Mr. Charles Hand, proposed by Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, as a Member and Fellow of the Society, and Mr. Hand was declared duly elected.

Mr. J. Dunbar Heath then gave a display of the die and plate proofs of the Olympic Games issue of Greece, with some notes on the postage and parcel stamps (1901) of that country.

The display included reference sheets of all values of the four sorts, with sheets of watermarked paper and original sketches and various die and colour proofs.

The history of the ordinary issue, which lasted from 1901 to 1910, and the origin of the varieties due to the imperfections of the dies made by Johnston, from which the plates had to be produced, was clearly traced, and a brief account of the A. M. (parcel post) and Postage Due was also given.

The most interesting feature of the paper, however, was the description of the nine designs of the Olympic Games stamps, which were entirely engraved by Perkins Bacon and Co., and the mythological legends which the stamps were supposed to illustrate, as portrayed on the bas-reliefs, pottery, and coins from which the designs were in most cases taken, were expounded at some length. As illustrations, the photo of the original, with the large scale drawing executed in Paris, the photo-reduction to stamp size, and a die-proof in the correct colour of each value were placed in juxtaposition, to show how the engraver had carried out the ideas of the artist in each case.

The display was mounted on thirty-two cards, the first twenty-eight containing fully gummed and perforated sheets (printer's working proofs) of the four sorts, viz. :—

Fourteen values ordinary postage, including the two "varieties" of the 5 lepta,

Five values A. M. (Aseia metallike),

Fourteen values postage due (timbres taxe),

Fourteen values Olympic Games,

and two sheets of watermarked paper, one with watermark upright for ordinary stamps and one with watermark sideways for the large "Games" stamps, a hundred on sheet.

The remaining four cards contained proofs of the original "Johnston" dies, and also of the strengthened dies for the ordinary and A. M. stamps, including the two 40 lepta dies of the former, and the error "1 lepton eispractea" of the Postage Due.

The complete set of the sketches and proofs of the Olympic Games stamps of 1906 referred to in the paper was also shown, and colour proofs of the colours originally selected for the stamps in 1901.

A postmarking stamp, similar to some sent out to Greece about five years ago, the name of post-town being in Greek letters, but the movable date in English, was handed round for inspection.

At the conclusion of this paper, which was listened to with great attention, and which, with lists of colours and quantities printed of each sort and value during the ten years of issue arranged in periods of approximately one year, will appear in the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Heath, after explaining his reasons for wishing these reference sheets to be made available for the use of Philatelists generally in the future, offered the set of forty-nine with the two sheets of paper to the Society's collection, a most generous offer, which was at once accepted on behalf of the Society by the President.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton then produced for the inspection of members a large number of unique specimens and die proofs of this issue, most of which were not included in the display by Mr. Heath.

At the conclusion of the display the President moved, and Mr. Wilmot Corfield seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heath for his paper and for his generous gift, and in the vote of thanks Mr. Pemberton was included for the interesting proofs he had shown, which vote was unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

(Sgd.) M. P. CASTLE,
Chairman.

15th April, 1915.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE third general meeting of the season, 1915, was held in the Armada Room, Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 16th, at 8 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Thos. H. Harvey, W. Archibald Boyes, W. T. Standen, R. Frentzel, Percy Ashley, W. Bush, T. F. Stafford, B. Pinner, Sydney R. Turner, J. J. Hoddinott, E. W. Arnold, T. Allen, W. J. Webster, George Allen, Wilmot Corfield, W. Simpson, Hugo Griebert, Alexander J. Séfi, Fred. J. Melville, T. E. Samson, J. L. Thomas, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and six visitors.

The President took the chair.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Secretary Mr. T. H. Harvey acted as Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the meeting held on February 16th, 1915, were read and confirmed.

The President read a letter from Mr. W. G. Cool informing the Society that through failing eyesight he was compelled to resign his seat on the Committee. He also requested that he should be relieved of his office as one of the curators of the Society's collection. It was unanimously decided to accept Mr. Cool's resignations with the deepest regret, and the President undertook to convey to Mr. Cool the expression of the sincerest sympathy of the members in his misfortune, and to express their heartiest thanks for all the services he had rendered to the Society in the past.

Following the decision of the Committee the vacancy on that body caused by Mr. Cool's resignation will not be filled up for the present.

Mr. Standen's offer to take over temporary that part of the Society's collection in Mr. Cool's hands was accepted with thanks.

Mr. W. Canning was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The following books were presented during the last month.

By the President:

"Melville's Catalogue of War Stamps," by Fred. J. Melville, 1915.

By the Author:

"Who is Who in Philately?" by Albert H. Harris, 2nd edition, 1915.

By the publishers:

"Catalogue des Timbres et Entiers de France et des Colonies Françaises," par Yvert et Tellier, Ed. de Luxe, 1915.

At the conclusion of general business the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman), gave a display of a part of his collection of the stamps of the Levant, comprising those of the English, Russian, and Roumanian post offices. The collection is doubtless the finest and most complete in existence, and comprises nearly every rarity, variety, and shade. All are in mint condition and many are in blocks. The used stamps include fine copies of all values obliterated at nearly every post office, many of them on original covers. Among the latter there is a pair of the 2d. Beirut Provisional and a copy of 40 paras on ½d., vermilion, with several of the early Russian stamps.

The display was followed by a very interesting lecture on the Development and Decay of the Turkish Empire, given by Mr. Ashley.

The display of the collection and Mr. Ashley's lecture afforded great enjoyment and interest to the members present.

Mr. Séfi proposed a hearty vote of thanks to both gentlemen, and from his own experience in Turkey confirmed the statements made by the lecturer. Mr. Corfield seconded the vote of thanks, which, supported by a few words from the chair, was carried with great acclamation.

In returning thanks the Vice-President offered to continue the display of the stamps of the Levant at the next meeting, followed by another lecture to be given by Mr. Ashley. This offer was greatly appreciated by the members and accepted.

Mr. Ashley also returned thanks.

On the proposition of several members another ballot was taken as to the alteration of the hour of meetings, but the majority decided for 8 o'oclock.

A very enjoyable meeting terminated at 10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

KILLAHA, ST. ALBANS,
March 18th, 1915.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

AT the 360th meeting and closing evening of the session held on Friday, March 19th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, Mr. Thomas W. Hall, member of the Council and of the Expert Committee of the Royal Society, London, provided a philatelic treat with his paper and display of the "Early Issues of the Stamps of the Colombian Republic."

The collection is well known to the readers of the *London Philatelist*, and articles by Mr. Hall have appeared in its pages and other philatelic journals, notably the one written by him in collaboration with Mr. E. Denny Bacon, which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* of March 31st, 1903.

The stamps of Colombia, possibly from the fact of their numerous issues, have not been popular with the modern collectors,

and it needed an inspection of a collection like Mr. Hall's to show what a field for research there is in some of these neglected countries.

Two volumes dealing with the 1861–3 issues were shown, these occupying the full time limit of the meeting, and revealed a feast of isolated stamps of one denomination appearing in the sheets of another value, and the various methods adopted for the correction of these errors, *tête-bêches*, proofs, and colour trials, etc., great enough to satisfy the keenest appetite, and although the collectors or specialists of Colombia may not receive many recruits to their ranks, one thing is certain, that each member who heard Mr. Hall will take a great deal more interest in whatever collection of Colombia he has in the future. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for May 7th, and resolved that no picnic in connection with the Society be held this year.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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VICTORIA 2s. IMPERFORATE.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the date of issue of the 2s., green, of Victoria, although certain catalogues have continued to give the date as 1858, there are others which have for some time included this value with the 6d., orange, under date 1854. At the International Exhibition held in London in 1906 a collection of "Victoria" shown there contained imperforate specimens dated January 29th, 1855, and September 10th, 1855, while rouletted specimens were dated April 15th, 1858, and August 18th, 1858, and the earliest perforated copy was dated August 16th, 1860. Perhaps others of your readers can antedate some of these.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 23rd and 24th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1853–60, 80 c., carmine, *tête-bêche* pair, close at bottom, and one defective	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1854–7, small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue	2	2	0
British Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d.	7	15	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ sgr., black on green,* no gum	2	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2 gro., black on rose, thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro., black on yellow	3	15	0
Russia, 1905, 15 k., blue and claret, *inverted centre*, on piece	11	5	0
Ceylon, 1861, star, perf., 9d., purple-brown, strip of 3, off centre	3	3	0
Nyassaland, 1895, 3s. and £10, Hut-tax cancellation	5	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1907–10, £1, purple and black on red, block of 4	4	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* nearly full gum	4	0	0
Ditto, another, used, small ink spot	3	15	0
Ditto, 10d., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, 1858, perf., 6d., brown-purple	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet, four tears	4	15	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., blue, pair,* thinned	2	4	0
Ditto, 6d., blue-green on white, apparently,* one or two ink spots	2	0	0
Barbados, 1852, imperf., on *bleuté*, 1d., blue, block of 12, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., brown-red, block of 6, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1861–70, no wmk., rough perfs., 1s., brown-black, block of 18, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, 1873, large star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, vert. strip of 3, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair, mint	2	0	0
Nevis, 1878, litho., 1d., red, sheet of 12	3	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Trinidad, 1851, imperf., on *bleuté*, 1d., purple-brown, block of 42,* six creased	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, block of 36, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 12, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 9, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., grey-brown, block of 36, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 blocks of 12, mint, each	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on white, 1d., purple-black, block of 21, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 20, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 10, mint	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, mint	3	15	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic V.R., 6 c. on 3d., green	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Roman V.R., 6 c. on 3d., green,* no gum	5	5	0
Ditto, 1875, Gothic V.R., 2d., in black, on 6 c. on 3d., green	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., in black, on 12 c. on 6d., rose, defective	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., in red, on 6 c. on 3d., green,* no gum	2	0	0
Ditto, another, used	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Roman V.R., 2d., in black, on 6 c. on 3d., green,* some perfs. clipped	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., dull carmine, used with another on Entire	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, half a 1s., green, used as 6d., on piece	7	5	0
Victoria, 1864, 2d., lilac, wmk. "6",* off centre, and thin spot	2	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of March 25th and 26th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8, 2 erased	9	5	0
Cyprus, 1880, 1d., red, plates 174, 184, 196, and 220, all mint	11	0	0
Gibraltar, 1905, £1, deep purple and black on red, on piece	3	17	6
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gr. on yellow	2	15	0
India, Official, 1912, 1 a., rose-carmine, double overprint	4	7	6
Labuan, 1896, Jubilee issue, 5 c., black and green, double overprint, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, Postage Due, 1901, 18 c., black and olive-bistre, double overprint, mint	3	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac and black, mint	5	0	0
British South Africa, 1901, £10, lilac, mint	6	5	0
Canada, 10d., blue, mint	3	10	0
United States, 1875, reissue, 15 c., deep black *	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 24 c., deep violet, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 90 c.*	2	18	0
Barbados, 1861, clean-cut perf., 1d., blue,* thinned	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1d. on half 6d.	2	12	6
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf. 12½, 4d., dull purple	2	10	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 11,* with gum	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake, plate 11, greyish paper	4	12	6
Ditto, laureated, 2d., ultramarine, block of 4	2	17	6
Ditto, 1857, 1s., rosy-vermilion, wmk. "8," hor. pair	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1862, 3d., lilac, imperf., hor. pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 1872, lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	10	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., deep green, imperf., pair, one stamp creased	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull carmine, imperf., hor. pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1856–9, 1d., yellow-green, imperf., showing adjoining stamps on three sides	2	2	0
Ditto, 1860–70, 11½ × roulette, 10d., in blue, on 9d., yellow, printed both sides	2	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., red orange on ribbed paper, hor. pair	3	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze	4	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 4d., deep blue, block of 4 *	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Collections, United States, 554	32	0	0
Ditto, British Africans, 1175	65	0	0
Ditto, Lalliers, 634	19	0	0
West Indians, 518	11	0	0

Sale of April 9th, 1915.

Great Britain, 1867–83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	2	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, reg. postmark	4	8	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 11, 1½d., creased	2	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, 1 r., grey-green, "Habilitado Por La Nacion," block of 21, with certificate	10	0	0
Switzerland, 1854–55, 5 r., *blue*, S.G. 34a., mint	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, slight crease	5	15	0
Mauritius, post paid, early, 1d., ver. on blue, thinned	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another on yellowish paper	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, medium state of plate	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, hor. pair	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. pair	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single on yellowish	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, early, 2d., blue	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close at bottom	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, medium state of plate, slight crease	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d, blue, "Penoe," worn imp., thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, worn plate	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, small fillit,	4	0	0
Ditto, 1903, Express Delivery, 15 c., in red, on 15 c., grey-green, double surcharge, one reading "LNIAND"	4	4	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue, mint	3	10	0
Canada, 1899, 2 c. on 3 c., surcharge inverted, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, pair and a half, used as 1s. 3d., on piece	9	15	0
United States, "State," $2, black and green	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1892, Die 1, ½d. on 3d., block of 4, mint	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., reddish-rose, Plate 1, hor. pair, on piece	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, on laid, hor. strip of 4, No. 6, 7			

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
(no trees on hill), 8 (hill unshaded), and 9, used, on entire letter-sheet . . .	50	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., blue, Plate 2, on piece . .	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine, Plate 4, on entire . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5 .	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green . .	2	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, hor. strip of 3 . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange-yellow .	3	0	0
Ditto, Registration, orange on Prussian blue, imperf., mint, short at top	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.,* with gum . . .	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., golden-yellow, imperf.	8	0	0
New South Wales, 1906, 2s. 6d., blue-green, block of 4, mint .	2	6	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 18th and 19th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1853-60, 4 c., pale blue	2	8	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red, pair .	2	5	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., blue .	3	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d, red-brown, late state, pair . . .	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown on bluish, late state, pairs £2 12s. &	2	16	0
United States, 1851, imperf., 10 c., green, vert. pair, mint . .	2	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. MAY, 1915. No. 281.

Great Collectors.

THE lamented death of Mr. W. W. Mann, elsewhere recorded in this issue, leaves a painful blank in the limited ranks of those great collectors who in the picturesque phraseology of the late E. J. Nankivell were once aptly described as the Grand Moguls of Philately. The number of collectors who achieve greatness in virtue of the vast extent of their collections is necessarily limited, for it is only within the powers of a practically unlimited purse to create such an accumulation of philatelic wealth as to entitle its possessor to rank with the "Grand Moguls." In the case of Mr. W. W. Mann, his wonderful collections were made with an eye solely to the intense pleasure he derived in making them, were obviously necessarily free from any taint of monetary reasons, and were studied, arranged, and annotated by their owner's lifelong philatelic knowledge and untiring labour. There remains, therefore, in the eyes of his surviving contemporaries only a deep feeling of regret at the rude severance effected by the hands of Death, coupled with the hope that many of the late collector's treasures may have a long continued and collective existence.

The most eminent collectors of the world, including those who—without possessing huge fortunes in stamps—have built up specialized collections of great extent and general philatelic fame, may be divided into two classes. Firstly, those who like the late Mr. T. K. Tapling and the Earl of Crawford in the past, absolutely placed the result of their labours at the benefit of the whole community—an example followed to-day by many of the prominent Fellows and Members of the Royal and other philatelic societies—to the unalloyed satisfaction of their brother collectors. Secondly, those who like the greatest collector in the world, and many others in France and this country, prefer to collect "far from the madding crowd," to abstain from any gregarious

philatelic proclivities, and to gather their treasures together in intense and silent enjoyment. In this latter category was Mr. W. W. Mann, and it may well be that more pure enjoyment from a philatelic aspect was his than in the case of those who are far more in the public eye. "What to collect" is a worn-out subject in these days—for half a century's discussion has resulted in the only real answer to the query: "Collect according to your own fancy." In the case of this second class of great collectors they are but making this obvious response, but for the benefit of Philately in general it is palpable that they contribute less than the former and more altruistic collectors.

The days are not so long past when it was the fashion to deride the collector who accumulated large quantities of any particular issue or country—especially if they happened to be rare specimens—but the fashion has taken on, and collectors less opulent now specialize to an even greater extent in the cases of issues where redundancy does not spell financial ruination. The principle—though at first derided by the unthinking—remains the same in all cases of stamps that possess many minor variations, i.e. that in order to study one must compare, and to do this one must accumulate. Although it is now generally conceded that advanced and scientific Philately is built on the foundation thus laid by great accumulatory collectors, it cannot be gainsaid that there is a reverse side to the picture for the smaller and poorer philatelist. This drawback is that with the absorption in a few hands of large quantities of stamps already fairly scarce, it becomes increasingly difficult for the medium collector to obtain, within reasonable limits, a sufficiency of copies for his own more modest collection. A notable instance of this is found in the cases of the principal Australian colonies, whose early issues have practically been absorbed by specialists, so that prices have advanced by leaps and bounds. There can be no doubt that the medium collector of to-day is faced with an entirely different competition from that which existed during the last century, and is in many cases deterred from taking countries which are the predilection of the philatelic magnates.

In the case of the stamps of our own country specialization to an enormous extent has also driven up the market price of medium or fairly common stamps to a figure that would have seemed incredible if foretold twenty years since. In this case, however, the "finds" and supplies do not seem to be exhausted as in the case of rarer colonial early issues, and even at the present enhanced prices collectors seem always eager to absorb more specimens, while those who have been fortunate enough to have acquired the bulk of their specimens in bygone years are necessarily quite willing to regard the position with equanimity. The only obvious advice to tender to those who may start collecting now or hereafter is to avoid, unless they possess well-lined purses, the countries that form the especial hunting grounds of the "great collector." Fortunately the variety of Philately is infinite, and there are pleasant and facile forms of collecting available for every follower of our well-loved hobby.

Death of Mr. W. W. Mann.



ITH grave regret we have to announce the death of this well-known collector, which occurred at his residence, at Bexley, upon the 10th of May. Mr. Mann had, to the grief of all his friends, been in very indifferent health for a long period, suffering from a complaint that is practically always fatal; but his death, coming so soon after a recent partial recovery, has come as a painful surprise.

Mr. William Woodham Mann, who died at the age of sixty-seven, had practically been a stamp collector from boyhood, and we believe always retained the specimens he had acquired during his school days. Engaged in the conduct of large business operations, Mr. Mann had probably little leisure for Philately during his early middle life, but we believe that for the past thirty years he had been unceasingly occupied in adding to his collection. Probably owing to the great demands upon his time in commercial affairs, Mr. Mann was content to entirely confine his philatelic acquisitions to one channel, and for a long period his name was unknown except to Messrs. G. Hamilton-Smith and Co. Upon the amalgamation of this firm with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in 1902, Mr. Mann's purchases, which grew to a vast extent, were solely conducted through this well-known Strand firm.

The purchase of Mr. M. P. Castle's European collection in the spring of 1901—not disclosed until a later period—revealed Mr. Mann as a collector of the first magnitude. It may be useful here to set on record the fact—which has not always found credence, notably on the Continent—that the total amount paid by Mr. Mann for this collection of used and unused slightly exceeded £30,000, which amount has hitherto remained the record price paid for any specialized collection. Mr. Mann, who had, in addition to his European and other collections, always maintained a great interest in the British Colonial issues, after a few years redisposed of his European stamps, excepting Sicily and Belgium, and to a great extent occupied himself only with the British Colonial issues. In connection herewith he had during latter years successively acquired many large collections, notably in the instances of New Zealand and New South Wales. In the latter he had assimilated the four largest collections in this country, and in both these two important sections he was the possessor, at the time of his decease, of collections of such vastness as to be almost beyond the grasp of understanding. Although not of even strength all round, his Colonial stamps are of an extraordinary richness, notably Queensland, South Australia, Mauritius, Turk's Islands, St. Vincent, etc. The collection of Sicily, founded on Mr. Castle's stamps, was developed to an extraordinary extent, and can hardly be excelled in the world. Mr. Mann had devoted an enormous amount of time to the reconstruction of the plates, and had an intimate knowledge of these stamps that proclaimed him a studious and advanced philatelist.

Mr. Mann was one of those collectors who preferred to "plough his lonely furrow," and neither associated himself with any philatelic society nor contributed to the philatelic press; but in his interest in and affection for his stamps he was excelled by no collector. The entire work on his vast collections—the amalgamations, rearrangement, plating, and annotation—were all exclusively done by his own hand, and the way Mr. Mann developed a knowledge of Philately must entitle him to our esteem and respect. It is a kindly reminiscence of this great collector to know that among the later years of his life, when suffering precluded his attention to other affairs, and even down to the last, he found a constant solace in the stamps he loved so well.

Mr. Mann leaves two sons to mourn his loss, to whom we tender the sympathy of British collectors. The elder son, Mr. Eric W. Mann, is a well-known Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, and a keen philatelist; hence there seems good reason to anticipate that some portions of his father's remarkable philatelic work may be continued. Only one collection in this country and two, or perhaps three, abroad exceed the late Mr. Mann's in importance.

Mr. Mann, although leading a very busy life, found time to engage and excel in several pursuits, notably in horticulture. In his younger days he was a well-known Rugby football player and field athlete, as also a keen cricketer, a proficient amateur boxer and finished skater. Of an amiable, charming, and exceedingly generous nature, Mr. Mann has passed away, leaving behind him nothing but friends and deep regrets; while his name will always be remembered as one who, in a remarkable and striking degree, has figured in the philatelic life of this country.

The Two Shillings Stamp, 1854–1864, of Victoria.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

THE history of the production and of the issue of this stamp will be found in two articles by Mr. David Hill in the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 80, *et. seq.*, and in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VI, p. 131, *et. seq.*, and certain short notes as to the plating of the types and the shape of the setting in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, pp. 109, 110.

Up till 1858 only 102,750 had been issued, all probably in an imperforate state, except a few rouletted by Calvert in 1857. 654,000 were destroyed, as the stock was thought to be too large, and the remainder, most or all of which were probably perforated "12" in 1859, were issued between then and 1864.

These stamps were printed on a medium yellowish wove unwatermarked paper, on which had previously been printed in yellow, rectangular-shaped patches coloured solid except for a space where the words "TWO SHILLINGS"


1 2 3 4 5
1
5
6
10
11
15
16
20
21
25
21 22 23 24 25
VICTORIA
POSTAGE
STAMP
TWO SHILLINGS



A



B

occur, and an irregular hole in the centre where the head of the Queen appears. One peculiarity which might again be mentioned is that these stamps are seldom seen in vertical pairs. In fact, up to the year 1907 I had never seen a vertical pair, and since then I have only seen one, with the exception of a vertical strip of five which exists as a portion of the border of an ancient Post Office notice, which I was enabled to see in Melbourne in 1905. I heard of it through Mr. C. B. Donne, the well-known dealer in Melbourne, and managed to unearth it from the vaults of the Public Library in Melbourne. Thanks to the kindness of the Librarian and the Council, a photograph was allowed to be taken, and otherwise I fear the actual positions of the five rows of the setting of twenty-five would never have been settled. The positions of the stamps in the vertical strip of five are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25.

In the following "plating-guides" no mention has been made of the differences that can be found in the hair, or in the actual lettering of the words "ONE" and "FLORIN" in the background. In the case of heavily postmarked specimens the differences will often be found to be of the greatest service.

There are also above the word "TWO," in the background, a small "V" in colour, and just below the latter something like an inverted "V" in white, while above the letters "NGS" of "SHILLINGS" there is an "R" in colour and another in white, but in this case the white "R" is above the coloured "R."

Other differences which may be of use in deciding a type are to be found in the shapes and positions of the letters of the words "ONE" and "FLORIN."

In these "plating-guides" the words "left loop" will indicate the curly ornament, wholly or partially closed, in the same line with and in front of the "V" of "VICTORIA," and "right loop" will mean the similar ornament after the "A" of "VICTORIA."

The words "left scroll" will mean the curved ornament just under the letters "VI" of "VICTORIA" and after the word "ONE," and "right scroll" the similar curved ornament under the second "I" of "VICTORIA" and in front of the word "FLORIN."

1. Left loop open, in most copies, but some show traces of portion of the completed loop. Right loop open, but has the appearance as if a portion were taken off. Left scroll has closed end, right scroll open end. Sometimes a white spot above the "P" of "STAMP."
2. Left loop closed, right loop open. Both the scrolls have open ends. A short white mark at the foot and to the right of the "T" of "VICTORIA," nearly horizontal, but sloping up slightly from left to right.
3. Left loop closed, right loop open. Left scroll has open end, but upper line continued back over the "E" of "ONE." Right scroll has closed end. The curved white ornament under the "RI" of "VICTORIA" rather like a comma made the opposite way (C) and lying on its back, is continued to the right over the "FLO" of "FLORIN."

4. Left loop generally seems open, though sometimes there are traces of complete oval, right loop open. Left scroll is defective in later states, having a break in the right lower portion, and the upper line of it is continued to join on to the top bar of the "E" of "ONE" in early states. Right scroll joined to "F." There is an irregular-shaped white blotch, becoming more faint in later impressions, in the background immediately above the "O" of "TWO" and to the right of the "P" of "POSTAGE." This is the only type in which there is no comma-shaped white mark after and on a level with the top of the "A" of "VICTORIA."

5. The left loop is open at the top, the right loop closed. Both scrolls have open ends. The north-east corner of some specimens of this type is rounded off, and these are evidently the corner stamp of the plate of fifty.

6. Both loops closed, but right one has curved line surrounding it broken at the right. The upper line of the left scroll, which has an open end, is continued to the upper bar of the letter "E" of "ONE." The right scroll has an open end, and the lower line joins the foot of the "F" of "FLORIN."

7. Both loops closed. Left scroll has top line broken and joined on to the "E" of "ONE." Right scroll joined on to the "F" of "FLORIN." The "dagger" pointing downwards on the right-hand side of the stamp has a horizontal white line at the end close to the right-hand arm of the "T" of "STAMP" in later states.

8. Both loops closed, the right being rather smaller than the left. The left scroll is joined on to the "E" of "ONE." The right scroll has an open end. The "dagger" pointing upwards above the right of the "S" of "SHILLINGS" consists of a single instead of, as usual, two lines coming together to a point.

   NOTE.—The white mark above the "A" of "VICTORIA" is not a constant one, and is due to a defect in the stamp illustrated.

9. Both loops open. Both scrolls have open ends. The two curved lines over the "O" of "ONE" stop short and not completed.

10. The left loop small and closed, the right loop open. Both scrolls have closed ends. There is a white dash above the third pearl, over the "HI" of "SHILLINGS."

11. Both loops closed. The left scroll has an open end, and the lower outline of the scroll is thickened. The right scroll has the end closed.

12. The left loop closed, the right open, the lower line being thickened. The lower part of the left scroll is thickened and joined on to the "E" of "ONE," and the end is open. The right scroll is usually defective at the top and the end is closed.

13. Both loops closed, but the left one is broken near the top on the left-hand side. Both scrolls have their ends closed, but the right-hand

one is thicker than usual and has a very small "tail." The centre pearl of the row of seven over "SHILLINGS" is very small.

14. Both loops closed. Both scrolls have their ends closed, but the outline of the right-hand one is rather weak at the top, especially when in worn condition. Sometimes a white spot at lower part of the back of the neck. The small coloured "R" in the design, 2 mm. above the "GS" of "SHILLINGS," is more like "P". The centre pearl of the row of seven is smaller than the others, as in the case of No. 13. These are the only two types in which the small centre pearl appears.

NOTE.—The white scratch extending from the "A" of "VICTORIA" to the top of the chignon in the illustration is due to a crease in the paper, and is not a flaw in the design.

15. Both loops closed, though the right-hand one in later states appears slightly open owing to wear of the woodblock. The ends of both scrolls are closed, and the right-hand one has an extra long tail. The white mark after the "A" of "VICTORIA," usually rather like a comma, in this type resembles an inverted L (⅂). In later states the lower parts of the word "ONE" and the scroll after it are worn away. In the case of the 2s. blue on green both the woodblock and the electrotype of the same woodblock have this peculiarity.

16. Both loops closed, the lower part of the outline of the left-hand one being thicker than usual. The oval surrounding the right-hand loop is unfinished on the right-hand side. Both scrolls have closed ends and are smaller than usual. There is a nick out of the outer frame under and slightly to the left of the "T" of "TWO." The "dagger" pointing downwards to the right of the letters "STA" of "STAMP" consists of three converging straight lines.

17. Left loop closed, right loop open. Both the scrolls have closed ends, and, as in the case of No. 16, they are smaller than usual. Like No. 16, the "dagger" on the right side pointing downwards consists of three converging straight lines, and these are the only two types which have this peculiarity.

18. Left loop closed, and rather like a flower-bud on a stalk; right loop open. The ends of both scrolls closed, the left one being very small, and with the lower outline heavily drawn. The right-hand scroll looks as if it was standing almost upright.

19. Both loops closed. Both scrolls have closed ends, but the upper part of the right-hand one is very lightly drawn, and in worn examples is barely visible, while the lower part looks rather like a very curly comma. This type is very easily identified by means of this peculiarity.

20. Both loops closed, though left one is often broken at the top. Left scroll has the end open, and the right-hand portion is generally defective and heavily inked. The right scroll has the end closed,

and the outline of the top is usually rather faint. In this type the chest has a more rounded appearance than usual.

21. Both loops closed. Both scrolls have closed ends, and the right-hand one has a longer and more curly tail than usual. The "N" of "FLORIN" is very much squeezed up, and the south-west corner is often rather weak.

22. Both loops closed. Both scrolls have closed ends, rather like No. 21, but the "O" of "ONE" has a bigger centre, and the "N" of "FLORIN" is not squeezed. The "comma" after the "A" of "VICTORIA" is smaller than usual.

23. Left loop open, or in some cases the lower left part of the outline is very faint. The right loop closed. The left scroll has the lower part continued so as to join on to the lower bar of the "E" of "ONE," and the top part bent down slightly so as to partially close the end. The right scroll has the end closed, but the outline on the outer part of the scroll is weak and sometimes broken. The "comma" after the "A" of "VICTORIA" is longer than usual.

24. Left loop closed; right nearly closed in early states, in later states of the woodblock it appears open. Left scroll has the end open and an extra curl underneath starting from the head. The right scroll has the end closed and a very curly tail; this also has an extra curl underneath. The "N" of "FLORIN" is incomplete.

25. Both loops closed; the right one has a very heavy lower curve. Both scrolls have closed ends, and the right-hand one has the tail turned under.

A. Both loops closed, the right-hand one being larger and *taller* than usual. Both arms of the scroll on the left are longer than usual, and join on to the upper and lower bars of the "E" of "ONE." The right-hand scroll has the end closed. The "R" in the background above the "GS" of "SHILLINGS" is larger than usual, and is surrounded by an oval, making it more like "B" than "R."

B. Both loops closed, the right-hand one being larger and *wider* than usual. Both arms of the left-hand scroll join on to the bars of the "E" of "ONE," but there is also an almost vertical stroke closing the end of the scroll as well. The right-hand scroll has the end closed. There is a curved line instead of the usual loop over the "ORIN" of "FLORIN." The "R" over the "GS" of "SHILLINGS" is similar to that of Type A, and is also enclosed in an oval, making it look like a "B." The south-west corner of the stamp is damaged and rounded off, and this is evidently the south-west corner stamp of the plate.

Neither A nor B have yet been seen in a pair, so that their positions cannot be absolutely settled.

The plate is said to have consisted of fifty subjects, but we have, *so far*, only twenty-seven types. It is known that the subsequent printing of this value—the 2s. in blue on green paper—was from a composite plate made

up partly of some of these woodblocks and partly of electros, in two panes of fifteen each, with a space between the pane, thus :—

3	4	5
8	9	10
13	14	15
18	19	20
22	24	25

2	16	17
8_e	9_e	10_e
13_e	14_e	15_e
18_e	19_e	20_e
22_e	24_e	25_e

Vide *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, p. 111. The figures denote the types of the 2s., *green*, 1–25, arranged in five rows of five. It will be seen from this plan that the left pane of the 2s., *blue on green*, consists of the last three vertical columns of the 2s., *green*, with the exception that No. 22 is substituted for No. 23. The three top stamps of the right-hand pane are woodblocks, Nos. 2, 16, 17, and the remaining twelve of that pane are electros of the corresponding twelve of the left pane. The notation "8_e", etc., denotes that No. 8_e is the electro of No. 8, and so on.

The marks distinguishing the electros from the corresponding woodblocks are given on pp. 112–114 of the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI.

When that article was written I had not then found the two types described as "A" and "B," and until pairs are found connecting them with other types not much can be said about them, except that, as already pointed out, "B" is probably the south-west corner of the plate, that is to say, in the place occupied by No. 21 in the setting illustrated. Pairs Nos. 21+22, 22+23, 23+24, and 24+25 have all been found, so that possibly Nos. B+22 occupy the same position in the left pane that Nos. 21+22 occupy in the right, and while one pane consists of woodblocks, the other with the possible exceptions of "A" and "B" may be electros; but so far, unlike the 2s., *blue on green*, it has not been possible to separate the woodblock of the 2s., *green*, from the corresponding electro.

At any rate the setting illustrated has been confirmed by overlapping pairs and strips.

I shall be very glad to see marginal stamps, pairs, etc., which do not conform to this arrangement, as they may lead to the discovery of the complete setting.

Another argument in favour of their being a plate of fifty instead of twenty-five is that all the pairs and strips connecting the two panes, seen so far, show that the two panes are always the same distance apart, and this would be more than unlikely if they were printed separately, side by side.

Of course there may be more than these twenty-seven types, but so far I have not seen any others.

The "Pence Issues" of Ceylon printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

By BARON PERCY DE WORMS.

BY means of a friend, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg has at last secured from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. the list of invoices of the Ceylon "Pence Issues" printed by them. This list is published in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 2–12, 1915, together with a most illuminating article from the pen of Mr. E. D. Bacon. The list is of much philatelic importance and of particular interest to students of Ceylon stamps, since it affords authoritative details of the ½d. value, the "no watermark," and the "Crown C C" issues. Several years ago, with the view of writing an article on these issues, I searched some of the older magazines and noted most of the dates now quoted by Mr. Bacon, but I abandoned the idea, as little sufficiently definite, beyond that already known, could then be produced. The case is now entirely altered, and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all the gentlemen concerned for enabling me to utilize my list of the earliest dates I have seen on the stamps of the issues in question. These dates largely assist me in making the following comments on Mr. Bacon's article, which has been supplemented by him in the *London Philatelist* of February, and by Mr. Wilmot Corfield's list in the March number of that journal.

Mr. Bacon kindly informs me that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have confirmed the accuracy of their list since its publication in the *London Philatelist*, January, 1915.

It may be taken as certain that the numbers of stamps invoiced were those actually forwarded to Ceylon.

Throughout this article the dates assigned to particular varieties are the earliest definitely ascertainable at present, but some varieties were most probably invoiced at still earlier dates.

In my "Notes on Ceylon"* regarding the ½d., I wrote: "I am inclined to believe that the plate of this value contained less than 240 impressions." This is now confirmed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. and by the numbers invoiced, which are all exactly divisible by 120, but not by 240, therefore of this value only complete sheets were invoiced.

The ½d. and 1d. values were required for the purposes of Ordinance 14 of 1856,† which came into operation on April 1st, 1857. Both values were expected to arrive in Ceylon in time for issue on that date (Notice of March 26th, 1857). It may therefore be assumed that they had been ordered from their respective producers at approximately the same time. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. dispatched the 1d. on March 16th, 1857; it arrived about a month later. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. first invoiced the ½d. on February

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, p. 245, November, 1907.

† *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon*, pp. 57–61. London, 1892.

9th, 1858; that is five weeks under a year after the 1d. was forwarded. My brother has an unfinished die proof of the ½d. dated "April 29," the year obviously is 1857, so the die, which the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton says was engraved by M. Joubert de la Ferte,* was not complete a month after the stamps were required and expected to be in Ceylon. This accounts for the late delivery of the ½d.

A similar case occurred a few years later. On January 1st, 1862, Ceylon reimposed the one penny fee for receipts.† A special stamp had been ordered from Messrs. De La Rue and Co., but was not ready in time, so the ½d. postage stamp was surcharged "Receipt, Draft or Order One Penny." The question arises, were some of the ½d. postage stamps already in Ceylon surcharged locally, or was a supply specially surcharged for fiscal purposes sent from England by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.? The authors (p. 128) give this stamp as locally surcharged, which, I believe, is incorrect. This fiscal 1d. on ½d. is always on unwatermarked, not enamelled, and thinner paper than the postage stamp, and the surcharge, although rather complex, is very well executed. I therefore believe that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. employed the only Ceylon plate they then possessed for printing a special lot of ½d. postage, which they surcharged fiscally, so as to carry out the order in time to reach Ceylon before January 1st, 1862, and that all the ½d. postage stamps previously sent to Ceylon were used for their original purpose.

Mr. Bacon writes that the sheet of this ½d. stamp, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. state, "was composed of one hundred and twenty stamps, which they believe, *although they have no record*, was divided into two panes of sixty each"; and further on he mentions "the difference in size of the plate from the plates of the other values." This naturally means that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. know that this *plate* comprised one hundred and twenty stamps, but are doubtful as to its division into panes. I do not think there were two panes. Should, however, Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s belief be correct, the evidence tends to show that there would have been two vertical panes, either of five horizontal rows of twelve or six horizontal rows of ten each, the latter being the more probable.

My brother has an imperforate proof in the lilac shade of the Crown C C, but on unwatermarked paper. The mauve shade was probably issued first. I have seen it postmarked Colombo, January 12th, 1866, invoice November 29th, 1865.

The following note appears under the "no watermark" stamps in Berger-Levrault's Catalogue, p. 75, Paris, 1867: "Nous avons rencontré des exemplaires du 6 p. avec fil: U et du 8 p. avec fil: S que nous croyons devoir rattacher à cette émission en raison de la pâte du papier; nous supposons que le filigrane n'est pas un filigrane *postal*, mais une marque de fabrique (nom du fabricant, peut-être *Saunders*)."

This 6d. was the "no watermark," because the letter "U" forms no part of "Crown Colonies" which runs across the sheets of the Crown CC, Type I

* *The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon*, pp. 31–33 and 128. C. S. F. Crofton and B. Gordon Jones. London, 1911.

† *Ibid.*

paper. The 8d., no watermark, does not exist, so this specimen has the "S" of "Crown Colonies."

This extract is interesting as showing that the manufacturer of the "no watermark" paper was accurately guessed in 1867.

In the *London Philatelist*, Vol. IX, p. 185, I recorded the 9d., "no watermark," dated "29/12/62," and have since seen the 1s. of this issue dated sometime in the same month. These specimens prove that in the case of Ceylon the 13 perforation was first employed either before, or at the same time as, the 11½–12. It is almost unnecessary to record this absolute proof, because it is self-evident from the fact that the whole set was years ago known to have been dispatched on July 26th, 1862.* Mr. Yardley's envelope† shows that the 11½–12 perforation was in existence at the end of June, 1863, but it is almost sure to have been employed for some of the Ceylon 1d. invoiced 16th October, 1862.

Though I was the first to describe the paper with Crown and CC watermark, Type II, and the values printed thereon, I find that the late Mr. W. B. Thornhill noticed two different watermarks, which he partly described in his paper read before the then Philatelic Society, London, on March 8th, 1889;‡ and in *Stamps of the British Empire*, H. Mackwood Millington, London, Stanley Gibbons, 1894, under Ceylon is: "Note.—All those stamps watermarked (Cr. CC) are to be found with two lengths of letter—cc and CC." Neither, however, completed his discovery.

Having dealt with all the varieties of the ½d., it is convenient to make some general observations on the other values. There appears to be a distinct, but quite natural, division between the invoices of 28th August and 18th December, 1866, a rather longer interval than usual. The 28th August marks the first invoice of the 3d. and the last of the 6d. for three years, it also marks the cessation of invoices of part sheets of the engraved stamps (the surface-printed values were always complete sheets), and is the earliest date which can be assigned to the Crown CC paper, watermarked Type II. (See remarks on the 6d. value.)

The intermediate date, 1st September, 1866, marks the last consignment of the Star watermarked 1s. perforated.

The 18th December, 1866, marks the change of colour of the 2d. and perhaps of the 5d.

It is remarkable that the majority of invoices of the engraved stamps on the Crown CC paper, watermarked Type I, contained at least one incomplete sheet. The fractions always comprised some multiple of twelve, proving a horizontal division of these sheets, which is the natural sequence of a vertical displacement. No difficulty arose with the sheets watermarked Type II, and after its introduction, excepting the "Service" stamps, dealt with later, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. never again invoiced a part sheet, although some values on Type I paper were apparently invoiced after August 28th, 1866.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s object in forwarding part sheets was

* *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon*, p. 64. London, 1892.
† *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, p. 35, February, 1915.
‡ *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XI, pp. 70–80, April, 1889.

clearly to make up a round amount of stamps, and the fractions may chance to be multiples of twelve. Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s was apparently to minimize printers' waste by not rejecting the accurately printed portion of a sheet. In one instance the fraction is as low as twenty-four, i.e. two rows of stamps, but this may have arisen through two or more part sheets having been invoiced together. It is curious to find Messrs. De La Rue and Co. reverting for a time to another form of the plan by which the face value of the stamps amounted to a certain number of pounds with some odd shillings, though not pence, as with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

In Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s case the part sheets ceased when this firm received the standing order, viz. August 17th, 1860, and in Messrs. De La Rue's case after the introduction of the paper watermarked Type II. The sheets watermarked Type I must have caused considerable inconvenience, being rather too narrow and much too short to leave sufficient margin for accurate printing.* My brother possesses three specimens, all unused, viz. 2d., yellow-green, partially watermarked, perforated 12½ vertically and imperforate horizontally; a 6d., brown, without watermark, imperforate; also another 6d., brown, partly watermarked, perforated 12½ except at the top, which is imperforate. All are on Type I paper. The sheets of which they formed part have been printed so much out of position vertically that only about two-thirds of each stamp was impressed upon the paper. The perforated 6d. is the most interesting, as it shows the completion of the sheet, and affords an illustration as to the origin of part sheets being invoiced.

There is no doubt that sheets containing incompletely printed stamps were issued, as I have seen used marginal specimens with part of the impression wanting, owing to its having projected beyond the edge of the paper during printing. I have only seen specimens short at the top, probably those short at the bottom were rejected as the lettering of value might be wanting.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s and Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s lists show that no 1d. stamps were forwarded during 1863, so the 365,040 1d. no watermark had apparently to satisfy the demand during about eighteen months, which at the highest estimate works out at two-fifths of the average number previously forwarded, of which perhaps there remained a surplus. Only the ½d. could fill the place of the 1d., and none were sent in 1863. There is some ground for the suggestion of a surplus in that year. The fiscal ½d. has already been alluded to.† This stamp was succeeded, probably not later than April, 1862, by the Perkins Bacon printed 1d. postage, overprinted "Draft Order Receipt," which is imperforate, occasionally rouletted unofficially, but never perforated. Perforated 1d. postage stamps were first forwarded to Ceylon on November 17th, 1860, and the fact of these fiscal 1d. being imperforate suggests that in 1863 there may still have been a surplus of 1d. postage stamps in the island, where these fiscal 1d. must have arrived as postage stamps about eighteen months previously to being over-

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. IX, p. 186, July, 1900, and Vol. XVI, p. 246, November, 1907.

† *The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon*, pp. 32 and 128. C. S. F. Crofton and B. Gordon Jones. London, 1911.

printed, in their case locally. This necessitates a reduction of the number of postage 1d. imperforate given by Mr. Bacon,* to what extent it is impossible to say, but the number indicated† is fairly considerable.

In my brother's collection is an imperforate proof of the 1d., blue, on Type I paper. Also 1d., pale blue, Type II paper, postmarked Panadure, April 30th, 1867, and 1d., Prussian blue, postmarked Panadure, December 27th, 1867, invoiced respectively 28th February and probably 30th August, 1867. An approximate estimate of the engraved 1d. can now be made. On Type I paper, perforated 12½ and a few 11½–12, 3,682,584. On Type II paper, pale blue, 560,880, and Prussian blue, 1,299,120.

The revised order Mr. Bacon assigns to the green 2d. stamps is more probably accurate, but there would seem to have been only one printing in emerald-green, because this shade almost invariably has the watermark reversed.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 3rd*, at 5.45 p.m.

With a view to the compilation of a list of all members of the Society and of all sons and brothers of members who have served or are serving their country in any of His Majesty's Forces, members are invited to send any such names within their knowledge, specifying in what branch of His Majesty's Service they are engaged, to the Hon. Secretaries, 4 Southampton Row.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1914–15 will be held on *July 1st*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, June 29th, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed in October, 1915.

THE VICTORIAN ISSUES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IT is officially announced that postage stamps of Queen Victoria's reign will not be valid after the end of June. Stamps bearing the effigy of King Edward VII. may still be used. Any of the last issue of Queen

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. X, p. 64, March, 1901.

† *The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon*, p. 32. C. S. F. Crofton and B. Gordon Jones. London, 1911.

Victoria adhesive stamps, or of certain impressed stamps of that reign which have hitherto been valid, can be exchanged after the end of June for current stamps of equivalent value if application is made at Somerset House or at the Inland Revenue Office in Dublin or Edinburgh on or before December 31, 1915.

The non-validity after 30th June next of all postage stamps of this realm, whether adhesive or otherwise, bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria is officially announced as follows: The public are accorded the right to exchange remainders valid to 30th June for current stamps of equivalent value at Somerset House, or at either of the Inland Revenue offices in Edinburgh or Dublin between 1st July and 31st December, 1915. The stamps of King Edward's reign are unaffected by this new regulation.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS' RED CROSS AUCTION.

In this enormous sale of objects of art and *vertu*, occupying no less than ten days of the month of April, were included several lots of postage stamps. These included collections presented by various donors, several sheets of Russian War Relief stamps, and five collections generously donated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., containing respectively from one thousand to ten thousand varieties—the latter being of the Catalogue value of £120. The prices realized for these lots were only relatively satisfactory, as was to be anticipated in a mixed sale of this description, but the aggregate result of the sale was magnificent.

FRENCH PHILATELY IN WAR TIME.

With reference to the note hereon in our last issue, we have been favoured with copies of the *Petit Journal* of Paris of the 22nd and 29th of March, and the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of April, which contain the first articles on Philately to appear in a great French daily newspaper. As stated, they are contributed by a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, M. A. B. de l'Argentière, and will be found to be of an eminently readable nature, the author having wisely elected to treat the question with a view to interesting the general public rather than the philatelist. There are some pertinent general observations upon the ethics of collecting which M. de l'Argentière humorously suggests as an excellent device for cementing marital relations by keeping the husband to his hearth instead of at the *café!* Some observations about the classes of stamps brought into being through the war are followed by the opening chapters of a succinct and interesting history of the French stamps, in which we note that the author considers that the *tête-bêche* varieties of the early Republic and Empire issues were simply caused by inadvertency upon the part of the employees, and not purposely made as a "control mark" as has been asserted. The appearance of these articles can but have a good effect upon Philately with our gallant Ally.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE. PART II.*



THE necessity for a new edition of this important work is apparently to be found rather in the numerous new issues (necessitating an addition of some forty pages) and the large number of price alterations caused by the Great War, than in the re-writing or re-classification of any of the list of countries therein contained. So much labour has been already expended upon this Catalogue for years past in amalgamating all the latest information, that there is in fact but little scope for fresh work of a philatelic nature.

An important note precedes the list of Egypt, which states that in the next edition the stamps of this country will be transferred to Part I, and be thus included in the British Dominions. This is forecasting the future; but there can be little doubt, whatever may be the results of the war as affecting the respective belligerents, that Great Britain will be compelled by her Mediterranean and Indian interests to finally incorporate Egypt in the British Empire. The question of the inclusion of all the pre-British issues will rest on the same basis as those of the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and the German colonies, and will require very careful handling. I am inclined to think, as has already been suggested in this journal, that the incorporation of all the issues before absorption might be best effected by their being included in a supplement at the end of Part I, while those issued under British rule should be included in the regular portion of the Catalogue. Mr. Wilmot Corfield's remarks upon this question in the next issue of this journal will be found to be of considerable interest.

The introduction gives the publishers' views upon the general effect upon stamps of the European conflict, and it affords pleasurable and satisfactory confirmation of the opinions recently expressed in this journal. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons anticipate "quite a boom when the war is over," but it remains to be seen how far the universal burden of paying for the colossal costs of this war may affect even the stamp trade. That it will affect the European issues—notably those of Germany, which were unduly high prior to the outbreak of hostilities—I feel confident, though this will only be a temporary set-back. On the other hand, patriotism will count for even more in the future than the past, and this will surely affect stamp collecting, so that we may in the future anticipate a great and increasing appreciation of the stamps of the British Empire. The "fine old issues" of these have been shrinking in volume for many years, and with the advent of the "many new collectors—persons of wealth and position," cited by the publishers—I am confident that the British Colonial issues have an assured and brilliant future.

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Foreign Countries*, 1915. Part II. 391 Strand, London, W.C.

In all respects the present edition is fully up to the standard of its predecessors, and continues to represent a guide of the greatest value to all classes of collectors. I hope that many more editions may be published, but doubt whether in the dim future it will not be necessary to divide Part II into two sections—"Europe and Colonies," and "The Rest of the World!"

MESSRS. BRIDGER AND KAY'S CATALOGUE.*

THE announcement by the publishers that they have been compelled to advance prices in several cases of the older imperforate issues is naturally the result of the general shortage of supply in the case of the old issues of the British Colonies. Those collectors who have seen the stock books of this firm are aware of the average excellent condition of the specimens therein, and will not find that their relative quotations are anything but moderate. This Catalogue aims rather at representing its publishers' wares actually on sale than as being an exhaustive guide as to minor varieties, but in the 150 columns of close print will be found a variety and wealth of quotations that should be of real service to almost any ardent collector. The Addenda include a list of many varieties of the handsome Perkins Bacon Proofs in black, and a number of quotations of scarce and interesting stamps of Europe and other continents.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 8d. and 10d. values have appeared with the Control F 15.

It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the £1 stamp has been seen in a dull blue-green shade, quite a distinctive colour to the bright green shades hitherto in general use, and the gum is heavy yellow instead of thin white.

Adhesive.

£1, dull blue-green; perf. 11 × 12.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Stamp Collector* informs us that the 5s. Kangaroo has been printed on the 1d. King George paper.

Adhesive.

5s., Kangaroo, printed on Georgian paper.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—We have received from Mr. R. Roberts the 5 pf. German New Guinea stamp, surcharged $\frac{\text{G.R.I.}}{\text{1d.}}$, and he states that he has also the 1d. on 3 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., 2d. on 20 pf., 3d. on 25 pf., 3d. on 30 pf., 4d. on 40 pf., 5d. on 50 pf., and 8d. on 80 pf.

* *Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps*, 1915. Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CANADA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 c. and 2 c. War Tax stamps, and from all accounts, the latter should be considered a fiscal.

The words "War Tax," in white, appears to have been cut out of the die.

INDIA.—*Bundi.*—Two more values have been put in circulation in this Feudatory State of British India.

2 annas, bright green, shades.
4 ,, yellow-green, shades.

The design is practically as described in our issue for January, 1915. The only alterations are in the vernacular inscriptions denoting the denomination.

The stamps are printed on little square pieces of wove paper containing four stamps each.—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

MARSHALL ISLAND.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the German stamps of 10 and 20 pf. surcharged "G.R.I." and 2d., and he informs us that he has also the 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., and the 4d. on 40 pf.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2s. stamp, Queen design, as Gibbons' No. 154, surcharged in vertical position "Official."

Official.

2s., blue; wmk. NZ and Star.

EUROPE.

BULGARIA.—It is reported on Continental authority that two high values of Postage Due stamps have been issued. Later specimens are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Postage Dues.

10 leva, violet; perf. 11½.
20 ,, carmine ,,

AMERICA.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us two new stamps.

The designs resemble those of the 1906 issue, but the centres are in black.

Both are dated 1914, the 5 c. de gourde is of the Arms type, and the 7 c. de piastre has a portrait of T. Auguste.

Adhesives.

5 c. de gourde, yellow-green and black; no wmk.; perf. 12.
7 c. de piastre, vermilion and black; no wmk.; perf. 12.

PANAMA (Canal Zone).—We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that a new set of three Postage Due stamps of striking appearance have been issued.

Postage Dues.

1 c., dark brown.
2 c. ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,,

The set for the Republic of Panama also includes the 4 centavos value.

UNITED STATES.—We are told in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the current two cents stamp may be found perf. 10 × 12.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the following is a complete list of the stamps issued perf. 10.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 c., and $1.
Special Delivery 10 c.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

NEW CALEDONIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the current 10 c. stamp surcharged in the upper left corner with a cross, and "5" lower down on the right; the letters N.C.E. appear in a slanting position below. A very bright red colour has been used for the overprint, and the type of the cross, etc., is much larger than any used for Red Cross stamps chronicled up to now.

PERSIA.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 6 ch. stamp of 1910 overprinted in Persian characters in black, reading, we are told, 1333.

REUNION.—A Red Cross stamp is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

The 10 c., rose, and grey-green of 1907, having been surcharged with a large cross and "5 c." in the centre, in *black.*

Red Cross Stamp.

10 + 5 c., rose and green, *black* surcharge.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1914-15.

President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.

Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.

Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and H. R. Oldfield.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield. Capt. G. F. Napier.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
J. R. Laing. Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The seventh meeting of the season 1914–15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 15th April, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, W. D. Beckton, R. B. Yardley, Baron Percy de Worms, I. John Simons, B. D. Knox, J. H. Barron, Chas. de la Torre, Sir Chas. Stewart-Wilson, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, C. McNaughtan, Wilmot Corfield, Colonel J. Bonhote, J. L. Green, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. W. Hall, Osmond Beeby.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th March, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the deaths of Messrs. A. W. Rawcliffe, who had been a life member since 1892, and of Mr. D. J. MacFie, who had been a life member since 1893. The intimation was received with regret, and the Hon. Secretaries were requested to write to Mrs. Rawcliffe and Mrs. MacFie, expressing the sympathy of the members at the loss they had sustained.

The Hon. Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. T. A. Wise, which was accepted with regret. The names of the following gentlemen were then submitted for election, and after ballot both were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society, that is to say:—

Mr. Alfred Walton Stockett, proposed by Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield, seconded by L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. William A. Rockliff, proposed by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, seconded by Mr. F. J. Peplow.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. J. Dunbar Heath had expressed his willingness to show the Grecian proofs and sketches at another meeting of the members later in the session in order that those who were not present at the last meeting might be able to inspect them, and Mr. Heath's offer was accepted.

The following letter was read relative to the resolution of sympathy to the relatives of the late Prince Doria Pamphilj:—

"The Hon. Secretary,
"The Royal Philatelic Society,
"London.

"Kindly convey to the Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society the gratitude of the late Prince Doria Pamphilj's family for their sympathy in their bereavement.

"(Sgd.) F. A. Doria."

The Hon. Secretary reported that the following gifts had been made for the purposes of the Society's library and collection:—

From Mr. Reichenheim:—

1. Yvert and Tellier's 1915 *Catalogue des Timbres de France et des Colonies Françaises.*

2. Eight envelopes containing further varieties of French "Franchise Militaire" post cards.

3. French "Red Cross" contribution card and original service order referring thereto.

4. A copy of the only officially issued Belgian "Franchise Militaire" post card, called "Enquiry" card.

5. Swiss 3 c. wrapper and 20 öre Norwegian stamp.

6. Two privately issued Belgian "Franchise Militaire" post cards.

From Mr. McNaughtan:—

1s. stamped telegraph form, Great Britain, dated 10/6/72.

From Mr. Leon Adutt:—

A packet of the "Margate Congress" labels.

From the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg:—

A large parcel of stamps, many of which were of considerable value and interest.

Mr. W. D. Beckton then proceeded to give a display of the stamps of the Papal States, and to read some interesting notes thereon.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Fulcher, seconded by the President and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

The fourth General Meeting of the Session 1915 was held at the Armada Room, Imperial Hotel, on Tuesday, 20th April, 1915, at 8 p.m. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) took the chair, and 18 other members were present. In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. H. Harvey acted as such. The minutes of the meeting held on March 16th, 1915, were read and confirmed. The

sympathy of the meeting was accorded the President in his illness, and a letter of thanks was read from Mr. W. H. Cool. The Hon. Librarian reported the following donations to the library:—From the President: *Norges Frimerker, 1855–1914*, by Justus Anderson and Henrik Dethloff. From the Publisher (Mr. D. Field): *The Postage Stamps of the Sudan*, by T. F. Marriner ("W.E.P." Handbook, No. 10). The following were elected ordinary members of the Society: Colonel J. V. Austin Carpenter, Messrs. J. H. Dannatt, C. Andrade, A. P. Phillips, W. Houtzamer, H. L. Tebbs, G. F. M. Camroux, L. M. Josling, and G. A. Higlett.

After the general business the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) continued his display of the Stamps of the Levant, the portions shown being those of the Austrian, French, German, and Italian Post Offices. The collection was practically complete in mint and used copies, and great interest was shown in the stamps both from a philatelic and geographical point of view. The Italian stamps were particularly fine. Mr. W. A. Boyes proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hayman, stating that he considered the displays two of the most interesting he had seen, particularly from the historical point of view. Colonel Carpenter seconded the vote, which was carried with acclamation. To the general regret, Mr. Ashley was prevented from attending and lecturing as arranged. Mr. Hayman having returned thanks, the meeting terminated at 9.45 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

KILLAHA, ST. ALBANS,
April, 1915.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 24th Annual General Meeting was held on Friday, May 7th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and adopted. The correspondence included, in addition to letters regretting absence of members, a circular letter from the Royal Philatelic Society giving notice of the suspension of the awarding of the "Crawford," "Tapling," and "Tilleard" Medals until after the termination of the war, and a letter from Mr. Chas. Lathrop Pack, of New Jersey, U.S.A., in which he claimed to have discovered an error in the published plating of the New South Wales 2d. value, stars in corners, Plate II. This letter, and the accompanying photograph of a pair of the stamps in Mr. Pack's collection, was ordered to be placed upon the minutes.

The reports of the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Librarian, and Packet Comptroller were all of a very satisfactory nature, and the President, in moving their adoption, commented upon the fact that though the average attendance had been slightly reduced (18 as against $21\frac{3}{11}$ last year) the membership was increased by 4—commencing the session with 97 members, it closed with 101. Four members had again earned the distinction of attending every meeting.

The syllabus had been carried through almost in its entirety, on one occasion only had a substitute to be made for the paper on the syllabus, and this caused by the impossibility of the essayist being released from duties undertaken by him for the Government.

Three members of the Royal Society—Mr. Hausburg, Baron de Worms, and Mr. T. W. Hall—had paid visits to the Society, and given papers and displays of their best; Mr. Allender represented the Liverpool Society with his paper "All About One Stamp"; six papers from local members; one lantern evening, and an evening devoted to short papers of five minutes' duration, had combined to make the past session's syllabus one of the most interesting in the annals of the Society. The library had been considerably augmented, both by purchase and presentation, and although a considerable grant had been made for bookbinding, yet the Hon. Treasurer's statement showed a satisfactory, if small, balance of cash in hand.

A very successful picnic to Chester took place on June 27th, but it had been decided not to hold a picnic during the present year.

The Exchange Packet Comptroller reported the sales from the 1913–14 packets at 17 per cent. as against 13 per cent. for 1912–13, and for the three packets returned October, November, and December, 1914, 15 per cent. as against 22 per cent. for the corresponding three months of 1913.

The election of officers for 1915–16 session resulted exactly as the last session.

President: Mr. Dorning Beckton. *Vice-Presidents:* W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn. *Hon. Treasurer:* Benj. Goodfellow. *Hon. Secretary:* J. Stelfox Gee. *Assistant Secretary:* M. Albrecht. *Librarian:* J. R. M. Albrecht. *Packet Comptroller:* John H. Taylor. *Committee:* Messrs. J. K. King, J. S. Higgins, Captain Hearsey. *Packet Committee:* Messrs. J. R. M. Albrecht, and C. H. G. Sprankling. *Auditors:* Messrs. T. R. Carr and Geo. Ginger.

The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Editors of the *London Philatelist* and the *Manchester City News* for the excellent reports of the proceedings of the Society given in their columns, and a vote of thanks to the President for his able conduct of the meeting concluded the proceedings.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Sec.

96, MOSLEY ST., MANCHESTER.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1914 June 23. RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, L. & Y. Bank	10	3	0
„ Subscriptions:			
1 at 2 2 0	2	2	0
5 at 1 1 0	5	5	0
6 at 0 15 0	4	10	0
29 at 0 10 6	15	4	6
19 at 0 3 6	3	6	6
1 at 0 2 0	0	2	0
	30	10	0
„ Exchange Club per Comptroller:			
Sales from Packets 143 12 0½			
Cash in hand, 1912–13 2 11 5½			
Sale of Covers, etc. 0 3 10			
	146	7	4
	187	0	4

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Geographical Society Rent	12	0	0
„ Subscription to Permanent Congress Committee	0	10	0
„ Subscription to Philatelic Literature Society	1	1	0
„ Subscription to *Philatelic Journal of India*	0	6	0
„ Subscription to *London Philatelist*	9	7	6
„ Lantern Hire	0	5	0
„ Insurance of Library, etc.	0	7	0
„ Postages—Hon. Sec. 1 15 0			
Librarian 0 3 10			
Hon. Treas. 0 6 4			
	2	5	2
„ Exchange Club per Comptroller:			
Payments to owners of Sheets 143 7 0			
Postage and Stationery 0 14 10			
Boxes for Packets and Postage of Covers 0 2 9			
Balance in Comptroller's hands 2 2 9			
	146	7	4
By Bookbinding for Library	4	1	9
„ Repairs to Bookcase	0	2	9
„ Printing and Stationery	4	1	6
„ Album Leaves for Forgery Collection	0	3	0
„ Cash in hand	0	2	6
„ Cash in L. and Y. Bank	5	19	10
	187	0	4

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
To Value of Library and Bookcases 203 5 4			
„ Value of Additions, 1914–15 6 0 0			
	209	5	4
„ Estimated Value of Subscriptions in Arrears	7	17	6
„ Cheque Book	0	0	10
„ Cash Balance as per above Account:			
Hon. Treasurer 0 2 6			
Comptroller 2 2 9			
Bank 5 19 10			
	8	5	1
	225	8	9

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance in favour of the Manchester Philatelic Society	225	8	9
	225	8	9

Audited and found correct, April 23rd, 1915.

C. H. G. SPRANKLING,
T. R. CARR.

BENJ. GOODFELLOW, *Hon. Treasurer*,
HATHERLOW, OXFORD ROAD, BIRKDALE.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 21st, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, £5, orange, on very faint *bleuté*	7	15	0
Ceylon, 1863 6, 1d., blue, perf. 11½,* some perfs. clipped	2	17	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, repaired	2	2	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, medium, repaired	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, late, ditto	2	7	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, Large Fillet, 2d., deep blue, repaired	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another similar copy	5	15	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, purple-green	2	15	0
Togo, Anglo-French, 20 pf., blue, block of 24, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 pf., black and red on yellow, block of 8, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, Occupation Franco-Anglais, 1914, 20 pf., blue, an entire sheet of 100	34	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Togo, Occupation Franco-Anglais, 30 pf., black and red on salmon, an entire sheet of 100 .	32	0	0
Ditto, Collection of 53, including 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 80 pf., ½d. on 3 pf. and 1d. on 5 pf., all wide setting, 1d. on 5 pf., error "Tog," etc., all mint but one	34	0	0
Barbados, 1852, imperf., 4d., brown-red, block of 6, mint . .	2	12	6
Ditto, 1861-70, no wmk., rough perfs., 1s., brown-black, vert. block of 14, mint . . .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint . . .	4	0	0
Grenada, 1875, 1s., mauve, "Shlliing," repaired . . .	3	15	0
Trinidad, 1851, imperf, on *bleuté*, 1d., purple-brown, block of 24, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, block of 18, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 16, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 9, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, blocks of 6, ditto, each . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, block of 24, mint . . .	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 10, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., grey-brown, block of 20, mint .	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., purple-black, block of 21, ditto .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 20, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 9, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf, 1s., indigo, block of 10, mint . . .	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut perfs, 1d., rose, pair, perf. bottom only, mint	2	14	0
Virgin Islands, 1867-8, perf. 15, 4d., lake-red on flesh, sheet of 25 .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., lake-brown on flesh, ditto . . .	6	15	0
Marshall Islands, 1914, G.R.I., 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., 2d. on 20 pf., and 4d. on 40 pf., mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1914, Japanese overprint in red, 3, 5, 10, 25, 30, 50 and 80 pf., ditto	3	7	6
New Britain, 1914, G.R.I., 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., 2d. on 20 pf., 3d. on 25 pf., 3d. on 30 pf., 4d. on 40 pf., 5d. on 50 pf., and 8d. on 80 pf., ditto	12	0	0
New South Wales, 1850-51, Sydney Views, 1d., rose-red on yellowish, Plate 1, a vertical pair from top of sheet with margin, the upper stamp has a slight crease, but the pair is in all other respects superb, the colour being very fine and the impression very early, lightly cancelled, on entire	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, no wmk., 1d., rose-carmine on yellowish, pair, on entire, one creased .	2	10	0
Samoa, 1914, G.R.I., ½d. on 3 pf., ½d. on 5 pf., 1d. on 10 pf., 2½d. on 20 pf., 3d. on 25 pf., 4d. on 30 pf., 5d. on 40 pf., 6d. on 50 pf., and 9d. on 80 pf. . .	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. on 50 pf., strip of 3, mint	2	10	0
South Australia, 1870-1, perf. 10, 3d., carmine on blue,* with gum	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, corner torn	2	10	0
Collections, 4200, mostly colonials	50	0	0
Ditto, over 5000, in Mahé's .	35	0	0
Ditto, 4289 in Imperials . .	12	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of April 23rd, 1915.

Great Britain, 1d., black, hor. pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1854-7, Small Crown, perf. 16, 1d., yellowish brown, hor. strip of 3, mint . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	6	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 5d., mint	2	8	0
Lubeck, 1st issue, block of 4, including the error, 2½ sch., brown*	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1855, blued paper, 6d., purple-brown, mint, and proof of same	2	2	0
Ditto, 1857-8, 1d., deep blue on *bleuté*, hor. pair . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose, imperf, short at right	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, imperf	12	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, imperf. .	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean cut perfs., 8d., brown	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown . . .	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 9d., brown, strips of 3, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 5d., deep red-brown, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1863–67 C C, perf. 11½, 1d., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., yellow-green	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., reddish brown, mint	2	12	6
British East Africa, 1st issue, 4 a. on 5d., pair on entire	2	6	0
Ditto, 1890–1, 1 r., imperf., hor. pair*	2	8	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	8	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d. green	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., vermilion, Plate 2	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close at top	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, hor. pair	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, no clouds	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on laid £3 10s. &	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on laid, no clouds, trifle defective	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, medium state	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, shading outside fan	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, crevit omitted	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 3, £2 17 6 &	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 4	2	12	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1851, 1d., carmine on thick yellowish paper, hor. pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red on bluish, hor. pair	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., claret on laid	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, stars in corners, hor. pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1d., orange-vermilion, no leaves to right of "SOUTH", strip of 3	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., dull green, imperf.	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., dull orange, imperf.	6	15	0
New Zealand, 1857, no wmk., 2d., blue*	2	12	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., deep green, imperf., hor. pair	2	8	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 15th and 16th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1861–70, ½d., deep green, block of 15, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, clean cut, 1s., black, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose, mint	3	3	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, August, 1888, 5s., green, mint	4	15	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 a., red	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1888–9, $1, green, mint	2	5	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., brown and green, inverted surcharge, mint	4	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* thinned	4	2	6
Ditto, another copy, used	5	15	0
Canada, January, 1899, 2 in violet on ⅔ of 3 c., red, on entire	6	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, pair, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair, dull brick-red	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair, brick-red	2	2	0
Ditto, 1855, 6d., slate-lilac, pair on piece	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, blued paper, 6d., slate-lilac	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, on entire, repaired	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, thin spot	4	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, pair,* creased	4	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1857, on blued, ½d., lilac	2	10	0
Ditto, 1885, C A, Five Cents on 24 c., brown-purple	2	2	0
Cyprus, ½ on half piastre, S. G. 26, block of 12, showing the variety large "1", S. G. 27A, mint	14	14	0
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., 6d., pale blue, red postmark	2	2	0
Ditto, 1874, 6d., deep blue, hor. pair, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, 1906, *Halfpenny* on 2s. 6d., block of 4, showing the 4 mm. and 5 mm. spacings, mint	2	10	0
Gibraltar, 1s., bistre, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, Nov., 1889, value omitted, carmine, mint	19	0	0
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., red-lilac,* with gum	3	7	6
Ditto, 1870, ½d., rose, Plate 1, block of 36, imperf.*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1873, 2½d., rose, Plate 2, error L. H. / F. L. with Constantinople postmark	4	5	0
Grenada, March, 1888, 4d. on 2s., orange, variety S. G. 46, block of 12, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, Jan., 1891, 1d. on 2s., orange, S. G. 50, block of 12, mint	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
India, 1854, ½ a., deep blue, block of 12, one stamp with chignon redrawn, S. G. 3A	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 12*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, *used* block of 10	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., head inverted, "Reprint"	2	4	0
Ditto, Service, 8 p., purple, S G. 509, pair, mint, one stamp "*Seivice*"	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 12, one stamp no stop, variety, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., green, S. G. Type 11, block of 24,* one stamp the large "S" variety	5	15	0
Lagos, 1884, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, earliest state, thinned	10	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, earliest possible state, small margins	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, medium state, thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish,* creased	2	15	0
Ditto. ditto, 1d., red on bluish, late	2	17	6
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 2d., blue	2	2	0
Naples, ½ t., Arms, deep blue, thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ½ t., Cross, deep blue	5	10	0
Natal, 1902, £10, green and orange	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, £20, green and red	6	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	3	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Half Penny on 2d., S. G. 23	5	5	0
Ditto, Aug., 1894, ½ in blue on right half of 1d., vermilion, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, 1897, 10s., violet, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., block of 4, mint	10	10	0
Nyasaland. March, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue, pair*	4	0	0
Papua, 1901, thin paper, vert. wmk., 2s. 6d., S. G. 22, mint	2	4	0
Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., 3d., brown, block of 6, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, Registered, orange, block of 6, mint	2	10	0
Rhodesia, April, 1896, One Penny on 3d., mint	2	12	6
St. Vincent, 1890, 2½d., on 4d., no fraction bar, mint	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., strip of 4, A. C. D. E., mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 3d., setting of 30, 22 type A; 5 type C; 2 type D; and 1 type E	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 2s., type C.	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 6d., setting of 22, type A; 5 type C; 2 type D; and 1 type E	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., type D, mint	5	5	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., green, hor. pair	4	5	0
Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., red and green surcharge, S. G. 19, mint	6	10	0
Swaziland, 10s., bistre	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, Plate 1, hor. pair, partly severed	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 2, hor. pair	2	6	0
Ditto, 1855, Star, 1d., carmine, hor. strip of 3	9	0	0
Ditto, 1856–7, no wmk, 1d., brick-red, hor. strip of 3	11	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., deep green, hor. pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep yellow-green, strip of 6	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., sage-green, strip of 8	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., red, hor. strip of 3, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1892, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	4	0
Trinidad, 1852, on yellowish, 1d., blue, earliest state, thinned	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale blue, early, on piece, thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, 1860, 1d., grey-blue, late state	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, mint sheet of 54	30	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 1s., indigo, block of 6, mint	5	5	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze	4	7	6
Zululand, 1894, £1, black on red, on piece	4	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of March 17th and 20th, 1915.

British Central Africa, 1896, £10, yellow, usual cancellation	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, collection of 512, including 101 triangulars, many pairs	35	0	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, 20 rupees, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rupees, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1906–7, 20 rupees, ditto	2	8	0
New Caledonia, 1866, 5 c., on 1 franc, ditto	4	10	0
New South Wales, 1850, 1d., dull red, S. G., No. 5	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2	4	4	0
Straits Settlements, Georgian, $5.00 "Specimen"	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., S. G. 119	3	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., S. G. 121	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S. G. 125	5	12	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue on bluish, S. G. 23, cut into two sides	3	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. JUNE, 1915. No. 282

"Daily Telegraph" Stamp Auction.

THE varied and urgent calls upon all classes in aid of the sufferers in this terrible warfare have not found philatelists lacking in their sympathies. In addition to the successful sale of Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co., which realized considerably over £200, the *Daily Telegraph* has started a "Stamp Sale for Belgians" which promises to afford substantial aid to that suffering nation, and we have ourselves numerous offers of substantial help towards a general War Fund Auction to be held at a later date.

Among the contributions to the *Daily Telegraph* fund we find noted in the issue of that paper of June 15th, we read "One collector has presented a stamp which in the used state is unique, no other used copy of this stamp being known to collectors. This rarity, which is the gift of Mr. G. E. J. Crallan, of Jersey, should attract all the specialists in British stamps to the sale. It is the 1d. red stamp of Queen Victoria's reign, printed from Plate 77. Two unused copies have been known; one of them is in the great collection at the British Museum. So rare is the stamp that the late Earl of Crawford, who formed the finest specialized collection of English stamps, never possessed a copy of 'Plate 77.'

"The authenticity of the unique used copy so generously donated to the Belgian Fund by Mr. Crallan is vouched for by the experts of the Royal Philatelic Society, whose certificate accompanies the gift."

The note following apparently indicates one of those really old collections usually found in a Lallier or Oppen album which delighted the hearts of collectors in bygone days, but which rarely occur in the present century.

"Miss Pélissier, of Brighton, has sent an interesting old collection which will bring some lively bidding. It is a relic of the early days of stamp collecting, when the stamps were literally stuck down fast into the album, but as one might expect from a veritable early collection, it contains many of the rare stamps that collectors seek after."

More than seventy contributions have already been promised, including donations from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., Captain R. A. Binns, and others. It is not stated how and when the sale is to take place, but we

presume it will not be held until after this summer season—as it is obviously necessary to seize the psychological moment in order to ensure the maximum of financial results.

The fact that such an influential and important paper as the *Daily Telegraph* has undertaken a philatelic Stamp Auction is a further testimony to the fully acknowledged sound basis on which Philately stands, and we cordially wish all success to the enterprise. In this colossal war the calls upon charity are however so vast that there will be more than ample scope for every effort that stamp collectors, in common with all other classes, can make to alleviate distress. The only counsel we would tender to our contemporary would be to avoid clashing as to date with the Philatelic War Fund Auction, which will be held during the winter season, for which the initial steps are now being taken and will be shortly announced.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1914-15,

BY THE HONORARY SECRETARIES, L. L. R. HAUSBURG AND HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

THE Report for the Season 1912–13 was commenced to be written by the late Mr. J. A. Tilleard on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1913 (the King's Birthday).

This Report will be read on Thursday, the 3rd June, 1915, also the Birthday of the King, and our first duty is undoubtedly to congratulate our fellow-members and the Society generally upon the fact that Our Gracious King (amongst so many changes) still remains the Patron of our Society, and continues to evince the same keen interest in our transactions that he has always shown in the past. That he may long continue to govern our Country and rest securely enthroned in the hearts of His People is the sincere desire and hope of all of us.

The present date appears to be an eminently suitable occasion to express our feelings of duty and grateful appreciation of the many favours we have received at his hands, and with your unanimous approval we propose to despatch a telegram to His Majesty couched in the following terms:—

"To His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace,

"The Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, assembled at their Annual General Meeting beg to offer with humble duty their cordial congratulations on Your Majesty's birthday, with their earnest wishes that Your Majesty may enjoy health and happiness for many years to come.

"M. P. CASTLE, *President.*"

His Majesty replied in the following terms:—

"I have received with much pleasure the message you send from the Royal Philatelic Society. Will you convey to the members my sincere thanks for their congratulations?

"GEORGE R.I."

The contrast between 1913 and 1915 is very great. Then Peace and now War, and what a War!—the greatest, the most wicked, and the most cruel the World has ever known, and all the Great Powers of Europe involved in a struggle that will go down in History as that of Might against Right. Our heartfelt prayer at this time must be "May God defend the Right."

It seems almost out of place at such a time to attempt to record the doings of any Society, however distinguished, when the fate of Nations is trembling in the balance, and the British Empire is fighting for the great principles of Justice and Morality, as well as for its own existence against an unscrupulous, vindictive, and most powerful Enemy.

It is our duty, however, to set out for the benefit of our philatelic successors the events of the past season, however trivial and insignificant they may seem compared with the present circumstances.

Two of our members have been killed in action: Captain Lord Arthur Hay and Captain H. H. Berners, both elected in 1913. Six others of our members have passed away during the last twelve months:—Prince Doria Pamphilj, a member of one of the most illustrious families in Italy, and an earnest and distinguished philatelist, who became a member of our Society in 1897. Mr. F. de Coppet, one of the earliest and most distinguished philatelists in America, who was a member from 1892 to 1894, and was again elected a member in 1901. Mr. H. H. Lyman, who was drowned in the *Empress of Ireland*, elected in 1896. Messrs. A. W. Rawcliffe and D. J. Macfie, who were Life members, elected in 1892 and 1893 respectively, and Mr. A. P. Noel, elected in 1914.

Fourteen members have resigned:—

Messrs. E. R. Ackerman, Humphrey Bennett, G. Coles, R. Dalton, H. F. Deane, L. C. Ernst, E. E. Jex, Baron R. Lehmann, and T. A. Wise, and also Messrs. J. Elster (the President of the Berlin Society), O. Wassermann, and three other German members—Dr. F. Kalckhoff, Judge C. Lindenberg, and Judge V. Suppantschitsch.

With reference to these last five names it should be mentioned that the three British holders of the Lindenberg Medal, including our President, felt it their duty to return the medals they held to the Berlin Society, in consequence of the manner in which the war was being conducted by Germany with the approval of the German nation. That Society thereupon saw fit to take the outrageous step of expelling our President from its membership, and its President, together with the other four Germans named above, resigned their membership of our Society, which resignations were accepted. The philatelic public will judge for itself which Society adopted the more correct and dignified course.

Our only Associate, J. Marshall, Jr., has also resigned. Two names have been removed from the list of members under the Articles of Association.

Seventeen new members have been elected:—

Mr. G. J. Allis, Dr. Carroll Chase, Rev. G. B. Cornford, M.A., Captain George Elie, Messrs. C. H. Garnett, A. Hatfield, Jr., Chas. Hand, H. S. Meyer (of Danish nationality), A. H. Pettifer, Dr. José Marco del Pont,

Messrs. W. A. Rockliff, W. R. Rundell, C. H. G. Sprankling, A. W. Stockett, Chas. de la Torre, Miss Dorothy E. White, and Mr. C. G. A. Wyatt.

The net result leaves us with a total membership of 300 as against the record number, 308, of last year.

This loss in membership is very small under the circumstances, and may be regarded as a convincing sign of the vitality of Philately.

For us this vitality is one of the many unexpected things which have happened since the commencement of the War. Other luxuries, and no one will deny that stamp-collecting is a luxury, have suffered severely, but except for the natural reluctance to devote much time to it during the War, and the continued decline in value of specimens that are not in the best condition, Philately has suffered very little. The number of fine collections and single specimens of rare stamps that have been offered for sale has been considerably below the average, while the demand for scarce things in fine condition has been greater than ever.

One of the natural results of the War has been a flood of new issues, and more especially of new overprints on old issues, due to the conquest of enemy possessions. Many of these varieties are undoubtedly scarce, but the efforts of speculators have unduly inflated their value, and it is to be hoped that none of our members have purchased any of the War stamps issued by the Enemy countries.

Another result of the War has been the proclamation of a British Protectorate in Egypt when the Sultan of Turkey threw in his lot with our enemies, though at present no new set of stamps has been issued.

A novel method of raising money for War purposes has been adopted by Canada, and that is the adoption of a compulsory War Tax stamp—of one cent in value—on all letters and post cards.

There has, of course, been a flood of War Fund Stamps for charitable purposes, but most of these have been issued privately, and are naturally of no philatelic importance.

The plan of appointing Special Representatives of the Society in the colonies and in foreign countries has proved a success. Two more were added during the past session, and the full list is as follows :—

Scotland, Mr. E. Beveridge, LL.D. ; Ireland, Mr. W. Lane Joynt ; Wales, Mr. W. Scott ; Australia, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull ; British Guiana, Mr. A. D. Ferguson ; Canada, Mr. W. Patterson ; Natal, Mr. J. Chamberlain ; New Zealand, Mr. A. T. Bate ; Rhodesia, Mr. J. H. Melland ; Transvaal, Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield ; Belgium, Major Larking ; France, Mr. H. L. Churchill ; Holland, Mr. H. P. Manus ; Italy, Dr. E. Diena ; Portugal, Mr. J. N. Marsden ; Russia, Mr. G. Kirchner ; Sweden, Mr. Hilmer Djurling ; Switzerland, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld ; United States of America, Mr. H. J. Kjellstedt.

The appointments previously made for Austria, Bohemia, and Germany are, of course, at the present time inoperative.

The financial position of the Society is shown in the accounts and report presented by the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Auditors respectively. These are satisfactory, but although the finances are on a sound basis, the Society is not in a position to launch forth on any schemes re-

quiring a large capital outlay, and it is hoped that *all* members will endeavour to increase the membership, and thereby enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the Society.

Owing to the War, it was decided to abandon alternate meetings, and during the season nine Ordinary and two Extraordinary Meetings have been held, as against fifteen in 1912–13 and sixteen in 1913–4. The Extraordinary Meetings were held for the purposes of making alterations in the Articles of Association, enabling joint Honorary Secretaries to be appointed. At the Ordinary Meetings several very fine displays have been given, in many cases accompanied by a paper or valuable notes; namely, Display of the De La Rue Series of Great Britain, with Notes, by Mr. W. M. Gray; Display of the Early Issues of Bosnia, with Paper, by Mr. A. H. Stamford; Paper on "The Stamps of the Papal States," with Display, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton; Paper on "The Engraving of the Olympic Games Issue of Greece, 1906, with some Notes on the Postage and Parcel Stamps of 1901," accompanied by a Display of Essays and proofs, by Mr. J. Dunbar Heath; Display of the Society's Collections of Adhesive Stamps and a Selection of the Entires, by Messrs. Wilmot Corfield and L. W. Fulcher; Display of the Stamps of Griqualand, with Notes, by Mr. R. B. Yardley; and Display by Members of Imperforate Stamps and Stamps on Entires.

His Majesty the King sent some interesting War Stamps for inspection by the Members at the first meeting of the season, and at that meeting a resolution was passed advising the postponement of an auction sale of Stamps, in aid of the Prince of Wales' War Relief Fund, *for the present*. Since then a War Fund Auction of Stamps has been held under private auspices, and a sum of over £200 realized. An auction sale under the auspices of this Society will probably be held in the autumn, which it is hoped will be well supported by Members and others. A resolution was also passed deprecating the purchase, during the War, of any current stamps issued by the German or Austrian Empires or their Colonies, whether General or Special War Issues. A discussion of the programme for the season ensued, and it was decided that meetings should be held once a month instead of once a fortnight. The average attendance at the meetings has been about seventeen, which must be considered satisfactory under the circumstances.

It has been decided to compile a list of all Members, together with their sons and brothers, who are serving the country in any of His Majesty's Forces, and it is hoped that Members will assist in making it as complete as possible by sending in names to the Hon. Secretaries.

Owing to the War, it has been decided not to make any awards this year in respect of the Crawford, Tapling, and Tilleard Medals.

The Council, with the approval of the Members, made a donation out of the Funds of the Society at the beginning of the War of fifty guineas to the Prince of Wales' War Relief Fund.

The Expert Committee has continued its work, and meetings have been held once a month commencing in October last. In spite of the War, the number of specimens sent in for examination was up to the average of recent years, and the work becomes increasingly difficult. We ought to mention

that the Society in general and the Committee in particular are deeply indebted to our Secretary, Mr. A. C. Emerson, for the very great care and trouble he exercises in the mounting and classification of the specimens sent in. During the many years that he has carried on that work, there have been practically no mishaps or losses of any kind, and certainly none for which he could be deemed in any way responsible.

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Society resolutions were passed authorizing the formation of a National Collection, incorporating the Society's own partially formed and valuable collection and sanctioning a scheme, the details of which have already been communicated to the members.

There have been many valuable donations to this collection during the year, and it is hoped that members, when opportunity occurs, will help to increase its importance and representative nature.

Among the donors are :—

Mr. L. Adutt, Major A. S. Bates, Messrs. E. D. Bacon (Vice-President), O. Beeby, Colonel Bonhote, Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, R. P. Croom-Johnson, L. C. Ernst, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. Dunbar Heath, Major Larking, Messrs. C. McNaughtan, J. N. Marsden, Captain H. F. Murland, Colonel S. P. Peile, C.B., Messrs. C. J. Phillips, F. Reichenheim, L. J. Simons, C. E. Tanant, and R. B. Yardley. Special mention should be made of the fact that Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, after reading his paper on the Stamps of Greece, which were produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., announced that he would present to the Society's collection the forty-nine sheets of Proofs which he had brought to illustrate the paper, a most valuable and generous gift for which the Society cannot be too grateful. It is to be hoped that other members will follow this most praiseworthy example. We should like to take this opportunity to thank Messrs. Corfield and Fulcher for the good work they have done in continuing the arrangement and classification of the Society's collections.

Owing to the fact that a large number of journals in the library are still incomplete, and therefore not in a condition to be bound, it has been a difficult matter to arrange the volumes in a satisfactory way, so that any particular work or periodical could be easily found. Our Honorary Librarian and Mr. F. J. Peplow have had so many extra demands on their time, owing to many of their colleagues having joined His Majesty's Forces, that they have had to sacrifice the little leisure time they have had, and we should all feel very much indebted to Mr. Fulcher for having given up a whole fortnight of his holidays for that purpose. Gifts to the Library have been received from the Science Museum, South Kensington, and from Captain H. F. Murland, and Messrs. Reichenheim and Yardley.

Owing to the War the Seventh Philatelic Congress, which was to have been held in Newcastle under the auspices of the North of England Philatelic Society, has been postponed.

An important work, which has just been carried through by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the Society, has been the proper and scientific cleaning, for their better preservation, of the original Dies and Plates in the possession of the Society. This work has been generously done free of cost,

and Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. have added another to the long list of benefits for which the Society is deeply indebted to them.

The production of new philatelic literature has suffered considerably since the War began, and the only works of real importance have been the following: (1) *The Stamps of Norway*, by Messrs. J. Anderssen and H. Dethloff, which includes a page of Government Reprints, and is an example of valuable work produced at a most reasonable price. It would greatly assist the sale of such works in future if the cost of production could be similarly kept down, but in most cases the illustrations are too expensive; and (2) *The Handbook on the Stamps of Great Britain, 1911–14*, by Mr. Stanley Phillips, published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

A vacancy on the Council having occurred owing to the resignation of Mr. F. Reichenheim, the Council unanimously decided to ask Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the late Director-General of the Post Office of India and late President of the Philatelic Society of India, to accept the position, and we are very pleased to be able to announce that he has agreed.

The Council and the Society are greatly indebted to Mr. F. Reichenheim for much valuable work and many gifts, both to the Library and to the National Collection, all ungrudgingly given, and his late colleagues fully appreciate the honourable motives which have led him to resign his position upon the ground that, although a British subject, he was not British born, and that at the present juncture it was therefore not desirable that he should remain a member of our Governing Body.

As no notice has been given of any nominations of others as Officers or Members of the Council, the present holders of office and the existing Council are, under the regulations of the Society, automatically re-elected for the ensuing season.

Amongst the general events of the year illustrative of the public feeling that has been created in this country is the repudiation and the return of the Lindenburg Medal by the three British holders, already referred to in this Report.

We have to mourn the death of the *Philatelic Record* after a long life of thirty-six years, and up to 1892 the official organ of this Society. The *Monthly Journal* has also ceased to exist for the time being, but we trust that later on it will again be revived.

We regret to have to announce the death of one of the foremost collectors in this country (and the father of one of our members), Mr. W. W. Mann; and also of Sir Henniker Heaton, the great Postal Reformer, who died on September 8th last year. Though not himself a collector, the latter always took a great interest in our hobby, and all of us who had the privilege of meeting him will feel his loss as a personal one.

The War has, of course, put an end for the present to International Philatelic Exhibitions, the ones at Cassel and Lyons, due in August, 1914, not having been held. It is to be hoped that the British exhibitors who sent stamps to Cassel prior to the War will eventually recover their exhibits.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Officers and Members of the Council for the great assistance they have rendered in carrying on the work of the Society during the past season.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1913.						
Parr's Bank.						
Current Account	125	19	5			
Deposit Account	116	19	7			
				242	19	0
1914.						
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	408	9	6			
Expert Committee	50	0	0			
Sale of Works	18	14	2			
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account	26	18	9			
				504	2	5
				£747	1	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	211	18	3			
Contribution to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing and Postage	61	7	1			
Sundry Payments	11	18	0			
				355	3	4
Philatelic Congress				105	2	2
Prince of Wales' Fund				52	10	0
INVESTMENT—						
£11/8/7 Cape 3½%				10	6	5
Balance, Parr's Bank, 31st December, 1914—						
Current Account	114	1	7			
Deposit Account	109	17	11			
				223	19	6
				£747	1	5

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	314	1	1
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1915	13	13	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1575	0	11
	£1902	15	0

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Parr's Bank	114	1	7
Deposit Account do.	109	17	11
Consols, £605 3s. at cost	494	14	5
Cape of Good Hope 3½% £326 2s. 9d. at cost	314	1	1
Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	870	0	0
	£1902	15	0

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

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FELLOWS, 1915.

	Elected.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893
A. L. Adutt	1907
J. R. M. Albrecht	1908
Eng.-Lieut.-Commander E. J. Allen, R.N.	1914
G. J. Allis	1914
J. Anderson	1911
*P. J. Anderson	1885
O. Andreen	1907
A. B. de L'Argentière	1914
The Duke of Argyll	1913
E. D. Bacon	1880
Capt. C. L. Bagnall	1908
G. B. Bainbridge	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907
W. Barnard	1893
H. W. Baron	1907
J. H. Barron	1911
A. R. Barrett	1883
G. B. Barrington	1894
A. T. Bate	1892
Major A. S. Bates	1910
A. J. de Beaufort	1913
Capt. K. M. Beaumont	1914
W. D. Beckton	1892
W. Beckwith	1892
O. Beeby	1910
F. A. Bellamy	1908
E. B. S. Benest	1912
F. G. Bepler	1888
Capt. A. H. Berly	1912
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892
C. N. Biggs	1880
A. Bishop	1909
N. Bjorklund	1914
Col. John Bonhote	1904
J. R. Borck	1914
S. G. T. Bourke	1914
Sir Thomas B. Bowring, J.P.	1914
Louis E. Bradbury	1901
H. S. Bridgwater	1907
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907
V. E. Brukewich	1914
P. F. Bruner	1900
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896
*M. Burnett, J.P.	1877
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892
H. R. Calvert	1907
Wm. Canning	1910
Miss A. Cassels	1907
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.	1879
*Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D.	1883
S. Chapman	1909
Dr. Carroll Chase	1914
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912
A. Chilver	1907
C. D. Choremi	1905
Major G. Churcher	1893
H. L. Churchill	1912
Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896
H. R. G. Clarke	1893
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907
W. J. Cochrane	1912
Chas. Cohen	1905
W. P. Cohen	1907
F. O. Conant	1893
F. S. Cook	1907
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893
Wilmot Corfield	1899
Rev. E. B. Cornford	1914
F. R. Cornwall	1908
W. Cowland	1890
R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912
Lieut. G. E. V. Crutchley	1912
G. H. Dannatt	1914
J. J. Darlow	1913
J. S. Davis	1908
H. E. Deats	1893
M. L. Desmonts	1914
H. Dickson	1907
Dr. E. Diena	1895
J. Dimsdale	1907
Hilmer Djurling	1907
T. P. Dorman	1894
C. Stuart Dudley	1906
H. J. Duveen	1895
Willy Ehrmann	1907
Capt. Geo. Elie	1914
E. A. Elliott	1887
A. C. Emerson	1884
Major Evans	1875
T. D. F. Evans	1892
P. Fabri	1892
C. E. Fagan	1908
A. D. Ferguson	1905
W. S. Fiske	1904
W. C. Fox	1908
*R. Frentzel	1897
L. W. Fulcher	1901
C. H. Garnett	1914
L. Gibb, J.P.	1884
J. W. Gillespie	1892
O. Gillett	1899
B. Goodfellow	1911
F. C. Graham	1914
D. C. Gray	1907
W. M. Gray	1903
J. L. Green	1912
H. Grey	1891
L. E. Hall	1911
T. W. Hall	1895
J. W. Hall	1913
W. G. Hamersley	1914
W. A. Hamilton	1907
Capt. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn	1912
*L. Hanciau	1914
Col. F. H. Hancock	1910
Chas. Hand	1915
Hans M. Hansen	1905
J. S. Hardy	1910
W. A. Harmer	1910
Major C. G. S. Harvey	1910
A. A. Haserick	1914
A. Hatfield, jun.	1914
L. L. R. Hausburg	1892
E. Hawkins	1887
*J. Dunbar Heath	1914
J. E. Heginbottom	1899
H. M. Hepworth	1910
J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907
D. H. Hill	1890
F. C. Hill	1893
Oscar Hill	1914
H. S. Hodson	1910
Rev. W. H. Holman	1893
J. M. Holt	1910
J. H. Hope-Chamberlain	1913
M. H. Horsley	1901
F. E. Horton	1893
C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904
*A. F. Basset Hull	1887
Rev. D. J. S. Hunt	1907
Gordon Ireland	1905
Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906
Mrs. Hella Jones	1909
Mrs. Walter Jones	1910
T. Wickham Jones	1889
J. E. Joselin	1896
W. R. Lane Joynt	1889
Hon. L. J. Kershaw	1910
H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg	1910
Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892
G. Kirchner	1904
C. W. Kissinger	1914
L. H. Kjellstedt	1911
B. D. Knox	1895
J. K. N. Koning	1910
O. Kraepelein	1913
J. R. Laing	1905
*J. G. Langton	1914
Major R. N. W. Larking	1913
A. Lavenir	1914
I. L. Lee	1912
R. S. Le May	1914
Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909
E. Lentz	1892
E Lewis	1897
S. Loder	1914
B. Loewy	1896
A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908
R. R. Mabson	1907
E. W. Mann	1910
H. P. Manus	1910
J. N. Marsden	1891
C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895
Sir D. P. Masson, C.I.E.	1899
E. M. Marx	1908
C. W. Matthes	1910
W. Matthews	1907
T. Maycock	1887
C. E. McNaughtan	1896
F. H. Melland	1905
L. L. Mercer	1907
R. F. Mertens	1903
E. J. Mertzanoff	1910
H. S. Meyer	1915
R. Meyer	1887
V. Miles	1908
H. de Monplanet	1914
W. V. Morten	1903
Rev. J. Mursell	1909
Albert Naish	1905
Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902
Lieut. W. A. V. Neill	1913
J. A. Nix	1892
H. R. Oldfield	1892
Major J. S. O'Meara	1897
C. Lathrop Pack	1905
L. A. B. Paine	1910
Julian Park	1907
A. D. Park	1896
W. Patterson	1892
T. W. Peck	1912
W. E. Peebles	1896
Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904
F. J. Peplow	1907
A. H. Pettifer	1915
Col. G. E. Petty	1902
H. B. Phillips	1908
D. Pick	1911
W. Pimm	1893
B. Pinner	1908
Dr. José Marco del Pont	1915
F. S. Porter	1914
H. Quare	1895
F. Ransom	1887
H. J. Reckitt	1911
Franz Reichenheim	1899
Capt. P. L. Reid	1914
E. Renier	1911
Philipp La Renotière	1891
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
W. R. Ricketts	1905
Lieut. F. M. Rideout	1908
J. C. Rix	1907
Vernon Roberts	1887
W. A. Rockliff	1915
W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
G. F. Rotherham	1907
G. B. Routledge	1893
W. R. Rundell	1915
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
H. Schacke	1911
Karl Schmidt	1904
J. W. Kayton Schofield	1912
Capt. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
W. Scott	1887
C. E. Severn	1909
G. C. Shiers	1914
J. C. Sidebotham	1903
I. J. Simons	1912
H. A. Slade	1906
W. E. Smith	1914
Judge F. Spiegelberg	1914
C. H. G. Sprankling	1914
A. H. Stamford	1897
Miss W. R. Stannard	1914
A. Stern	1913
W. M. Steuart	1881
Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.	1895
A. W. Stockett	1915
W. C. Stone	1895
Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
Capt. W. Swinhoe-Phelan	1913
W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
H. L. Templier	1914
J. J. Terry	1911
B. B. Tilley	1913
G. L. Toppan	1894
Chas. de la Torre	1915
Capt. C. Tournay	1914
O. K. Trechmann	1909
C. J. Tyas	1894
G. R. T. Upton	1907
J. Walker, jun.	1907
Capt W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
A. J. Warren	1904
N. E. Waterhouse	1914
A. H. Weber	1907
L. S. Wells	1893
Rear-Admiral (E) A. E. L. Westaway	1891
E. W. Wetherell	1907
Miss D. E. White	1914
H. J. White	1897
H. L. White	1908
C. R. Wickins	1912
Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
C. F. Williams	1914
*A. H. Wilson	1878
W. T. Wilson	1882
H. Winckmann	1892
H. Woodlands	1900
Baron de Worms	1887
Baron P. de Worms	1892
G. H. Worthington	1894
C. G. A. Wyatt	1914
R. B. Yardley	1901
Major F. Young	1909

* Honorary Fellows.

Khedival Egypt, England, and the Catalogue.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



I HAVE been hoping to find some expression of opinion in agreement with the recently uttered editorial pronouncement that Egypt of the pre-protectorate days should remain as one of the countries catalogued in the Green "Gibbons." Again and again I have seen it assumed by philatelic writers that Egypt will be included in the next *Red* "Gibbons." The expected does not always happen; may such prove to be the case in this instance, on a reconsideration of the already announced decision of the catalogue publishers.

The circumstances under which its stamps were, or are, issued vary in the case of every country. No two sets of circumstances are exactly alike. It is idle to talk of "catalogue consistency." The philatelic world is either Red or Green. Not to disturb the philatelic *status quo* as before the outbreak of the War in August last should be the endeavour of all future catalogue compilers working upon the long-accepted dual principle.

"Gibbons" is the creation of circumstances. It has been wrought, as known to-day, out of the happenings of history into a consolidation permanently deserving respect. Rightly or wrongly, it is easy to cavil at it in some details of apportionment as between Red and Green: where apparent wrong has been done enquiry often reveals good reason for the doing of it. The *status quo* as a working basis for future action is best worthy of respect; there is much to say for consigning early Fiji, or the Transvaal, to the Green division. There is much to say to the contrary. Both Red and Green are crystallized by now, however, into an understandable pair of wholes, and should be accepted relatively with all their imperfections as they are. It is difficult to see how, broadly speaking, any Red stamps could with wisdom be converted into Green, or *vice-versâ*.

I have always thought that a mistake was made when the Transvaal (apart from its stamps of the English occupation) was tranferred to the Red division. The transfer was made, however, and more harm than good would now be done by reversing it. "Khedival Egypt" is still, where it should remain, in the Green division. History demands its retention there. "Egypt-English Protectorate" would rightly appear in the Red division in due course.

None the less it has often seemed to me that a catalogue minor improvement could be effected by the grouping together in the Red "Gibbons" of the Transvaal (of the Dutch), Orange Free State, Stellaland, etc., under the heading "African Transition States," just as are the "Indian Native States" These African stamps are all of the past; they were issued by the authorities of countries (*not the dependencies of Powers elsewhere*), the soil of which is now under English control; their dead and gone governments were transitory; they form a class by themselves. The "A.T." stamps, as things are, pervade the Catalogue, somewhat upsetting its imperial serenity; they are

for the most part uncouth and could well be segregated. It will be seen that I am suggesting a change internal to *one* catalogue. Procrustean proposals for three volumes, each of equal bulk and cost, meet with no sympathy from me. Could these three be evolved, their uniformity of bulk, etc., would be lost with the next edition. Three volumes if necessary, but *two* of them Green until Red creeps up, as it will; and then four, two of each.

In a review of the new Green Gibbons I see the statement made that "erstwhile German Colonies" still "figure" therein, the reviewer having apparently at the back of his mind the idea that, as a matter of course, these Colonies will later on "figure" in the Red "Gibbons." There are doubtless many who would approve of the inclusion of Teutonic Togo (as of Khedival Egypt) in the Red "Gibbons"—so strangely constituted is the philatelic mind when prepared to sacrifice historical accuracy on the altar of commercial convenience. Even plundering Potsdam has, as yet, refrained from overprinting any Belgian stamp; and I very much doubt if any German catalogue compiler of the future would (in the event of certain conceivable circumstances arising) ever perpetrate the painfully illogical mistake of including the Leopold stamps of Belgium in a catalogue devoted to Germany and German Colonies. This, not because the Teuton is a tender-hearted sentimentalist, but because he has a workable and businesslike mental appreciation of the stubbornness of facts.

The acceptance of some guiding principle governing the catalogue arrangement as between "Ordinary" and, what might be termed, "Supplemental" stamps seems more than ever desirable—the "Supplementals" comprising, in addition to "Commemoratives," "Special Delivery," "Charity," "War-tax," and other sub-classes. The bringing together in each country of all "Supplementals" in their respective sequences following the "Ordinaries" could not but effect a change for the better.

The segregation of all "Commemoratives" (as *stamps*, all *needless* stamps) would clear the, even without them, too congested body of the catalogue of attractive lumber, while yet keeping the lumber in sight for those who value it. The U.S.A. list free of its "Exposition" sets would be none the worse for its freedom, and the "Exposition" sets all the more pleasing when marshalled together in imposing array. In the case of Italy the Green "Gibbons" already treats its "Commemoratives" correctly: its "Garibaldian," "Italian Jubilee," and "Venetian" labels are segregated. But here a curious thing has happened. The *surcharged* "Jubilees" of 1913 come before the *regular* "Jubilees" of 1911—in other words, Nos. 195 and 198 of 1911 avowedly "commemorate" an historic fact, while Nos. 142–44 of 1913 apparently do not, or, at least, not quite to the same extent. Surely once a "commemorative" always a "commemorative" should be the rule of conduct for the catalogue compiler, no matter how subsequently figured (or disfigured), or how subsequently extended its orginally intended life as a stamp of restricted endurance? In the case of Portugal and Colonies away would go not only the "Prince Henry" and "St. Anthony" sets, but all the former's manipulated remainders to the undoubted clearing-up in the body of the catalogue of Portugal and Colonies, proper and improper.

All this would be helpfully on the way to the appearance some day of

the "Standard Catalogue" in three parts: (1) From 1840 to the establishment of the French Republic and the German Empire (there or thereabouts); (2) Thence to the Coronation of King George V (there or thereabouts); (3) Thence to —— (there or thereabouts).

England and France are as one in war. War is welding them as one in soul and sentiment. Why not unify many philatelic terms? "Filigrane" is prettier than "watermark," "dentelé" than "perforation." The change would all be on the way to our better appreciation later on of the French systems of coinage, weights and measures when they arrive, as they inevitably will.

And finally, why "Stamps of the British Empire" on the red cover and title page? Why "Great Britain"? Who talks of Flodden and Bannockburn to-day? We are all of us English—tartan and khaki in the trenches side by side. "England" is prettier than "Great Britain." What needless sacrifice of euphony. "Great Britain" is *supposed* to please Scotland. Has Ireland no feelings? has the Manxman no nationality? nor yet the French-speaking loyalist of Jersey and the Cornish speaker of the "delectable Duchy" (he of Pennycumcuick who regards Devonshire with the rest of England, Wales and Scotland as an "adjacent kingdom")? Birmingham, Belfast, Bonnie Dundee, Bala, Bombay, and Ballarat are all going to Berlin together, Albert of Belgium riding ahead, with the *Marseillaise* shaking the leaves of the lime-groves, bright with the toss of spear-heads, where go the Bengal Lancers. What do they know of England who ought but England know?

"England" is not to Scotchmen and Irishmen what "Prussia" is to Saxons and Bavarians. Let us rise to an opportunity of imperial significance. "Stamps of the English Empire!" How good it would sound. Let us roll off a hoary triviality making for disunion. "ENGLAND" (above the picture of the penny black)! How good it would look.

The "Pence Issues" of Ceylon printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

BY BARON PERCY DE WORMS.

(*Continued from page* 114.)

THERE exists another shade not generally known. In the late Mr. W. B. Thornhill's specialized collection of Ceylon, which my brother purchased many years ago, was a used Two Pence, watermarked Type I, perforated 12½, so badly damaged as to be best described as a portion. The inclusion of such a specimen could only be justified by its shade, a deep green, which proved to be clean and not sulphuretted. This was the first specimen I had seen; but the shade had been recognized by the Philatelic Society, London, long before, and is chronicled in the reference

list drawn up by the Society on December 19th, 1874,* as "full grass-green (1867), (very rare)." The note is amply justified, as in addition to Mr. Thornhill's specimen I have since only come across four other used copies, this being the only Ceylon stamp I have never seen unused. It was probably included in the second August or November 30th, 1864, invoices, "1867" being too late.

Mr. Bacon is in error when he states that 6960 Star watermarked Two Pence "were sent out on the same date as the large lot of Messrs. De La Rue and Co."† He always alludes to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s dates as those of forwarding,‡ i.e. in the case of these Two Pence, August 16th 1864, which is also the date of invoice of the large lot of Crown and CC stamps. These, however, were not forwarded until August 26th, 1864, to which fact Mr. Bacon draws attention at the foot of the same page.§ The minimum known difference between invoice and dispatch occurs in the case of the 10d., viz. May 31st and June 8th, 1866, respectively.

In his before-mentioned paper the late Mr. Thornhill gives an error of watermark in the sheets of the 2d., olive-yellow, 4d., and 1s. stamps, viz. "Crown" spelled "Crwon." The 1s. proves the paper to have been water-marked Type II, and the error, therefore, to have been in the marginal inscription.

It is curious that the 3d. should for so many years have been chronicled as first issued in 1867. In alluding to this value, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of January 1st, 1867, states: "Just at the moment of going to press, we have seen a stamp recently issued for this island," etc.

I have a record of the 4d. on Type II paper postmarked Colombo, April 30th, 1867. Taking this as having been invoiced on the first of that month, which is just possible, though unlikely, there were 22,464 on Type I paper and 128,400 on Type II paper, making the former certainly nearly six, but more probably seven times as scarce as the latter, in which case the figures would be 18,864 and 132,000 respectively.

The 5d., green, watermark Type I, is first chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of February 15th, 1867, and the shade as "vert-bronze," which proves it to be the deep sage-green of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Catalogue. I have already recorded‖ the 5d., watermark Type I, postmarked Colombo, June 29th, 1867; this is the light sage-green. Its invoice most likely was April 1st, 1867; that of May 29th, 1867, would probably be too late, because the date of forwarding was some days after that of the invoice. With the watermark Type II it is recorded¶ postmarked London, December 2nd, 1867, the invoice of this being August 30th, 1867. With these dates as a basis, the maximum number of 5d. on the paper Type I would be for the deep sage-green 18,720, and the light sage-green 34,560; but I think these figures too high. The first shade is rare and the second scarce; it is only just possible for the invoice of December 18th, 1866, to be chronicled in the

* *Philatelist*, Vol. IX, p. 10, 1875.
† *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, p. 8, January, 1915.
‡ *London Philatelist*, Vol. X, p. 63, March, 1901.
§ *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 8–9, January, 1915.
‖ *London Philatelist*, Vol. IX, p. 187, July, 1900. ¶ *Ibid.*

Timbre-Poste of February 15th, 1867. On the whole, therefore, I think it more likely the 5472 5d., invoiced August 28th, 1866, were deep sage-green, and the two following invoices of December 18th, 1866, and February 28th, 1867, a total of 18,720, were light sage-green, watermarked Type I. I record this date, 5d., deep olive-green, watermarked Type II, postmarked Colombo, May 1st, 1869, invoice February 16th, 1869.

I have a note of a 6d., watermarked Type II, postmarked Panadure, June 27th, 1868. As no 6d. were invoiced between August 28th, 1866, and October 1st, 1869, this puts back the date of introduction of the Type II paper to August 28th, 1866. From this it would appear most probable that this invoice was composed of 6d. stamps on both Types I and II paper, because the engraved postage stamps on Type II paper were invariably invoiced in complete sheets. In the case of the 1d., different perforations were included in the same invoice, and there is no reason to suppose that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. made any distinction between the two types of watermark.

The invoices of the 9d. ceased on July 15th, 1863, of the 6d. on August 28th, 1866, and of the Star watermarked 1s. on September 1st, 1865. The 9d. was reintroduced on May 29th, 1868, and the 6d. and 1s. on October 1st, 1869. The cessation of the 6d. and 1s. practically coincides with the introduction of the 3d., first invoiced August 28th, 1866. This 3d. value therefore appears to have filled the place of the three multiples of that amount. I can find nothing in the philatelic journals of the period to suggest that the 6d. was at any time going out of use; but the numbers invoiced to the time of its cessation were large, and, with the aid of the 3d., may have lasted till its reintroduction at the end of 1869.

There is nothing I can add regarding the 8d.

In the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, page 245, November, 1907, I wrote: "The 9d. perforated 12½ was also, I believe, issued in 1864." Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s list apparently rendered this impossible, but Mr. Yardley's extremely interesting Trinidad envelope* shows that this value on Type I paper perforated 12½ can have been invoiced on July 15th, 1863, and I am satisfied that it was issued in that year. The following, amongst others, are my principal reasons. The early philatelic journals do not state the gauge of perforation of the 9d. on Crown and CC paper. Although the following contain certain incorrect details regarding Ceylon, both Berger-Levrault's 1867 Catalogue, with the 1867 cover, and "Juin, Avant-Propos," and the *Nouveau Guide Manuel* (4th edition), Pierre Mahé, Paris, 1867, include the 9d. watermarked Crown and CC, perforated 12½. The latter chronicles the 9d., no watermark, as "brun clair," and its perforation as 13; but the "Crown and CC" as "châtain," perforated 12½, thus clearly distinguishing the two stamps. These catalogue references can only be to the 9d., watermarked Type I, perforated 12½. I have only seen this 9d. postmarked with the oval of bars. If 27,600 had been first issued in June, 1868, some of them would assuredly also be found with the later type of postmark introduced in 1867. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. prepared the paper watermarked Type II, as it now appears, about the middle of 1866, specially to fit the engraved

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 35–36, February, 1915.

plates, it would therefore be most improbable that they should have reverted to the paper watermarked Type I, solely for printing the 27,600 9d., invoiced May 29th, 1868, because the next invoice, on October 15th, 1868, was the bistre-brown, watermarked Type II, which I have seen dated December 12th, 1868.

If Mr. Bacon's belief is correct, that the 13 machine was altered to 12½,* then Mr. Yardley's envelope proves that the change must have been completed at the latest by the last week in June, 1863, therefore no stamps of any colony printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. after that date can be perforated 13. The 9d., watermarked Type I, perforated 12½, differs in shade from the 9d. on this paper perforated 13, which points to a different printing. The 9d. value is invoiced on July 15th, 1863. This date, together with Mr. Bacon's belief and the reasons given above, satisfy me that any doubt as to the 9d., watermarked Type I, perforated 12½, having been issued before 1868 is only caused by the absence of definite proof of such issue.

Mr. Bacon's second article† reveals a curious point. According to his estimate therein, the invoices of 5520 9d. on July 10th, 1862, and 1200 on January 31st, 1863, a total of 6720, were on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13. The 6720 invoiced on 17th April, 1863, were Crown C C, Type I, perforated 13, and the 6720 invoiced on 15th July, 1863, were Crown C C, Type I, perforated 12½. If that was so, then all three varieties were issued within a period of about twelve months, and their numbers were equal. At first sight it is hard to believe that they can be of equal rarity, even though the stamp perforated 12½ is considerably scarcer than its catalogue value indicates. The probability of their equality is not so remote, considering that there must still be many specimens on Type I paper said to be perforated 12½, which are in fact perforated 13, and every copy found to be 13 renders this variety relatively commoner and the 12½ still scarcer.

If Mr. Bacon is correct in saying of the 10d., "The issue, therefore, appears to have taken place about February, 1867," then the stamps invoiced on May 31st and August 28th, 1866, the former certainly and the latter probably on Type I paper, must have been issued at the same time as those invoiced on December 18th, 1866, which were on Type II paper. Only a postmark sufficiently early to prove the contrary, should it exist, can decide the point. There are really two shades of vermilion on Type I paper, viz. dull and bright, the latter being accurately described in the *Philatelist* of August 1st, 1867, as "much more vivid red than heretofore."

I can antedate the "jaune-orange" of the *Timbre-Poste*, which must be on Type II paper, having seen it postmarked Colombo, June 15th, 1867, its invoice being April 1st, 1867. It now becomes possible to differentiate between the early invoices. Those of May 31st and August 28th, 1866, were both almost certainly on Type I paper in vermilion, and their number 8664. The 6000 invoiced December 18th, 1866, were on Type II paper in vermilion, and so perhaps were the 7200 invoiced February 28th, 1867, the maximum number of this shade on Type II paper being therefore 13,200.

The extract from the *Philatelist* of April 1st, 1870, implies that a light

* *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XIV, No. 161, p. 95, Nov., 1903.

† *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 35-36, February, 1915.

shade of the 1s. was issued before the "brilliant violet hue." I have seen the light shade postmarked Colombo, January 18th, 1870, so it must have been included in the second invoice of this value, viz. November 24th, 1869.

I know of the 2s., pale blue, on Type II paper, dated July 17th, 1867, its invoice being April 13th, 1867. Reckoning from this, there were 20,628 on Type I paper and 50,400 on Type II paper.

The list shows that the stamps overprinted "Service" were, with the possible exception of the 6d. postage, the only stamps on Type II paper of which parts of sheets were invoiced.

The values printed from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s plates are all in shades slightly different from the postage stamps; this circumstance, accompanied by the fact that the 1s. was invoiced over nine months before this postage stamp, is strong evidence that the whole set was specially printed in order to be overprinted. The 1s. must have been; and its curious shade, which may be faded, but which is never found on the postage stamp, is thus accounted for.

Occasional Notes.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION MADE FROM 24th JUNE, 1914, TO 23rd JUNE, 1915.

ADHESIVES.

OSMOND BEEBY . . .	Macau. 2 panes of 28 each. S.G. Nos. 407 and 408.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG . .	A valuable assortment of Victoria, Colombia, La Guaira, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.
J. DUNBAR HEATH . .	49 sheets of Modern Greece with 2 sheets of watermarked paper (*vide* minutes of meeting of 18th March, 1915).
MAJOR R. N. W. LARKING.	4 denominations of Germany overprinted "Belgien."
J. N. MARSDEN . . .	68 reprints of Portugal and Colonies.
C. E. MCNAUGHTAN . .	A valuable assortment of British Colonials, including Barbadoes, New Zealand, St. Kitts, and Zululand.
C. J. PHILLIPS . . .	A large miscellaneous assortment of Forgeries and Reprints.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM .	China and Macau on entires. Blocks France, Red Cross showing types, 3 Switzerland mobilization, etc.
I. J. SIMONS . . .	Great Britain. A very interesting assortment of early line-engraved issues, and a few telegraphs.
C. E. TANANT . . .	Red Cross issues, France, Monaco, and French Morocco.

R. B. YARDLEY . . .	Antigua. Complete pane of 60 ½d., black and green of 1903, showing arrangement of large CC wmk. Barbadoes. 120 unsevered ¼d. of 1897 on large CC paper. Mauritius, complete pane of 240, ONE CENT in black on 2 c., mauve, pale violet Rhodesia. 56 (block, nearly complete sheet) ½d. and 12 1d. of 1900. Many very interesting forgeries.
COLONEL J. BONHOTE . WILMOT CORFIELD . . R. P. CROOM-JOHNSON . L. C. ERNST . . . COLONEL S. P. PEILE, C.B.	Various and Forgeries.

ENTIRES, ETC.

H.M. THE KING.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
MAJOR A. S. BATES.	CAPTAIN H. F. MURLAND.
WILMOT CORFIELD.	FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
JOSEPH CHÈHRIAN.	I. J. SYMONS.
L. C. ERNST.	

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE have received the following communication and entirely associate ourselves with the Committee's appreciation of Mr. Franz Reichenheim's great services. No more fitting successor could be found than Mr. Wilmot Corfield :—

27 LONGTON GROVE, SYDENHAM, S.E.
1st June, 1915.

DEAR SIR,

At a joint meeting of the Members of the above Committee and its associated Sub-Committees, held on Thursday, 27th May, 1915, under the presidency of Major E. B. Evans, the following resolutions were passed unanimously on the reading of a letter from Mr. Franz Reichenheim, tendering his resignation as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer :—

1. Proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and seconded by Mr. P. C. Bishop, "That Mr. Reichenheim's resignation be accepted with the notification of the meeting's great appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Philatelic Congresses."
2. Proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Sefi, "That Mr. Wilmot Corfield be appointed to fill the vacancies created on the Committee and Sub-Committees by Mr. Reichenheim's resignation."

And (on Mr. Corfield's expression of his acceptance of the appointment),

3. Proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Sefi, "That notification of the passing of the above resolutions be sent to the members of the Committee and Sub-Committees, to the Philatelic Societies taking part in the Congress, and to such Philatelic Journals as the Hon. Secretary may deem advisable."

The attention of all concerned is redirected to the terms of a previously notified resolution of the Permanent Committee, passed on 17th November, 1914, to the effect that no Congress should be held "until such time as peace is declared."

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD, *Hon. Secretary.*

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S BOURSE AND THE NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

THE British Guiana Philatelic Society organized a Stamp Bourse and Café Chantant at Georgetown on 13th April in aid of the fund originated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The entertainment, which was under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Egerton, was well attended considering the very heavy weather that prevailed all day, and resulted in the committee being able to hand over $264·60 (£55) to the War Relief Fund. The Assembly Rooms, generously lent free of charge by the directors, was the place selected for this show. This spacious and airy hall, the chief public rooms in the city, presented a striking and patriotic appearance decorated with hundreds of flags of the Allies draped in tasteful groups around the walls, and from each of the numerous arches hung a Union Jack. All the tables arranged about the rooms were also covered with small flags, the whole presenting a uniform and attractive effect. Owing to the absence of the President of the Society through illness, Hon. J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D. (Attorney-General) made a short address during an interval in the programme on the war and the object of the Stamp Bourse.

One of the features of the evening was the Stamp Bourse, where numerous lots of stamps given by the resident members of the Society were put up to auction unreservedly. The bidding was not as brisk as had been hoped for, no doubt due to counter attractions in other parts of the hall, but fair prices were obtained. The lots that claimed most attention were those donated by Lady Egerton (Straits), Mr. Pollard and Mr. A. D. Ferguson (British Guianas). A large number of packets given by Messrs. Drinkwater, Gray, Harris, Mills, Miss Forsyth, etc., found ready purchasers. Most of the members of the Society gave their services in various capacities, thus obviating to a large extent the necessity of having hired workers. An attractive feature of the café were the philatelic badges worn by the ladies who gave their services at the refreshment stalls and as waiters. These badges were white rosettes having the emblem of Philately, the blue three-cornered Cape printed on the hanging end of the ribbon. The programmes also had this simple emblem only printed on the outer covers. The programme arranged was an attrac-

tive one, the items being: A scene from "Alice in Wonderland" with scenic effect, given by three pupils of Queen's College, who showed much ability. This was followed by an attractive and much-appreciated Eastern dance by Miss Brice, followed by Finck's patriotic song, "The flag that never comes down," sung by Mrs. J. B. Cassels, in the refrain of which the audience joined unreservedly. "The Vagabonds," a pierrot troupe of leading amateurs, gave a delightful entertainment lasting an hour, introducing several late popular musical successes. The arrangements for the bourse and café were carried through by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, ably assisted by Mr. J. H. Field and a small committee, including Messrs. F. J. Roy, T. A. Pope, and L. C. Dalton.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 6d. stamp has been issued with the control F. 15 and the 9d. with control F 15.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian journals add the 2s. value of the Kangaroo design to the set printed on 1d. Georgian watermarked paper.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the 6d. value of this issue, which now stands 2d., 6d., 2s., and 5s.

CANADA.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that a circular has been issued by the Canadian Postal Authorities stating that "It had been decided to accept the War Tax Stamps, bearing 'War Tax' in white letters as prepayment of postage."

We therefore chronicle the 2 c. stamp of this issue.

EGYPT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 mils., green, stamp of 1902 overprinted "O.H.H.S.," and Arabic characters in black.

The Arabic characters differ from those on the 1907 Service set.

Official.

2 mils, green, with different Arabic characters to the 1907 issue.

GAMBIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the split "A" variety occurs on the third stamp in the eighth row of the left-hand pane in the sheet. So far the 2½d., 3d., 7½d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. values are known in this variety. It is further reported that it occurs regularly in the same position in the current 4d. and 6d. Georgian St. Helena stamps.

GOLD COAST.—We have seen a specimen copy of the 3d. stamp printed on paper coloured through.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow, coloured through.

INDIA.—*Chamba State.*—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson a copy of the 2 a. *Edwardian* Indian stamp overprinted in black

H. On Chamba State M. S.

This friend writes: "Only a few of these stamps were printed and sent to Chamba,

where the mistake was discovered (by accident) before issue. One whole sheet is in the Indian Post Office collection."

Hyderabad.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the ½ and 1 anna stamps, perf. 11, with the inscription altered from "Postage" to "Post and Receipt."

Soruth.—The 3 pies and 1 anna stamps chronicled on page 44 have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. The 1 anna we find to be perf. 11½ as well as imperf.

KELANTAN.—We have seen a specimen copy of the $1, value printed in white on solid brown ground.

NEW BRITAIN.—The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 2 and 5 marks, German Colonial type, surcharged "G.R.I." and 5s. and 1s. respectively.

Adhesives.

1s. on 5 m., German Colonial type, with "G.R.I."
5s. ,, 2 m. ,, ,, ,,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Capt. R. C. F. Schomberg writes under date May 6th to say that the $25 Georgian stamp, chronicled by us from "Specimen" copies on page 239, Vol. XXII, is only now on sale.

TOGO.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received a Registered Envelope posted at Lome on the 19.5.15, and received in Birmingham on June 6th, 1915. It is franked by a one penny on 5 pf., green, "Togo Anglo-French Occupation" stamp, and a 2d., grey, Georgian *Gold Coast* stamp bearing a black overprint, "Togo Anglo-French Occupation," in three lines.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent us the ½d. Georgian Gold Coast stamp with the above overprint, and informed us that, in addition to the ½d. and 2d., the following values, 1d., 2½d., 3d, 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 have been issued. The 3s. and 5s. values are "white backs."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Of design similar to the 2d. value chronicled on page 70, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us six more values of the Postage Due set.

Postage Dues.

½d., green and black, wmk. Springbok head, perf. 14.
1d., red and black, wmk. Springbok head, perf. 14.
2d., bright blue and black, wmk. Springbok head, perf. 14.
5d., sepia and black, wmk. Springbok head, perf. 14.
6d., French-grey and black, wmk. Springbok head, perf. 14.
1s., black and red, wmk. Springbok head, perf. 14.

EUROPE.

BULGARIA.—To the new set of Postage Due stamps, of which we listed the 10 and 20 leva on page 118, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 5, 30, and 50 leva values.

Postage Dues.

5 leva, green.
30 ,, deep orange.
50 ,, blue.

DENMARK.—We have seen three new values, 8, 29, and 41 öre, of the newspaper stamps. We cannot see a watermark, though it is probably crosses, perf. 12½ to 13.

Newspaper Stamps.

8 öre, green, wmk. Crosses?, perf. 12½–13.
29 ,, orange ,, ,, ? ,, ,,
41 ,, pale brown, wmk. Crosses?, perf. 12½–13.

The *S. C. F.* states that the 1 and 7 öre, and 1 kr. values have appeared with the *Crosses* wmk.

ICELAND.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles the 5 aur stamp (type of 1907–8) with the "Crosses" watermark of the current Danish stamp and perf. 14½ × 14.

Adhesive.

5 aur, green; wmk. Crosses.

LUXEMBURG.—It is reported in the *West-End Philatelist* that the remaining stamps of the 2½ and 5 francs values in the Grand Duke William type have been surcharged "62½" cents. The rest of the Grand Ducal series are to be demonetized.

Adhesives.

62½ c. on 2½ francs, vermilion.
62½ c. ,, 5 ,, lake.

ROUMANIA.—We have seen the 10 bani Postage Due stamps of 1911, perf. 13½ by 11½, overprinted "TIMBRU. DE AJUTOR," in black.

Postage Due.

10 bani, deep green on pale green, perf. 13½ × 11½.

Overprinted as above.

This stamp, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, is also found perf. 13½ all round, and the perforations of the 10 and 50 bani postage stamps with the de Ajutor overprint, already chronicled, are given as :—

10 bani, perf. 13½.
10 ,, ,, 11½ × 13½.
50 ,, ,, 11½ × 13½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It would seem that a new watermark has been adopted. The 10 c. stamp is reported with a watermark of "four arrow-heads, one in each corner of the stamp, pointing inwards."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The set of provisionals chronicled on page 71 is before us, and we find *included* the 20 c., orange and black, with the "Habilitado 1915," overprint in red, *without* the medio centavo surcharge in violet.

Adhesive.

20 c., orange and black, overprint, "Habilitado, 1915," in red.

HONDURAS.—Another new Official Stamp is reported in *Smith's Monthly.*

Official.

5 centavos, ultramarine.

OTHER COUNTRIES

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A new set is before us. Portrait of King to right in centre, crown above. Inscription at top "DANSK. V.-ESTINDIÈN." Value in figures each side at foot. Posthorns each corner at top; watermark Crosses.

Adhesives.

5 bit, green; wmk. Crosses; perf. 12½, 13.
10 bit, red; wmk Crosses; perf. 12½–13.
15 bit, lilac, centre brown; wmk. Crosses; perf. 12½–13.
20 bit, emerald, centre blue; wmk. Crosses; perf. 12½–13.
25 bit, blue; wmk. Crosses; perf. 12½–13.
40 bit, dull vermilion, centre black; wmk. Crosses; perf. 12½–13.
50 bit, yellow, centre brown; wmk. Crosses; perf. 12½–13.

FRENCH COLONIES AND POST OFFICES.—Five more Red Cross stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 10 c. values of Alexandria, Guadeloup, Martinique, Port Said, and Somali Coast have added a Cross and 5 c., in red.

INDO-CHINA.—We have the 10 c. Red Cross stamp listed on page 21 and notice that *both* the Cross and 5 c. is placed at the top left-hand corner.

JAPAN.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 3 sen, unwatermarked stamp, perf. 13×13½ of 1913, with the Military Frank overprint, S. G. No. 60, and understand that the watermarked variety of this design (1914) also exists with this overprint.

MOROCCO.—*French Post Offices.*—We understand from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that there is a scarce variety of the 15 c. Red Cross stamp of September last. It is *without* the addition of the words "Protectorate Français."

PERSIA.—Two more provisionals are before us. The 13 ch. and 1 kr. of 1909 have been surcharged respectively 12 and 5 chahis, in black.

Provisionals.

5 chahis on 1 kr., violet, silver, and sepia; black surcharge.
12 chahis on 13 ch., deep blue and marone, black surcharge.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us six more values of the 1909 issue (not 1910 as given on page 118), overprinted in Persian characters, 1333, in black, 1 c, 2 c., 3 c., 9 c., 10 c., and 1 k.

RÉUNION.—According to *Meekel's Weekly* the Red Cross stamp with *black* surcharge listed on page 118 has been followed by one with orange-red surcharge.

Red Cross Stamp.

10+5 c., rose and green, orange-red surcharge.

SIAM.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 att of 1906, surcharged 2 satang and native characters.

This surcharge is very similar to S. G. No. 62, but in a heavier and slightly different fount. The figure "2" is differently shaped. Our friends inform us that there occurs once on each sheet an error with accent over "g" in satang.

SPANISH GUINEA.—*Meekel's Weekly* gives the colours of the "1914" set as follows:—

1 c., lilac.
2 c., rose.
5 c., green.
10 c., vermilion.
15 c., black-brown.
20 c., dark brown.
25 c., blue.
30 c., orange.
40 c., green.
50 c., carmine.
1 c. (P?), orange.
4 c. (P?), red-brown.
10 c., (P?), black.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1915–16.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield. F. J. Peplow.
D. C. Gray. Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.
T. W. Hall. Baron P. de Worms.
J. R. Laing. R. B. Yardley.
Capt. G. F. Napier.

THE eighth meeting of the Season 1914–15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. on the 20th May, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Baron Percy de Worms, B. D. Knox, J. L. Green, B. Pinner, Osmond Beeby, Lance E. Hall, John H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, Thomas W. Hall, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Colonel J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th April, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from Mrs. Macfie and from Mrs. Rawcliffe acknowledging and thanking the members for the resolution of sympathy that had been passed at the last meeting.

A telegram was read from the President of the Philatelic Society of Norway, dated the 6th May, 1915, in the following terms:

"Royal Philatelic Society,
"4 Southampton Row, London.

"Kristiania Filatelist Klub celebrating the seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Postage Stamp beg to present their congratulations."

A letter was read from Mr. F. J. Melville, dated the 15th April, 1915, expressing his thanks for the loan of frames for use at a recent exhibition.

The Hon. Secretaries reported the recent death of Mr. W. W. Mann, and were instructed to write a letter of sympathy to his son, Mr. Eric W. Mann, who is a member of this Society.

The members then proceeded to ballot for Mr. Hans Sören Meyer (a gentleman of Danish nationality), proposed by Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian announced the following donations for the library and collection:

From Mr. Yardley:

Presentation copy of Berger-Levrault Catalogue, 1867, containing photograph of Mr. Berger-Levrault, and originally presented to the late Judge Philbrick.

A collection of stamps for the Society's Collection, including some complete sheets.

From Mr. Reichenheim:

French and Belgian military post cards.

From Major Bates:

British military post cards and envelopes.

The following displays of imperforate stamps and stamps on entire were then given by various members present at the meeting:

M. P. Castle, President:

Varieties of Australian stamps, including setting of the first issue Victoria and the 8d., Laureated, New South Wales, unused.

Colonel Bonhote:

Swiss entires envelopes and wrappers, including envelope with 10 c. embossed on back, postmarked 23/10/75, and a 5 centimes wrapper (red) with the figures "20" omitted from date "20.3.71".

J. L. Green:

An interesting collection of the 1d., black and red, and 2d., blue, of Great Britain, used and unused.

Baron de Worms:

A large number of imperforate Ceylons, including a block of thirty-four, 2d., green; Great Britain, "Cardiff", 1d.; Mauritius, 2d., post paid, unused; some unused Newfoundland; French Empire, block of 4, 80 centimes, with one inverted.

L. L. R. Hausburg:

India, first issue *retouches* of ½, 1, and 4 annas; N.S.W. *retouches* of the 2d. "diadem".

Victoria.—"T.V.O." and other transfer varieties; reconstructed setting of the 2s., green; pair of 2s., green, rouletted on entire.

Western Australia.—4d., octagonal, 1854, transfer varieties.

Greece.—Blocks of 4 of the 10 lepta, Paris print, with large "10" on back, one having an inverted "0"; specimens of all the first Athen's printing, unused with the exception of the 20 lepta, with figures on back.

Mexico.—Numerous varieties, including the 1 real, yellow, 1856, with portion of the inscription, "Quatro Reales", across the face, in pairs.

T. W. Hall:

Tolima.—Eight sheets of the type-set stamps, including a strip of 5 of Plate 1 on horizontally laid grey-blue paper; a block of 9 of the Plate 1 altered, showing the attempts to correct the loosening of the plate by the

dropping out of the letter "O" from "Correos" and an extra "T" to replace the capital "T" in the second line, which had fallen to the bottom line and become inverted; an uncut sheet of Plate 2 on wove paper; and the same state as *quadrillé* in two strips of 5; an unused block of 4 of Plate 2 in buff *bâtonné;* and an unused block of 6 of Plate 2, altered, on white paper, with a block of 4 of the 10 cents.

Lance E. Hall:

A block of 30 of Humphrey's essay for a 1d. English on Whatman paper.

It was especially interesting to the members to welcome once more among them Mr. Lance Hall, who was home on leave, he having been at the front with the London Scottish since the beginning of the war, and being shortly about to rejoin his regiment.

THE ninth meeting of the Season 1914–15 (being the Annual General Meeting) was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 3rd June, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, B. D. Knox, Lachlan Gibb, W. Lane Joynt, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, C. McNaughtan, J. Gordon Langton, T. Wickham Jones, Thomas W. Hall, A. C. Emerson, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Colonel J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 20th May were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Eric W. Mann thanking the members for the vote of sympathy passed at the meeting on the 20 May.

H.M. the Patron sent for the inspection of the members, and subsequent presentation to the Society's collection, the envelope referred to in the following communication :—

Extract of a letter from Captain the Hon. Claude G. Hay, Central Requisition Office, British Army in the Field, dated 27th May, 1915, to Lord Stamfordham.

"In the course of my official work here the enclosed envelope has reached my office.

"Years hence the stamp of the French Government, 'Lieu Destination envahi,' will be interesting among records—postal or other—of this terrible war, and it has occurred to me that the King might like to see it and have it placed in H.M.'s collection."

The Fellows and Members present much appreciated the gift, and still more the evidence which it afforded of the interest which H.M. the King continues to take in the transactions of the Society.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then read a letter from Mr. Joseph Chehrian, of Larnaca, in the following terms, and the card referred to was handed over to Mr. Wilmot Corfield for the purposes of the Society's collection.

"Mr. E. D. Bacon, the Honourable Member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

"Dear Sir,

"Please find enclosed herewith a post card, in the middle of which you will see in an oval frame the image of our Lord Jesus Christ, at the left the Cross and three persons, and at right the Holy Land, with some German buildings probably, and the date in Roman numerals—'XXXI October, MDCCCIIC, Jerusalem' (31st October, 1898). Below Jesus Christ's image are set the regimentals of the Kaiser with his epaulet and the initials 'I.R.W. II.', surmounted by Imperial crown. On the other side of the card you will see a simple post card of Turkey of 1892, bearing at the right corner a stamp of 20 paras of the same issue, which were still in course in 1898. This stamp, as one sees, is obliterated with a signet specially employed for the Imperial postal service. For in the autumn of 1898, when the Kaiser, after having called on Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid, had visited Palestine, the Turkish government had placed at the disposal of the Kaiser all kinds of services which His Majesty could have needed, so that William II was almost another Abd-ul-Hamid, with this exception, that the latter was Mahomedan, Caliph of the Moslem religion, while the former was Christian in religion. The Turkish inscription is the translation of the inscription of the signet, 'Camp Imperial, Jerusalem,' which is read in Turkish, 'Ikametghiah 'i Imperatori'.

"When formerly I was a functionary at the Armenian Catholic patriarchate at Constantinople, I had got this post card and kept it since then as a recollection of the deeds and the heedless temper of the Kaiser. It results from the meaning of this card, that the Kaiser had then planned the malicious intention of the expedition against Egypt when he was in Jerusalem.

"In this condition, willing no more to have this card for myself and with respect to the political events in which we assist actually, I thought that it would have been rather kept in the collection of our very much loved philatelic King. If there is one like this in the Royal collection, please keep it in the archives of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

"Always devout in my daily prayer for the success of the arms and victory of the glorious army of Great Britain, my new Motherland.

"I remain, waiting your reply,

"Dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

"(Sgd.) JOSEPH CHEHRIAN."

The Annual Report of the Honorary Secretaries on the work of the Society for the past year was then presented and read by Mr. Hausburg, and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, it was unanimously resolved that the report be received and adopted and published in

the *London Philatelist*, and that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Messrs. Hausburg and Oldfield for the care and ability shown in the preparation of this report. The accounts and balance-sheet of the Society were then presented by the Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. Langton (in the absence of Mr. Chambers, owing to military duties) read their formal report as auditors, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory condition. The President moved, and Mr. Wilmot Corfield seconded the resolution, that the accounts be received and adopted, and that the cordial thanks of the Society be given to the Honorary Treasurer and to the Honorary Auditors, Messrs. Chambers and Langton, for their services. Colonel Bonhote moved, and Mr. Lachlan Gibb seconded, a vote of thanks to the Expert Committee for their services and for the financial assistance the Committee had voted to the funds of the Society, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

The vacancy in the Council, arising from the resignation of Mr. Franz Reichenheim, having been filled by the appointment of Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., and no notices of retirement having been given and no nominations received, the present Officers of the Council were re-elected for the ensuing season.

On the motion of Mr. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Langton were re-elected Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year, and kindly consented to serve in that office.

The question was asked by Mr. W. Lane Joynt as to the position with regard to enemy members residing abroad, and the President stated that those names had been dropped from the list of Fellows and Members of the Society during the period of the war.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 29th and 30th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, July 1895, 2 rs, brick-red, mint	2	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, thinned	4	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 4d, blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1863, 1s., emerald, mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, 1s. 9d, green*	4	15	0
Gibraltar, 1904, multiple, £1, reg. postmark	2	17	6
Great Britain, 1873, 2½d., blue, Plate 15,* imperf.	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d, scarlet-vermilion, thinned	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6½d., *used*, thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, scarlet-vermilion, cut into at bottom	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, mint	2	8	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, CA, 14, 1s., orange,* with gum	2	4	0
St. Vincent, July, 1877, 4d., blue*	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red	9	5	0
Ditto, 4d on 1s., vermilion, few perfs. clipped	6	5	0
Trinidad, 1855, 1d., blue	3	5	0
United States, 1855, 90 c., blue, blue postmark	2	2	0

Sale of May 13th and 14th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, Official, 1914, 20,000, 50,000, 100,000, 500,000, and 1,000,000 reis, all mint	5	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 2d. in green on 2d., lilac	4	5	0
Canada, 1897, Jubilee set of 16, mint	2	16	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, strip of 3 on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, 1863, 4d., slate-blue, strip of 3	2	4	0
Ceylon, 1890, "*FLVE*" cents on 15 c., olive-green, surcharge inverted, mint	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 6, black postmark cut into at right	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, hor. strip of 6, red postmark cut at top	2	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 1½d., Venetian-red, block of 30, mint	2	8	0
Greece, 1913, surcharged in Bulgaria, 15 c., brown, 1 drachma on piece	3	5	0
India, 1854, ½ a., *red*, sheet of 96, Reprints	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., blue, ditto, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., sheet of 24 Reprints, showing the red dividing lines, one with head inverted.	3	0	0
Liberia, 1892, $5, carmine, centre inverted, mint	2	8	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., brown-red on bluish	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, late medium state, vert. pair	5	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early state	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, medium state	4	10	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green, hor. pair	2	4	0
Ditto, 1878, litho., 6d., grey, mint	2	12	6
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	8	10	0
Newfoundland, 1860, 4d., orange-vermilion*	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, on piece	2	8	0
Nyasaland, 1895, £10, orange-vermilion	4	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ g., black on green,* thinned	3	17	6
Orange River, V.R.I., raised stops, 1s. on 1s., orange-yellow, S.G. 175d,* with gum	3	15	0
St. Lucia, 1892, one halfpenny on 3d., Die 1, block of 4, mint	2	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1860, no wmk., imperf., on bluish, 6d., dull purple*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1883, CA, 4d., blue,*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, purple on red, hor. pair, mint	2	8	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., green, hor. pair	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867, perf. and roulette, 10d. on 9d., printed both sides	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., carmine-lake, ditto	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	8	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of May 7th, 1915.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen"	10	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1907–11, 8s., purple and green, mint	2	2	0
Bulgaria, Rustchuk, 1901, set of 5 provisionals, S.G. 256–60, mint	3	5	0
Naples, 1860, ½ t., blue	5	5	0
Norway, 1897–1909, 20 öre, blue, twice printed	2	0	0
India, 1st issue, ½ a., deep blue, block of 12, containing the Chignon re-engraved variety*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., dull red, block of 12, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Official, 1866, Elephant's Head, 8 as purple, block of 9, one stamp without stop, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 as., green, block of 24,* including the wider "S" variety	5	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Express Delivery, 1903, 15 c. on 15 c., double surcharge, one reading "LNIND" on piece	3	0	0
Natal, Postal Fiscal, £20, green and black, mint	5	0	0
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1898, 1d., red and blue, imperf. pair*	4	4	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., dull purple, strip of 4, 4 different types, mint	2	2	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn	4	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, double figures in each corner*	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, defective	2	14	0
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., S.G. 46, block of 12, mint	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue £4 0 0 &	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, another on bluish cartridge paper, creased	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., greenish blue, medium imp.	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brilliant blue, creased	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d, dull blue	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., greenish blue	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., grey-blue	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red, block of 4, mint	2	6	0
Fiji, 1874, 6d., rose, Roman "V.R", no stop after "R"	3	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of May 18th–19th, 1915.

Bavaria, 1 kr., black £2 2 0 &	2	4	0
Finland, 1858, 5 k., blue,* part gum	5	10	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	2	12	0
Spain, 1851, 10 rs., green, pair, browned by gum	2	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, cut into at right	2	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 4d., blue, block of 4,* creased at bottom	2	7	6
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., carmine,* repaired	3	0	0
Ditto, Triangular, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	7	6
Orange River, V.R.I., 6d., carmine, no stop after "V", mint	2	8	0
Ditto, another, figure of value omitted,* creased	2	15	0
Ditto, without Royal cypher, 1d., purple, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1d., purple, figure of value omitted, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, C.S.A.R., ½d. to 1s., mint	3	5	0
Togo, 1914, Anglo-French Occupation, narrow setting, one penny on 5 pf, green, sheet of 100 showing the two "Tog" errors, 14 small dropped "y"s, and the usual varieties of spacing	12	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Zanzibar, 1895–8, 2½ in black on 1 a., plum, block of 4, two Type 3 and two Type 4, mint	2	0	0
Canada, 1897, ½ c. to $5, mint	2	16	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, thinned	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet, cut close, and thinned	4	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, pen-cancelled, and attempt at cleaning	4	4	0
Bahamas, imperf., 1d., lake, block of 9, mint	2	7	6
Barbados, 1852, imperf. on *bleuté*, 1d., blue, block of 12, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., brown-red, block of 10, ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another block of 8, different shade	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861–70, no wmk., rough perf., ½d., grass-green, block of 6, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., brown-black, block of 18, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, another block of 15, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, 1872, Small Star, clean cut perfs., 1s., black, block of 9, ditto	11	10	0
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, ditto, 1s., black, block of 8, ditto	9	10	0
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 6d., grey-lilac, pair, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1862–6, no wmk., perf. 11–12½, 1d., rose-red, block of 15, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green, pair, mint	3	15	0
Trinidad, 1851, imperf., on *bleuté*, 1d., purple-brown, block of 12, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, block of 36, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another block of 15, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another block of 12, ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, block of 36, ditto	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, blocks of 4, ditto £2 10 0 &	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d, grey-brown, block of 42, six creased and one with small tear*	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on white, 1d., purple-black, block of 21, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another block of 20, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 12, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 9, ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 10, mint	7	15	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 1s., strip of 6, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, ditto	3	3	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6 c. on 3d., green	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Roman "V.R." 6 c. on 3d., green,* no gum	4	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d. in black on 6 c. on 3d.,* some perfs. clipped	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., bright green, rubbed	2	2	0
Samoa, G.R.I., 6d. on 50 pf., strip of 3, mint	2	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	8	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow,* thinned	2	17	6
Hanover, 1859–61, 2 gros., deep blue, block of 16, mint	2	15	0
Collections, over 4000 in Imperial	16	10	0
Ditto, 351 in Lallier's	8	5	0
Ditto, 837 ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, 535 ditto	13	5	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 17th, 1915.

Labuan, 1880, 6 m., red on 16 c., blue*	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., on bluish, no clouds*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull lake on bluish	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate V., on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pair, with a pair of 2d., Laureated, on original	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet,* thinned	8	5	0

Sale of April 22nd and 24th, 1915.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	5	0	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1906–7, 5 rupees, block of 4	2	6	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, very early impression	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on white	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on blue, worn impression £2 12s. &	2	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (Oct.), 2d., deep blue	5	5	0
Ditto, 1859, Greek border, 1d., red	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, block of four	2	16	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, on piece	3	7	0
Tasmania, etc., Collection of 689, *used* and *	55	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. JULY, 1915. No. 283.

Philatelic Patriotism.

FROM the notice of the meeting held to inaugurate the Philatelic War Fund Auction, elsewhere recorded, it will be seen that this laudable endeavour to contribute to the national cause has been successfully initiated. No more auspicious feature could be imagined than the statement made by Mr. E. D. Bacon that he was empowered to express H. M. the King's warm approval of the undertaking, and his gracious wishes for its entire success. We bear in grateful remembrance the South African War Fund Auction of 1900, which so signally benefited by His Majesty's help—at that time Duke of York and President of the (then) London Philatelic Society. Needless to say, should the present sale be again honoured by any philatelic gifts from any members of our Royal House, it could not fail to have the most beneficial influence on the result.

There have been apparently some slight misconceptions as to the genesis of this movement, as evidenced by comments in some of the philatelic journals, which may now fittingly be responded to as regards the date of this sale. In the very early days of the war—before the commencement of the last philatelic season—the question of a War Fund Auction was raised and discussed by prominent philatelists both in and out of the Royal Philatelic Society. It will be remembered that the bursting of the war-cloud in August last had created a great wave of apprehension in philatelic circles, as evidenced in many directions, while the old belief that Philately could not hold up its head during a European War—especially such a cataclysm as the present one—seemed to find general acceptance. Contrary therefore to their experience in the South African War the promoters of the original idea —after due consultation in many sections of Philately—reluctantly decided that it would be advisable to postpone any War Fund Auction until there was a reasonable ground for anticipating a successful realization. In defiance,

however, of all prognostications and apprehensions the stamp market, after an uncertain opening, gradually developed firmness, until at a later period of the session the growing confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies, coupled with the remarkable dearth of the best class of stamps that were offered for sale, produced a satisfactory condition of the market that would undoubtedly have equally served the aims of a Patriotic Auction. Eminently satisfactory as is this fact, it could not have been safely anticipated in time to make the necessary preparations ahead for a sale of this nature during the past season, hence this postponement until the ensuing winter. The date for the sale will be fixed by the Executive Committee, but assuming it to be in mid-season there remain nearly five months for the extensive organizing labours that are necessary in order to ensure a success, commensurate alike with the needs of the Fund and the vast numbers of the "English-speaking" philatelists. There need be no apprehension that this aid—as has been suggested—will come too late, as the war unfortunately, and its sad after effects, promise to linger long after the coming season has closed.

The second point, to which attention may be drawn as regards to the constitution of this Fund, which has in some quarters been erroneously allocated as being one directed by the Royal Philatelic Society. We are desirous of emphatically correcting this impression. In order to start the movement the Premier Society called the first meeting of general supporters, but with the termination of that meeting and the constitution of the General Committee its functions—which were simply those of conveners—automatically ceased. The appeal is intended to reach to all classes of Philately, hence the support alike of all Philatelic Societies, Collectors, Dealers, and Auctioneers, with that of their friends throughout the British dominions, and we believe also in the United States, is earnestly invited in order to make the sum total achieved one worthy of British Philately.

As evidenced in the preceding remarks stamp collectors have much to be thankful for in the truly remarkable manner in which their hobby has escaped the vast depreciation that seems to have attended all other pursuits of a kindred or analagous nature. In the final triumph of the Allies the solidity and popularity of the British Empire will be greatly increased, and with them will inevitably ensue a great development in the status and value of our good British Empire issues. We should therefore take this duty of taking our patriotism gratefully to heart, and one and all combine to make such a success of the Philatelic War Fund Auction of 1915, that it shall ever remain a monument of the stamp collectors' love of their country.

Philatelic National War Funds Auction.

CONVENED by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, a general meeting representative of all sections of Philately was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, on the 15th of this month. The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, President of the convening Society, and there was a numerous attendance, in addition to which a large number of letters were read from gentlemen unable to attend in support of the objects of the meeting.

The President explained the object of the meeting, which elicited the cordial support of all present, and Mr. E. D. Bacon stated that he was authorised by H.M. the King to express his gracious approval of the movement.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried :

1. That a National Committee be formed to organize a Philatelic War Funds Auction.

2. That the amount realized be contributed to the Joint Fund of the British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem for the aid of the British sick and wounded.

3. That the appeal for contributions be addressed to all English-speaking philatelists and their friends.

4. That the present meeting constitutes itself the Committee, with power to add to its number of members.

5. That Mr. M. P. Castle, the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, be elected President of the Committee.

6. That Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and Wilmot Corfield be elected Hon. Secretaries with the addition of another gentleman to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

7. That Mr. C. W. McNaughtan be elected Hon. Treasurer.

8. That the following gentlemen be elected as an Executive Committee, with power to add to its numbers, and to constitute sub-committees : Messrs. C. J. Phillips, Walter Bull, F. Oliver, H. Griebert, M. P. Castle, F. J. Melville, D. Field, C. W. McNaughtan, H. Telfer, H. R. Oldfield, Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, and the Hon. Secretaries as *ex-officio* members.

The following appeal has been circulated by the Committee :

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUNDS AUCTION.

DEAR SIR, *July*, 1915.

Convened by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, a general meeting representative of all sections of Philately was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, on July 15th, when it was unanimously resolved to institute a National Philatelic War Funds Auction during the ensuing philatelic season for the benefit of the Funds for the British Sick and Wounded, of the

Societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem. This movement is made with the gracious approval of His Majesty the King, who is the Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society.

A committee has been constituted to carry this resolution into effect, and as the President I am desirous to earnestly solicit your kind contributions to the Fund, which will be duly acknowledged in the catalogue of the auction.

Donations should be sent as follows:—

Stamps (*Postal, Fiscal and Telegraph*) *and general correspondence* to
LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG (*Hon. Sec.*),
Heathside, Weybridge, Surrey.

Philatelic literature to
WILMOT CORFIELD (*Hon. Sec.*),
27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

Cash donations to
C. E. MCNAUGHTAN (*Hon. Treasurer*),
4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The Committee are very wishful that, in this great National Crisis, the whole of the philatelists of the English-speaking race should prove, by their liberal response, that they are animated by the same patriotic feelings that have been evinced by all sections of the communities in the British Empire and Dominions.

Yours faithfully,
M. P. CASTLE, *President.*

Modern Reprints of Chile, 1st Type.

BY G. HERBERT DANNATT.



UNTIL recent date, specialists in early Chilians were somewhat proud of the fact that no issue of their favourite stamps had ever been reprinted.

Pride of this sort is the invariable prelude to disillusionment, and within the past few years a whole crop of reprints, both lithographed and engraved, of the 20 centavos value has been made in Valparaiso under circumstances which are fairly well known, and a number of these have passed into the hands of British collectors.

The facts relating to these reprints appear to be as follows, and for much information upon the subject I am indebted to Baron von Welczeck, who, in happier days before the great European conflagration, was always anxious to assist in clearing up the few remaining problems concerning the history of Chilian first issues.

The Baron holds probably the finest collection of these stamps extant and, by virtue of his long official residence in Chile, was particularly fortunate in being able to glean much information not available to the rank and file of philatelists in that country or our own.

About 1909 the original Perkins Bacon plates of these early stamps were discovered at the Treasury, Santiago. Until then their existence had not been suspected—it is thought that the 1 c. plate was destroyed, whether by accident or design is not clear, while the two 5 c. and two 10 c. plates are still being kept at the Treasury.

In some mysterious fashion, the 20 c. plate was brought to Europe, and eventually found its way back to Chile, being purchased by Dr. Hahn, of Valparaiso, a well-known collector and specialist in the stamps of his adopted country.

This gentleman had a number of sheets printed in various colours for himself and his friends, and these were engraved direct from the plate and also by means of lithography—a perfectly legitimate philatelic experiment, and one of great interest to all specialists in Chilian stamps.

Unfortunately two complete lithographed sheets, intended for exhibition purposes, were stolen from the printers and sold in England to members of the trade, who purchased them in good faith and were quite unaware that the stamps had been purloined.

The first intimation of the existence of these reprints was conveyed to Chilian specialists in this country in the summer of 1910 by a well-known firm of dealers stating that a Valparaiso correspondent had discovered the original Perkins Bacon plate, handed same to the Government, who made a lithographic transfer, and printed one sheet only in green and black. A later communication from the same firm repeated that only two sheets of reprints had been made (one in each colour), and that the Government intended to make a fresh printing, to be surcharged with different values and sold for legitimate postal purposes as a centennial issue. The facts relating to this proposed issue are best put on record by the following:

TRANSLATION OF MINISTERIAL DECREE RELATING TO THE RE-IMPRESSION OF 1ST ISSUE OF CHILE.

DATED 13TH MAY, 1910.

"Dr. Hugh Hahn has acquired in Europe the original plate from which were printed the first 20 cts., green, and has offered it to the Government, with the object of reprinting the stamps of the first emission on the occasion of the Centenary of our Independence.

"By a recent decree Dr. Hahn's desire has been accepted, and in consideration that Chile was the first of the South American Republics to issue stamps, it is convenient (on) the opportunity of our Centenary (to) commemorate this fact (by) reproducing the stamps that first circulated in the country, in the same colours as those used in that epoch. We have accepted the proposition of the Universal Printing Office of Valparaiso to do this work on the following base and using the original plate to which reference has been made.

400	sheets	in	yellow	with 1 Peso	overprint	in black.
200	„	„	red	„ 5 Pesos	„	„ dark blue.
40	„	„	blue	„ 10 Pesos	„	„ carmine.
4	„	„	green	„ 20 Pesos	„	„ violet.

"The stamps will be on paper with 'Star' watermark. The printing will be done under the supervision of an employee specially fitted for he duty,

who will see that all proofs, etc., are destroyed, as well as any paper that may remain over (and) the plates with the overprints, all of which will take place before a Public Notary. The original plate will then pass into the possession of the National Museum.

"All errors resulting from the overprint will also be destroyed."

Essays for the stamps mentioned in the above decree were prepared by a printer named Helfmann, and some sheets (without surcharge) had actually been printed when the Government decided not to proceed with the stamps, a great outcry having being raised against them in the daily papers, chiefly because it was believed an agreement had been made by which the whole of the high values were to be sold to one person for speculative purposes.

A second decree, dated 5th August, 1910, finally announced that the issue had been abandoned. The sheets already printed were taken over by Dr. Hahn, and presumably for these the Star watermarked paper, mentioned in the decree of May 13th, had been used.

Apart from the green and black lithographs (which were stolen) very few of Dr. Hahn's reprints have come on to the market, and the watermarked specimens are of considerable rarity.

Some few years ago a Santiago dealer visited London shops and disposed of to City dealers a number of copies of the engraved stamps; but to the best of my knowledge no considerable quantity of these have ever been offered in England.

The following is a complete list of varieties in the well-known collection of Mr. W. B. Calvert, whose kindness has enabled me to add to the interest of this article by the translation of the Government decree of May 13th, 1910.

ENGRAVED.	LITHOGRAPHED.
Grey-black.	Black.
*Deep blue-green.	*Deep blue-green.
Bright blue-green.	*Bright green.
Pale blue-green.	Emerald-green.
*Carmine.	*Carmine.
*Ochre.	Pale bistre.
*Lemon-yellow.	Chrome-yellow.
*Pale lemon-yellow.	Purple.
*Vermilion.	*Deep orange-red.
*Burnt sienna.	Light brown.
*Blue.	Grey-blue.
Deep bright-blue.	Pale ultramarine.

* *These are on Star watermarked paper.*

All Dr. Hahn's reprints are surprisingly well executed on fairly thin white-wove paper, and, judging by their appearance, the plate would seem to be in splendid condition, showing practically no signs of being the worse for wear.

The colours of the two printings in green do not approximate to any shade of the original stamps, and most specialists being aware of the existence of an old proof of the 20 c., green, in exactly the same colour as the original stamp will not confound the early proof with any modern reprint.

The story of Dr. Hahn's reprints now brings us to the consideration of other and more difficult problems, the open discussion of which can only be in the best interests of Philately.

About three years ago I was offered by one of the most respected Strand dealers a set of thirty-six supposed Chilian proofs, said to be from the collection of a distinguished philatelist of high rank. These consisted of all four values of the first type, viz. 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c., nine varieties of each value, all printed in vivid fancy colours.

A short examination and subsequent enquiries convinced me that these were not proofs at all but modern reprints, also that the maker must have had access to the original Perkins Bacon plates or, more probably, the original dies, from which a small plate had been manufactured. The specimens shown me were all single copies with respectably wide margins of even width all round, and this, I think, supports my theory that they were printed from a little plate made from the original dies, as every collector of Chilian stamps knows to his sorrow that on the original plates the stamps are so close together that it would be difficult indeed to cut thirty-six stamps from thirty-six different sheets, each stamp showing an absolutely perfect margin *of precisely even width* all round. My theory that the stamps were printed from a very small plate engraved with all four values of the set is merely assumption, partly based on the fact that all the specimens were in "singles," and it seems probable that had a larger plate been used the stamps would have been offered in blocks or pairs.

The modern origin of these stamps is, to my mind, fixed beyond dispute by their extraordinarily bright colours, and it is practically certain that no original proofs were ever made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon in such vivid shades, while further investigation has convinced me that the paper on which they were printed is of modern manufacture.

The vendor of these alleged proofs assured me that only two other sets were known to exist, these being safely interned in the collections of two (unnamed) philatelists, though in this connection it is worthy of note that apparently similar stamps—though not in so large a set—were offered to an eminent Continental collector in 1910 as original Perkins Bacon colour trials. These were declined by the collector in question on the ground that the colours were so fresh in appearance that the stamps were considered to be modern, having probably been made in London.

It is unlikely that the manufacture could have been done in Chile, as, apart from the fact that the Director of the Treasury at Santiago intended to have the plates defaced, if any reprinting had been done in Chile, some news of it must most certainly have reached the ears of the many philatelists residing in that country.

When we remember that the 1 c. plate was almost certainly destroyed, the 20 c. plate is in the possession of Dr. Hahn, and the 5 c. and 10 c. plates long ago under sentence to be defaced, we can only conclude that the original dies must have been discovered and some unscrupulous person with considerable cleverness has made splendidly executed reprints, endeavouring to place a limited number of these on the market as original Perkins Bacon proofs.

Another important point which practically confirms my view of the case, is that at no time in the history of early Chilian imperfs. were the four stamps, viz. 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. values, ever printed at the same time. Despite this, the set of specimens under consideration included the 5 centavos value, the last plate for which was manufactured by Messrs. Perkins Bacon some years previously to the plates made for the 1862 issue (which did not include the 5 centavos). Notwithstanding, we now find supposed proofs *of all four values* turning up in impossibly brilliant colours, evidently on the careless assumption that the four stamps all belong to the same set or period. Is it likely or even possible that Messrs. Perkins Bacon, or any other firm, could print proofs or colour trials for a stamp issued in 1853 and nine years later, when working on the plates for stamps issued in 1862, could produce a set of nine other proofs in *exactly* the same colours and shades of colour as those previously manufactured?

Further investigations on this subject are of great importance to all philatelists who like to include proofs and colour trials in their collections, as the evidence brought forward all seems to indicate the existence of modern reprints of fine old Perkins Bacon stamps with a strong presumption that in making these the original dies were employed for the manufacture of a new plate or plates. If this supposition is correct, the question immediately arises whether supposed proofs of other Perkins Bacon early issues have been foisted on the philatelic market within recent years.

As the price asked me for the set of Chilian varieties was no less than £70, the manufacture must have proved to be a very profitable business, and it is to be hoped that ere long some further research work will bring other facts to light. Until then collectors will be well advised to steer clear of supposed proofs which on investigation may prove to be of very trifling value or interest.

The Red (eight-pointed) Cross.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



I HAVE never been able to find out whether the *Red* of the Red Cross has ever been standardized. This much only is certain: it is not always post-office red like the pillar-boxes.

This is the story of the Red Cross—of the co-ordinated Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to-day with head-quarters at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. The order dates back to 1050 (some sixteen years before the son of Robert of Normandy and Arlotta of Falaise, a tanner's daughter, went to his crowning in the Abbey), when some Italian merchants, with the permission of the Caliph Billah, erected a hospital for pilgrims in Jerusalem. The entry of Godfrey de Bouillon, the Crusader, into the holy city led to an improvement in the status of the Order, which, in the time of Pope Pascal II, adopted as its device the eight-

pointed cross as symbolical of the eight beatitudes. On the death of Peter Gerard (1118) the cross was white (embroidered on a black ground), and Peter' successor, Raymond du Puy, obtained papal sanction for the Order's conversion into a military institution, upon which the rival Order of the Knights Templars arose also for military purposes rather than for the alleviation of suffering.

The crusades over, in the the time of Saladin, the Knights of St. John found asylum in Cyprus, and by 1310 were citadelled in Rhodes. Their wealth increased, and eight "Langues" were created for Auvergne, Aragon, England, France, Germany, Italy, Provence, and Spain, but the hostility between the Knights of St. John and the Knights Templars became accentuated with the passing years. The former prevailing, the Templars were almost exterminated. The Knights of St. John then resumed charitable work, and the remnants of the Templars devoted themselves for a time to the governance of their European possessions. Then Philip the Fair and Pope Clement V combined for the final overthrow of the Templars, whose belongings the Pope handed over to the Order of St. John. The martyrdom of Jacques de Molay, the last Grand Master of the Templars, is a story of tragic interest.

Up to 1481 the Order gained in power, incurring the anger of Muhammad II, and Rhodes, successfully defended by Peter d'Aubisson, held out against the Moslems up to its siege by Suliman "the Magnificent," to whom, in 1523, L'Isle Adam, the head of the Order, capitulated. "There has been nothing so well lost in the world as Rhodes," remarked Charles V of Spain and Germany when the gallant defence of Rhodes against Islam had ended.

In 1530 Malta and Gozo became the head-quarters of the Order until, in 1565, it was compelled to surrender to the Turks after an heroic defence, losing all but 600 of a garrison of 9000. The Grand Master, La Valette, declined a cardinal's hat, considering his position above that of a cardinal.

The French Revolution did the rest. The Order, having assisted Louis XVI with a gift of 500,000 francs to help him in his luckless flight to Varennes, incurred the enmity of the French Directory, and in 1792, it ceased to exist in France. Six years later France annexed Malta, and the Order capitulated to Bonaparte, who subsequently made way for Nelson. The pavement of St. John's church in Valetta, of painted ceiling fame, seems to bulge with the dust of the dead knights. The silver gates, looted by Bonaparte, never came back.

The English Order of St. John dates back to 1100, when the Norman, Jourdain de Brisset, built the priory of Clerkenwell. In 1166 the sisterhood of Buckland, in Somerset, was formed, lasting until 1539, and then Henry VIII acted as he usually did in his dealings with concerns of the kind. Under Mary, the English "Langue" enjoyed comparative prosperity, but Elizabeth annexed its properties to the Crown. With the fall of Napoleon the French "Langue" was re-established, and in 1826 the English "Langue" was revived with new aims, and set out on its modern charitable career.

I am largely indebted for the above historical outline in brief to an article on the Order (much compressed) by Mr. E. C. Vivian, in the *Asiatic Review* for July.

Of the story of the Red Cross since 1826 all are well aware. Not the least interesting of its recent exploits is to be found in its first aid given to the Viceroy of India at the time of his attempted assassination in the Chandni Chowk of Imperial Delhi only a year or two ago, when the stricken Viceroy of the Kaisar-i-hind fell forward grievously wounded as the golden state umbrella of his dying attendant slipped from the hathi's howdah.

The old Clerkenwell Gate is of the stuff of the soul of London. Wat Tyler's mob burned the Priory, but fire could not destroy the Gate. It ranks with Gundulph's Keep frowning above the portcullis of Traitor's Gate; with the Shrine of Rahere, the troubadour monk, by the grey hospital of the Helpers and Healers looking out to the torture place of martyrs; and with the bronze King mounted, isled upon the very spot where was halted wimpled Eleanor dead, at the last stage of her pilgrimage to the Confessor's chancel. To Londoners the Gate is immortal.

Such is the story of the Red Cross. The story of the Stamp—swift shuttle of all the looms of all the empires since Victoria was three years a queen—needs no telling here. The two for the nonce are entwined in a dual *entente* of the happiest augury. We are up against a foe mightier than Saladin, a foe whom the chivalrous Saladin would only have shrunk from flinging in disdain to jackals by reason of regard for the feelings of even jackals. Now at this the time of all the times since three dreadful crosses sloped dark against the sunset above the coping of a city wall, when the Veil of a Temple was rent, Cross and Stamp are moving together in the spirit of the Italian merchants in the holy city of 900 years ago, their sole hope of reward being the knowledge of good work well done in the name of that Prince of Peace who is also the Prince of War.

We need not go to Cairo or Valetta to-day to learn what the Red Cross is doing. Look down along Villiers Street from the Strand any night at the cars waiting for the arrival of the wounded at the great station above. See them gliding out one after another across the Bridge of Victory spanning the wondrous waterway to the House of the Healers and the Helpers beyond, the while the bladed light streams aloft from the station roof, or dips to illume the obelisk of "Royal Egypt," or to caress now the dial of the Parliament Clock, and now the dome of Wren's colossal pile. The haft of the bladed light is in the grasp of the Prince of War, who is also the Prince of Peace. That same John of the Order once saw "a great Wonder in Heaven." We, too, are seeing a wonder nightly now, and seeing it speed the cars, the lean long line of red cross cars, where Villiers Street declines to the river. The Red Cross is mightier than the Red Hat refused by old La Valette unconquerable even in defeat; the Red Stamp is as mighty for good as the Red Cross within the range of its own beneficent activities; both are of the stuff of the Bladed Light, and their wide-directed movings are in the keeping of the Master of all Light.

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed during the month of August.

FORTHCOMING WORK ON THE SAMOA EXPRESS POSTAGE STAMPS BY MR. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE above announcement will be received with general satisfaction, as the Samoan Express stamps are of considerable interest, while it is known that there are various points connected with the issue that invite further elucidation. Mr. Yardley's well-known abilities as a philatelic writer eminently fit him for the task for which he has ample material, inclusive of some interesting specimens in the collection of His Majesty the King, who has graciously permitted them to be reproduced for this work.

Recent events have brought Samoa very much in the public eye, and, as seems possible, should the islands be annexed to the Dominion of New Zealand they would, as ultimate British Colonial issues, have a greatly enhanced prestige in the eyes of collectors. The work will require the reproduction of some ten collotype plates to denote the different settings (complete with but relatively few specimens), and will thus enable collectors to plate the specimens which vary (except in the 6d.) in the position and shape of the words of value. The question of the "Remainders" and so-called Reprints, which are numerous and though not difficult to differentiate, have always been a blot upon these issues, will be fully dealt with, and all points connected with the preparation and production of the issue be exhaustively considered. Mr. J. N. Luff has already investigated the Samoan issues, and the results of his valuable studies, which entirely confirm the conclusions at which Mr. Yardley has arrived, will be incorporated in the work.

We understand that only a limited and numbered issue will be made of this interesting work, which will be supplied free to the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, and the relatively few remaining copies will be sold at 10s. 6d. per copy.

The work will undoubtedly be a *desideratum* in all philatelic libraries, and the early absorption of the entire edition is foreshadowed. The Council of the Royal Philatelic Society have expressed their high appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Mr. R. B. Yardley on the production of this valuable monograph, and we are confident that it will form a welcome addition to the standard works of philatelic reference.

MAJOR A. S. BATES, D.S.O.

AMONG the recent recipients of decorations at the hands of His Majesty at Buckingham Palace was Major A. S. Bates, the well-known Philatelist and Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society. We most heartily congratulate the gallant major on behalf of all his colleagues upon the receipt of this well-merited distinction, while it is interesting to note that Lance-Sergeant D. W. Belcher, who has so worthily gained the V.C., is also under Major Bates' command.

DEATH OF MR. R. FRENTZEL.

WE much regret to record the death on the 3rd of July, in his eightieth year, of Mr. R. Frentzel, who was so well known to his fellow-members by his regular attendance at the meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, of which body he had been a member since 1897. Mr. Frentzel had practically lived in this country the whole of his life, was a naturalized Englishman, and had two of his sons serving with the colours in the present war. Of a very amiable and engaging personality Mr. Frentzel had many friends and no enemies, and his loss will be deplored among all the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society who were privileged to have been associated with him, and who will join with us in tendering our sincere sympathy to his sorrowing family and relations.

For very many years Mr. Frentzel mainly devoted his philatelic energies to the study of the stamps of Mexico, in the voluminous issues of which he found ample scope for the industry by which he acquired a very large and interesting collection. Mr. Frentzel collected Mexicans in the days when they were less popular than they are at present, and unfortunately was compelled to part with his collection before they had materially appreciated in value. Although perhaps not an advanced philatelist, Mr. Frentzel had a thorough knowledge of the Mexican issues, and the display of his collection has on many occasions afforded much gratification to his friends and colleagues.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE IN THE BIRMINGHAM LIBRARIES.

THE Report of the City of Birmingham Libraries Committee for 1914–15 recently published in its announcement of gifts to the Reference Library during the year mentions, with many others, that of a collection of over one hundred volumes of philatelic literature from the Trustees of the British Museum.

THE TWO SHILLINGS, GREEN, AND OTHER VALUES OF VICTORIA, 1854–61.

A REFERENCE to this issue will be found on pages 64 and 65 of the current volume of this Journal in which the date of issue of the 2s., green, imperforate, is assigned to September 1st, 1854, the 6d., orange, and "Registered" to the same year, and the "Too late" to the year following. We are now favoured by a letter under date of June 8 from Mr. W. R.

Rundell, the President of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, who gives the following valuable information based on data obtained by him from the Postal Department of Victoria during his official employment in that office. We are much indebted to Mr. Rundell—who is also a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society—for this important information which finally settles this question as to the dates of issue of these interesting stamps, and presents a record for incorporation in the contemplated standard work on the stamps of Victoria.

"With reference to the remarks in your Journal of March last relative to the dates of issue of the 2s., green, 6d., orange, 'Too Late,' and 'Registered' stamps, I beg to state that the daily statements of stamps sold at the Stamp Window of the General Post Office, Melbourne, show as follows:—

"The 2s., green, stamps were first sold on the 2nd September, 1854, one hundred stamps having been received on the previous day. Forty-seven stamps were sold.

"The 6d., orange, stamps were received on the 12th September, 1854, but none were sold until the following day, when one hundred and thirty-five were disposed of.

"The 'Too Late' stamps were first sold on the 1st January, 1855, one hundred having been received and thirty-five sold.

"The 'Registered' stamps were first sold on the 1st December, 1854, one hundred having been received and forty-seven sold.

"I may add that the 'Registered' issue was discontinued on the 5th January, 1858, as the following Circular from the Secretary to all Postmasters in Victoria will show:—

"'Circular No. 2/58. To all Postmasters, 5th January, 1858.

"'I beg to inform you that it is intended to discontinue the use of Registered stamps for payment of the fee on registered letters, and from this date no stamp of this class will be issued to you for sale.

"'Any that you may at present have on hand can *be disposed of for postage.*

"'In future you will observe that the registration fee may be paid in *stamps of any value*, and on no account are letters to be detained after having been registered. . . .

'"(Sgd.) WILLIAM TURNER, *Secretary.*'"

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF POSTAGE STAMP DEALERS, PARIS.

WE have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following scheme for an International Society of Dealers which has been forwarded to us by M. Th. Lemaire, of Paris, the eminent French dealer, and cordially wish him and his collaborators all success in this laudable movement:—

"Under this denomination a Society has been constituted in this city on June 18th, 1915, having its offices at the President's residence, 16 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

"The following officers have been appointed:—

"Officers: Messrs. Th. Lemaire, President; Th. Champion, Vervelle, Vice-Presidents; R. Poulain (Firm Poulain Brothers), Secretary; E. Marquelet, Assistant Secretary; Lebrou, Treasurer; Ch. Lemierre, Manager of the

Bulletin; Roland, Superintendent of the Circulation of Stamps; E. Chevilliard, M. Lescut, E. Matthey, and J. Thumin, Assessors.

"Members:—Messrs. Bernard, Delacourcelle, Farges, Ferroud, G. Gilbert, A. O. Marimian, A. Moreaux, Nicolaides, Niel, V. Perron, O. Roumet, and Yvert and Tellier.

The objects of this Society are:—

"1. To establish friendly relations between the members and to facilitate their business connection.

"2. To bring forward notions, to study and to work up means for developing their stamp business.

"3. To protect the interests of its members and to help them as far as possible by giving information, references, and useful advices.

"4. To fight against forgers and their accomplices.

"In order to attain these aims the Society will hold monthly sessions, will publish a Journal (Bulletin), establish a library, will attend to the circulation of stamps, and will expertize stamps of the Society.

"Any person will be admitted who has been dealing regularly for two years at least in postage and fiscal stamps and philatelic accessories and who is presented by two sponsors. Ladies having a firm in their own name are admitted. (*No member of the International Society of Berlin will be accepted should he not have given notice of the same.*)

"The entrance fee is 6 frs. and the annual subscription 12 frs. The regulations are in the press, and can be forwarded on application.

"The Society is confident that all English philatelic friends will be kind enough to join by forwarding their adhesion and to give it every assistance to carry out successfully the tasks undertaken. Their valuable co-operation will be much appreciated."

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ERROR: "EIGNT."

A VERY instructive evening's entertainment for the Philatelic Society of Victoria was provided on the 20th May by Mr. Cooke, the Government Printer of Victoria, who, in a lecture entitled "The Production of Stamps," gave many interesting details of the difficulties and labours of his Department in the manufacture of postage stamps. Among other items of interest we note the following reference to the well-known error of the South Australian issue of 1902, which bears the word "EIGNT" instead of "eight" in the label of value, Mr. Cooke's graphic description accounting alike for the origin of the error and its increasing rarity.

The paragraph following is an excerpt from the minutes of the Philatelic Society of Victoria as recorded in *The Australian Philatelist* of June 3rd, 1915:—

"Referring to the 'EIGNT' error of the 8d. S.A., a proof of the set-up type had been passed by four different men as correct. Wax was then placed over the sheet in order to get an impression to work from. On removal, the wax had pulled out a letter 'H' from the frame. The man in charge then went to the type box and took a letter from the 'H' compartment. As the 'N' box adjoins the 'H' box, he had either taken a letter from the wrong box or, in sorting, an 'N' had been placed in the 'H' box by mistake. As soon as the error was noticed all sheets of these stamps had been recalled and destroyed."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *British Philatelist* reports the finding of an unused block of four Georgian 1d., die 1 (A), perforated 14 all round. It is the companion stamp of the ½d., die 1 (A) perf. 14, chronicled on page 156, Vol. XXI.

We are told in the *S.C.F.* that an additional value of the Postage Due series has just been brought into use.

Postage Due.

1s., blue.

INDIA.—*Kishengarh.—Stamp Collecting* chronicles two new values of the current Rajah's portrait series.

Adhesives.

1 rupee, red-lilac; rouletted.
5 rupees, brown ,,

NIGERIA.—We have seen specimen copies of the 3d. and 10s. values of the Georgian set, printed on paper coloured through.

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow; paper coloured through.
10s., green and red on green ,, ,,

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The *Australian Philatelist* has received the ½d., 4d., and 5d. Georgian, and 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. Kangaroo stamps of Australia, overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" in the same type as the 1d. and 2½d. values already chronicled.

PAPUA.—It would appear from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 1d. and 2d. values are now printed on the 1d. Georgian (Australian) paper.

SEYCHELLES.—The broken "A" variety can be found on the 12 c., olive and green.

The 2, 3, 6, and 15 c. have the normal "A."—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim writes: "A short time ago a well-known Leicester collector submitted to me a used copy of a 5 c. stamp of the current issue showing the the word 'POSTES' and the value 5 c. printed much thinner than usual, but in an absolutely clear print. As this copy apparently came from a stamp booklet, to judge from its still-attached margin, I assumed that the design might have been redrawn for the plates printed under special arrangement for the booklet, of which each half sheet contains 120 stamps in twice six blocks of ten stamps in two rows of five, and therefore sent the stamp referred to to the French Authorities asking whether new plates had been made for the supposed purpose I was informed in reply that such was not the case, and that the apparently thinner impression of the letters and figure '5' resulted from defective inking. Having since seen other copies showing the same peculiarity, I am now suggesting that it might be well to place on record the authoritative information thus secured for the guidance of collectors who may be interested."

AMERICA.

URUGUAY.—The *P. J. G. B.* chronicles the 50 c., orange, of the lithographed set.

Adhesive.

50 c., orange; litho.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Russian Post Offices*).—Mr. A. Scheindling writes as follows: "I note that Gibbons' Catalogue only gives the 2, 3, and 4 cop. of the 1910 issue overprinted in wrong colour (2 cop. in blue and 3 and 4

in black). I have recently got the following varieties not yet catalogued: 1910 issue (Gibbons 27–40).

1 cop., black surcharge.
14 ,, blue ,,
25 ,, black ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

and last but not least—

2 cop., double surcharge, once in blue and then in black, the black surcharge almost entirely covering the blue one."

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The perforations given for the new set chronicled on page 145 are incorrect, and should have been 14 × 14½.

PERSIA.—The new 1914 Coronation sets of stamps are before us, numbering no less than fifty varieties.

The values up to 24 chahis show the Imperial Crown of Persia surrounded by a wreath in the centre; the kran values show the Emperor Darius on his throne, and the toman denominations depict the Entrance to the Palace of Persepolis.

All are of large size, upright rectangular in shape, watermark a Lion, perf. 11 × 11½, and dated 1914 with the Persian equivalent (1332).

Adhesives.

1 chahi, carmine and blue.
2 chahis, blue and carmine.
3 ,, green.
5 ,, vermilion.
6 ,, yellow-green and carmine.
9 ,, brown and violet.
10 chahis, blue-green and brown.
12 ,, ultramarine.
24 ,, brown and sepia.
1 k., brown; centre grey and border silver.
2 k., blue; centre carmine ,, ,,
3 k., purple; centre brown ,, ,,
5 k., brown; centre green ,, ,,
1 toman, border bronze and violet; centre grey-black.
2 tomans, border bronze and green; centre brown.
3 tomans, border bronze and plum; centre dull red.
5 tomans, border bronze and blue; centre blue.

Parcels Post.

Similar set of eight stamps up to and including the 12 ch., and the eight higher values, all overprinted "Colis Postaux," and Persian characters in black.

Officials.

Similar set of nine stamps up to and *including* the 24 *chahis* and eight higher values, all overprinted "Service," and Persian characters in black.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 30 c. stamp of the 1910–12 design printed in a new colour, grey.

Adhesive.

30 c., grey; 1910–1912 design.

SIAM.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 atts stamp of 1906 surcharged "2 Satang," like the 1 att stamp chronicled on page 145.

The variety with an accent over the letter "G" in satang is found in both values, being the seventh in the third row.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE fifth meeting of the session 1915 was held at the Armada Room, Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C., on Tuesday, May 18th, 1915, at 8 p.m. Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (Hon. Vice-President), Baron de Worms, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, Messrs. R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Sefi, J. W. Jones, S. R. Turner, Fred. J. Melville, T. Allen, T. E. Sansom, J. L. Thomas, H. L. Tebbs, G. A. Higlett, D. Field, J. J. Hoddinott, J. K. Boddy, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors. In the absence of the President, who was prevented from attending through indisposition, the Vice-President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on April 20th, 1915, were read and signed as correct. The following donations to the Library were acknowledged with thanks: from the Publishers (Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.): *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries* (*Part II*), 1915. From Mr. Percy C. Bishop: *The Stamp Collectors' Annual*, edited by D. B. Armstrong and Percy C. Bishop, 1915. The Hon. Librarian notified that he will be absent from London during June, when the Library will be closed for the issue or receipt of books.

There being no formal business, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (one of the Hon. Vice-Presidents of the Society), read some most interesting notes on "Obliterations and Condition," and illustrated his remarks by specimens taken from a special collection made by him many years ago. In a colloquial rather than a scientific manner he pointed out that at the present time it was practically impossible to collect unused varie-

ties of the older issues of the well-known countries ; and, as time went on, philatelists, however wealthy, would have to content themselves with used copies. To this end special attention should be paid to obtaining lightly postmarked and well-centred stamps. As examples of what should be collected, he passed round some sheets of early Victorians, and at the end of the evening gave a display of eccentric postmarks and unusually heavy obliterations that entirely hid the stamps. Altogether it was a delightful evening. Mr. Castle's remarks were followed with the closest attention by the members present, and a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by Baron de Worms, was carried with acclamation. In responding and returning thanks, Mr. Castle threw out a hint that he would favour the Society on a future occasion. The meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS,
May 20th, 1915.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Albrecht, M.
Albrecht, J. R. M.
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Allen, G. F.
Allen, T. (C)
Beckton, W. Dorning.
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Williams, J. E.
Willson, T. Dudley.
Whitehouse, A. E. M. (C)

(C) Corresponding Member. (H) Honorary Member. (L) Life Member.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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"BRITISH" AND "FOREIGN" CATALOGUES.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR, Permit me a few words in reply to Mr. Wilmot Corfield. Accepting the division of the stamps of the world into "British" and "Foreign," surely the main determining factor must be whether they were issued by, or on behalf of the British or a foreign government. Acting upon this principle we retain in the British section the stamps of Heligoland and of the Ionian Islands, both of which territories have long ceased to be under the British Crown.

Conversely, the stamps issued by the Boer Governments of the Transvaal, etc., being issues of a foreign government in, and for what was then, a foreign state, cannot rightfully be included in the British section. No

change of ownership of any territory can possibly affect the status of stamps issued prior to such change.

The idea of "African Transition States" does not appeal to me. It would have the effect of creating an entirely new class or section, neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, and would separate the Boer issues from the British issues for the same territory. Such separation is most desirable, but, if it takes place, it should be done by restoring them to their right place among foreign issues.

If mere change of ownership is to be considered, then, not only must all German issues for Colonies eventually ceded to us be placed in the British section, but all the Spanish and U.S.A. issues for Cuba must be removed to "Cuba," those of the Philippine Islands turned over to the United States, and chaos will be the result!

It is, of course, open to every collector to arrange his own album according to his own ideas, but in a catalogue all issues should be placed under the heading of the issuing State.

"Commemoratives," "Charity" stamps—in so far as they may have been available for postage—and War stamps might, with great advantage, be segregated. "Special Delivery stamps," involving a direct payment to the Post Office for services rendered, appear to me to be on the same plane with "Registration" stamps, and would remain among the "Ordinaries."

"Commemoratives" which are subsequently transformed into "Postage Dues," etc., cease to be "Commemoratives," and are rightly included in the new department to which they are assigned.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield is very enthusiastic about "England," yet he advocates the disuse of the English language, or, at least, the substitution of foreign words for well-known and generally accepted English terms. I entirely fail to see in what way the introduction of French words in Philately would facilitate the appreciation of the metric system, however desirable such a result might be. "Filigrane" and "dentelé" may—or may not—be "prettier" than "watermark" and "perforation," but what has mere prettiness to do with the question?

Some apology is due to Mr. Kipling for the parody on his well-known line, which parody requires some explanation. I yield to none in love for England, the predominant partner in the Empire, yet I am proud to acknowledge myself to be a "Briton," a citizen of the Great British Empire. "'England' is not to Scotchmen and Irishmen what 'Prussia' is to Saxons and Bavarians." Quite true; nevertheless Prussians, Saxons, and Bavarians are German in the same sense as English, Scotch, and Irish are British. So far from "British" being a "hoary 'triviality making for disunion," I regard it as a comparatively modern bond of union between all the varied nationalities contained within the glorious "British Empire"!

I remain, yours sincerely,

ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of May 12th and 15th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	7	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	2	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose, close at right	6	0	0
Ditto, Ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	2	4	0
Gibraltar, Edwardian, 8s., purple and green, multiple, mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1867–83, wmk. Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., error O.P.P.C	2	7	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1882–1901, 5s., rose, mint	4	10	0
Canada, 10d., blue	1	12	0
Cape, collection of 640, including over 100 Triangulars	39	0	0
St. Vincent, collection of 247	20	0	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1854, 4d., black on 4d., green, imperf.	1	12	0
Marshall Islands, G.R.I., mint set of 13 varieties, including the 5s. on 5 marks	55	0	0
Ditto, ditto, set of 11 varieties up to the 2s. on 2 marks, mint	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, set of 7 varieties up to the 8d. on 80 pf., mint	8	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, late intermediate, 1d., red on white, two slight tears	5	0	0
New Britain, G.R.I., set of 11, up to 2s. on 2 marks, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, set of 9 varieties up to the 8d. on 80 pf., mint	12	12	0
Ditto, set of 7 varieties up to 4d. on 40 pf., mint	7	15	0
Rhodesia, 1d. on 4s., block of 4, mint	6	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Samoa, G.R.I., 6d. on 50 pf., mint block of 4, the two upper stamps being inverted 9 for 6, 2½d. on 20 pf., mint block of 16, bottom row of 4 without fraction bar, and third vertical row spaced higher than the other rows	5	15	0
North Borneo, collection of 1410, all mint	72	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint	3	12	0
Ditto, 1904–8, £1, green and violet, ordinary mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another chalky	2	4	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of May 21st, 1915.

Spain, 1852, 2 rls., pale red*	5	5	0
Philippine Islands, 1855, litho, 5 c., dull red	3	3	0
Neuchatel, 1850, 5 c.*	2	12	0
Labuan, 1891, 6 c. on 8 c., mauve, sheet of 10,* one stamp double surcharge, one inverted	5	0	0
Selangor, 1st issue, overprinted with Crescent and Star and "S" in oval, 2 c., brown, strip of 3, mint	2	15	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 2s., green and black, S.G. 60, mint	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, short one corner	3	12	6
Zanzibar on Indian, blue overprint, 1 a., plum, used with another on piece, expert's opinion attached	2	0	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black	2	2	0
St. Lucia, 6d., green	2	2	0
Ditto, 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown	2	18	0
St. Vincent, 1886–9, 5s., carmine-lake, sheet of 20, mint	7	15	0
Trinidad, 1859, 4d., grey-lilac, imperf., block of 4, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, pin-perf. 14, 1d., rose-red, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1869, 5s., rose-lake, block of 4, mint	2	16	0
Virgin Islands, 1887–9, 6d., deep violet, sheet of 24, mint	4	0	0
Guatemala, 1881, 5 c., centre inverted*	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 1, double compartment lines	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5, hor. pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, on letter-sheet	3	17	6
Ditto, Laureated, 1d., claret on laid	2	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 6d., grey-brown, on letter-sheet	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Queensland, 1896, perf. 12 × 9½, 1d., vermilion, hor. pair, mint	2	10	0
Victoria, 1854, 2d., dull mauve, the "T.V.O." variety	2	0	0
Collection in Lalliers, 1479	17	10	0

Sale of June 11th, 1915.

Great Britain, 1880, 2d., pale rose, block of 30, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1884, 3d., lilac, block of 42, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d., deep green, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
India, Patiala, 1885. Error "AUTTIALLA," 1 rupee, mint	3	5	0
Federated Malay States, first issue, $25, green and orange, mint	6	10	0
British Central Africa, 1896, £1 blue, mint	2	17	6
Cape Triangular, first issue, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4	3	0	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	16	10	0
Ditto, 1904, single C A, 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., green and brown, mint	8	2	6
Mauritius, Small Fillet, 2d., blue, medium state of plate*	3	17	6
Niger Coast, 1894, "½d." in blue on half 1d., vermilion on piece	2	0	0
Northern Nigeria, first issue, 2s. 6d., block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., green and brown, block of 4, mint	8	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	18	0	0
Grenada, 1875, 1s., deep mauve. Error "SHLLIING," slight defect	2	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose on yellowish, Plate 1	2	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf.	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, dull orange, imperf.	3	17	6
Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., "Registered," orange-yellow, block of 6, mint	2	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden bronze	3	17	6

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 16th, 1915.

France, Port Said, 1899, 20 c. in red on 10 c., black on lilac, words only, mint	1	10	0
Naples, ½ t., cross, repaired	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ g.,* no margins	2	12	6
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, defective	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., cut into at top	2	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., another* cut into top and bottom	1	12	6
Ditto, 1861, Star, 8d., yellow-brown,* no perfs. at bottom	3	5	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 rs. 50 c.,* corner defective	4	0	0
Ditto, 1885, Five Cents on 24 c., purple-brown	1	17	0
India, 1854, ½ a., dark blue, block of 4*	1	18	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 8 p., purple, block of 4, mint	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 a., green, block of 8,* no gum, and stained	1	16	0
Ditto, on H.M.S., 1902–9, 25 r., blue and brown-orange, mint	2	2	0
Indian Expeditionary Force, 1914, 3 pies, double overprint, block of 4, mint	2	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on bluish, late medium	2	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., purple and green, strips of 4, Types A, C, D, and E, mint £1 3 0 &	1	15	0
Transvaal, 1877, V.R. Transvaal, 1d., red, fine roulette, double overprint, not fine	3	5	0
Togo, 1914, Anglo-French Occupation, wide setting, 3 pf., brown, without value overprinted, mint.	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 pf., green, ditto, ditto	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 20, 25, and 30 pf., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, same three stamps, used	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., black and red, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., black and red on rose, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, narrow setting, 5 pf., green, without value overprinted, mint.	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used.	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, One Penny on 5 pf., green, the error "TOG," mint.	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 pf., red, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used.	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 pf., claret and black on flesh, used on small piece of original, only nineteen issued	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 05 on 3 pf., brown, a block of 4, showing two types, used	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1915 (Jany.), 5 pf., green, used on piece of original	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 10 pf., red, a fine pair, ditto	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Togo, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 1915, 20 pf., blue, only 263 printed, ditto	6	0	0
Canada, 1899, 2, in violet, on two-thirds of 3 c., carmine, on entire	6	0	0
Barbados, 1898, 8d., orange and blue on *bleuté*, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., greenish blue, medium impression	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., grey-blue, worn impression	2	5	0
Marshall Islands, 1915, G.R.I., 1d. on 5 pf., green, used block of 4	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 10 pf., red, block of 4, mint	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 20 pf., blue, ditto, ditto	1	11	0
New Britain, 1914, G.R.I., 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., and 2d. on 20 pf., mint	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 3 pf. to 8d. on 80 pf., complete, mint	13	0	0
Queensland, 1861, Small Star, 3d., brown, vertical block of 6, mint	2	4	0
Tasmania, 1855, wmk. Star, 4d., blue, strip of 5	1	11	0
Collection, 1300 in First Edition Imperial	69	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 3rd and 4th, 1915.

British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac,* full gum	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1857, 1s. 9d., green *	2	10	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 6d., olive-brown *	2	15	0
Gibraltar, 1903, CA, £1, purple on red, mint	3	12	6
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue *	2	6	0
Grenada, January, 1883, "POSTAGE" diagonally on half, 1d., orange, pair, S G. 30	2	2	0
Chamba, O.H.M.S., Edwardian, 2 a., mauve, block of 4, mint.	3	3	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, late state	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange red, late medium	3	5	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue	3	0	0
Nevis, 1878, litho., 4d., orange, mint	2	12	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose-red on greyish, Plate 2, vert. pair	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, hor. pair	2	6	0
Ditto, December, 1855, 8d., dull orange *.	3	0	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., blue, hor. strip of 3	2	6	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, CA, £1, green and violet	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, with threads, 18 k., blue, hor. pair	7	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. AUGUST, 1915. No. 284.

Proposed Penny Postage to France.

WE read with much gratification in the daily journals the announcement that the Postal and Telegraphic Commission of the French Chamber has adopted the proposal to reduce the postage to England to 10 centimes. This has been received with great satisfaction by the London Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, which for many years have pressed for such a reduction. It is further stated that if the proposal is legally sanctioned in France, it is felt in commercial circles that the British Government cannot refuse to come into line.

We believe that the proposition is to make the rates the same as those now existing for all portions of the British Empire, and in the interests of both countries, whose future is now indissolubly bound together, this inducement to fuller communication cannot fail to be productive of the greatest benefit both to us and our gallant ally. The great advantages to Greater Britain by the Imperial rate of postage introduced in 1898—largely owing to the lifelong labours of the late Sir J. Henniker-Heaton—are being each year made more manifest. The international benefits that will doubtless accrue to both nations are emphatically affirmed by an able letter of Lord Blyth to *The Times*, from which the following excerpt may be considered with interest by our readers.

His lordship writes:—

"With penny postage England and France will be able to supply each other with streams of information and suggestion which will consolidate our coming victory on sea and land. Newspapers are undoubtedly efficient in spreading knowledge of events after they had happened. Intelligent anticipations of what is going to happen, however, are conveyed by private letters with a hundredfold more efficiency. Confidential or semi-confidential

information cannot usefully be spread broadcast through the Press, but the fact of healthy public opinion being formed throughout the Empire by means of cheap postage is proved by the magnificent action promptly taken by all our overseas kinsmen on the outbreak of war. If public opinion beyond sea were ready for war, to Imperial penny postage is mainly due the fact of its readiness. At this critical juncture all will recognize the far-reaching advantages to be derived from being able rapidly to exchange information with France—our nearest Ally—by a penny instead of a twopenny-halfpenny letter. This further step in cheaper postage is bound to lead to its extension first to our Allies and then to neutral countries, until universal penny postage is finally established, except with Germany. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the suggestions and decisions that must inevitably result from widespread and frequent interchange of thought with all our neighbours who are also our friends."

Since the establishment of the Imperial rate of postage the glaring anomaly of having to pay twopence halfpenny for a letter, sent from Dover to Calais, whereas a penny would frank a letter to the other side of the world, has been patent to both the British and French nations; and we are confident that the proposed tariff will be of enormous value in the future relations of both countries. It may well lead to the adoption of the same rate to all portions of the vast French Colonial Empire, and if in this process the number of the French colonial issues undergoes a marked diminution, it will be received with satisfaction by all classes of stamp collectors.

New Zealand Stamps, Type I, printed from parts of the Plates.

By E. D. BACON.





AS anticipated in my last article on this subject in the *London Philatelist* of July, 1914, I have not had long to wait for evidence of other values of the early New Zealand stamps having been printed from portions of the plates.

His Majesty the King has recently acquired the two specimens of which illustrations are given above. The first is a used copy of the Six Pence, 1859 issue, on white wove unwatermarked paper. The colour is brown, and part of the design of the stamp at the top is missing, the specimen showing a blank space of paper above the incomplete



Enlargement of NEW ZEALAND 4d. Type I.

The 3 graver slips are in the circle above the Crown, under the letters ZEA.



NEW ZEALAND, 6d.
Type I., shewing RE-ENTRY

10th Stamp in 17th Row.
No. 202.



Enlargement of NEW ZEALAND 6d. Type I., shewing RE-ENTRY.

3rd Stamp in 16th Row, No. 183.

design, measuring 2¾ mm. in height. The sheet from which this specimen came must, therefore, have been printed from the lower portion of the plate, but there is no means of determining the exact position the stamp occupied on the plate or the number of rows this particular sheet contained.

The second illustration is that of a used copy of the One Shilling, blue-green, on white wove unwatermarked paper with the top frame-line of another stamp at the bottom, and then a blank space of paper below the line measuring 1½ mm. in height. The sheet of which this stamp formed a part was obviously printed from the upper portion of the plate, but, as in the case of the Six Pence, there is nothing to identify its precise position on the plate or to determine the number of rows this particular sheet comprised.

It may be useful to recapitulate the stamps that are now known to have been printed from parts of the plates.

On blue wove unwatermarked paper.

1d., red. Lower part of plate used.
2d., blue. „ „ „

On white wove unwatermarked paper.

1d., orange. Upper part of plate used.
6d., brown. Lower „ „ „
1s., blue-green. Upper „ „ „

Notes on Mr. Leslie Hausburg's Proof Sheets from Plates of New Zealand Pence Issues, Type I.

By B. GOODFELLOW.

THERE is to my mind no object of sufficient philatelic importance to be served by attempts to plate stamps printed by the line-engraved process in the manner adopted for the New Zealand early issues, since it is of the essence of that method of production of stamps that every stamp in the sheet shall be an exact replica of each of its fellows.* The main interest therefore seems to lie in the possibility of retouches or of varieties due to duplicated impressions, popularly known as "double strikes" or "re-entries." All these line-engraved plates of the New Zealand Type I are similar in point of construction, and consisted of twenty rows of twelve stamps to each horizontal row. The plates themselves vary both in length and breadth, but this seems to be entirely due to the differences in spacing between the stamps. Subject to a possible exception in the case of the plate of the Four Pence value discussed later, one matrix die only

* The letters in the corners of the early stamps of Great Britain of course introduce another consideration.

appears to have been made use of for the purposes of constructing the various plates.

The 1d. Plate.

This plate had by the time Mr. Hausburg's proof impression was taken become very seriously worn, but it is remarkable for the evenness of the wear throughout the whole plate, although this is slightly greater in the middle of the first two rows. The impressions were apparently rolled in without dots or guide lines or other mechanical aids to accuracy, as the horizontal alignment is very imperfect, and vertically also the stamps are very irregularly spaced, varying in distance from one another in extreme instances by as much as from ½ mm. to almost 2 mm. I have been rather surprised to find no sign of any attempt at retouching upon this plate, considering the very extensive wear and tear which it shows. Beyond a few slight scratches here and there which are of little moment the main points of interest which I have noted on this plate are as follows:—

In the fifth row Stamps 8, 9, and 10 all show slight traces of a re-entry, the first impressions having been in each case placed 1 mm. to ½ mm. too much towards the left, but the traces of the first impressions have been so far removed from the plate before the subsequent impression was rolled in that the slight evidences which still remain—chiefly in the labels of value and in a less degree upon the face or figure of the Queen—are, in my opinion, hardly worthy of record.

In the eleventh row Stamp No. 3 shows the very distinct re-entry which has already been described in Vol. XXIII, p. 266, of the *London Philatelist*.

In the fourteenth row Stamp No. 12 shows a re-entry which, though not so clear as the one last mentioned, is readily distinguishable, the first impression having been placed half a mm. too high and about 1 mm. to the left of the later impression. This re-entry is also mentioned on page 266 above referred to, where by inadvertence the first impression is stated as being too much to the right instead of to the left, i.e. looking at the printed sheet.

In the seventeenth row Stamp No. 10 shows faint traces of a re-entry, due to an original impression having been struck about 1 mm. too low; but the remarks on those in the fifth row apply to this case also.

In the eighteenth row Stamps 5 and 6, particularly the latter, disclose what must have been a very bad slip of the roller, which evidently came down on the plate in the first instance a full inch too much to the right, but here also most of the traces of the original impression have been removed before rolling in the new impression.

The 2d., Plate I.

This plate also had become badly worn, but not so badly worn as the 1d. plate eventually became. It was, of course, superseded, probably in the year 1865, by the new Plate II, and would most probably not be further used for printing stamps after that date, whilst the printings from the 1d. plate continued for another seven years down to the year 1872. The signs of wear are pretty evenly spread over the whole area of the plate, but the

four or five lower rows show it most markedly—a circumstance which tends to support Mr. E. D. Bacon's suggestion (*London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIII, p. 58) that it seems to have been a practice in the early colonial printings to print from portions only of the plate, though, as regards the 2d. value, his remarks would appear to have had special application to Plate II.

I have been disappointed to find but little that seems worthy of comment on Plate I beyond the marked irregularities in spacing both vertically and horizontally. These irregularities, in view of the trouble which they would occasion in perforating the sheets, had probably a good deal to do with the decision to order a new plate early in the year 1864. I have not been able to find any marked re-entries.

In row one, Stamps No. 11 and 12, there are horizontal scratches on a level with the Queen's forehead, but these are probably due to damage occasioned to the plate after it had been discarded for printing purposes.

In row seven Stamp No. 8 shows in the bottom label very slight traces of what may have been a re-entry, as does also the fourth stamp in row eleven, but in neither instance does it seem distinct enough to be worthy of record.

In row seventeen Stamps 2, 3, and 4 show a slight horizontal scratch across the figure of the Queen, and in row eighteen Stamp No. 2 shows a mishap in the first "A" of "ZEALAND," but both these are probably due to damage caused to the discarded plate, and, at any rate, I have not found any of these peculiarities on any of the printed stamps.

The 2d., Plate II.

The main interest in this plate lies, of course, in the retouches, which are, I believe, Mr. Hausburg's special discovery, but I have not yet been able to get hold of Vol. XV of the *London Philatelist*, in which I understand his notes appear. The details of these retouches are, of course, now available to the public through the reprints included in the recently issued *History of the Stamps of New Zealand* published in the colony in 1913.

In this new plate the impressions are laid down with much greater regularity, so much so that by this time I have no doubt that some mechanical process had been adopted to ensure accuracy in the rolling in of the various impressions.

I have found no traces whatever of re-entries upon this plate, unless a a slight blur in the "P" of the letter of value on the fifth stamp of the fifteenth row can be styled such.

In Stamp No. 1 of the fourteenth row the very distinct mark on the Queen's forehead would be worth noting if it were found to appear on the printed stamps, but it is more likely to have been due to quite a late damage to the plate, probably caused by a tool having been dropped upon it.

The 3d. Plate.

This plate, which was sent out by Perkins Bacon and Co. to the colony on the 24th July, 1862, is more widely spaced both vertically and horizontally than any of the other plates, and the impressions are laid down with great

regularity. The chief point of interest that I have noted on this plate is that apparently very fine guide lines had been ruled on the plate, and these can be distinguished running through the lower parts of the letters of value in the following stamps:—

Row 1 stamps 3, 5, 6, and 7 (No. 2 also shows some curious shading in the letters of value).
„ 3 „ 3 and 4.
„ 6 „ 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8.
„ 8 „ 4, 6, 7, and 8.
„ 9 „ 3 and 4.
„ 11 „ 1 to 6.
„ 16 „ 3 and 4.

The vertical plate scratch through No. 5 in row twenty is possibly due to damage received since the plate was used for printing the stamps.

The plate shows but little sign of wear, and was evidently in very good condition when the impression was taken.

The 4d. Plate.

The 4d. plate was very neatly and accurately laid down, and the proof impression shows that it was still in excellent condition when that was taken. This was the latest of the Type I plates, and did not come into use until the year 1865; and after the printings of stamps in that year (which were in two separate colours)* it does not appear to have been used again until 1871, and even then the further printing was a very small one.

Personally I have found this a very interesting sheet, because it enabled me to come to a conclusion with regard to a theory I had formed previously from an examination of the stamps themselves that a different or re-engraved die might have been made use of for the 4d. value.

On examining the proof sheet one cannot help being struck by the much firmer, and almost sterner, expression in the face and features of the Queen; with the deeper texture of the engine-turned background; and with the fuller appearance of the pattern in the spandrels. The eyebrows and nostrils are much more clearly defined than in any stamp of any of the other values, and there is additional shading on the right of the mouth, which causes the lower lip to appear almost protuberant; there is also much more definite shading on the face and bust, and much more detail in the dress bodice, in particular a well-defined wavy line under the locket to the left which is only faintly seen in the other values, if at all. There appears to be rather more detail in the ornaments on the crown and in the ear-rings, especially the left one. In many of the other values there appears immediately underneath the chin of the Queen what looks like a circular dot, but in the 4d. value this dot is clearly made up of cross lines.

* It has occurred to me that the explanation of the scarce 4d., orange (S.G. 121), may probably be due to the fact that the deep rose colour first used had not been thoroughly cleaned off from the plate when the first printing in yellow was attempted. Hence the orange shade, also the scarcity of it.

All these matters tempt one to suggest a re-engraved die, but although I have had the stamp under the microscope I cannot pick out any single feature in any detail of the stamp which will clearly establish the fact of an altered or re-engraved die having been used. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the great expense of engraving a new matrix die in steel for this value would have been incurred. What I do think is both possible and probable is that the original matrix die from which the roller dies for the other values had been obtained, and which would by this time have been subjected to several very heavy pressures on various different occasions in taking the impressions for the other values, may have been deepened and strengthened; or it may be that very much greater pressure was used in taking the impression from the matrix die for the 4d. value than had previously been the case. In any event the resultant roller die used for the 4d. value obtained much greater and firmer detail than had been the case in any of the earlier values, and consequently transferred much more of the detail to the printing plate. This may probably be the explanation of the alteration in the general expression of the stamp.

I have not overlooked the circumstance that in making comparisons from these proof sheets one is comparing impressions from much used plates with one from a slightly used plate, but a reference to the early printed stamps themselves from the other plates does not remove my view that the 4d. stamp has quite a different expression from that of any other value of Type I.

I can find no re-entries on the 4d. value.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE 4d. PLATE.

Since the foregoing note was written my attention has been called to the article by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg published in the *London Philatelist* in April, 1906 (Vol. XV, p. 78), and to the report on the Perkins Bacon plates of New Zealand therein published, which Mr. Hausburg was instrumental in obtaining from Mr. A. E. Cousins, the skilled engraver, who had recut the dies of the 1882 issues of New Zealand.

This report appears to be of sufficient interest, in its bearing upon the question above discussed, to be worth reproducing, so far as it concerns the 4d. value. Mr. Cousins's report states:—

"This plate is in pretty good printing order, no recutting needed, and not very much the worse for wear.

"I notice three small graver slips which must have been in the original, as they are repeated in each stamp. They are across the plain circular line about the head and below the letters 'ZEA.' There are also a lot of depressions on the face, neck, and breast, which were also in the original, and to all appearances as if the matrix has had scales caused from hardening on its surface, and had been struck on the plate, forming dents in each stamp. The scale or crust might have been first removed, but the original must have been uneven on its face from shrinkage of the steel in hardening.

"These dents might show light patches in the print. This plate was not nickel-plated."

The three small graver slips referred to are very minute, but they appear to be constant throughout the sheet. They had escaped my observation in my examination of your proof sheet, though they were evidently obvious to the trained eye of the skilled engraver on his examination of the plate itself. These slips imply that the graving tool must have been used again on the original matrix die (which would have to be softened or decarbonised again for that purpose), unless a "second original" matrix die had been obtained from the roller die, and this second matrix retouched. The graver slips are such as might quite well have occurred in an attempt to deepen or re-cut the ornaments in the crown and head-dress; and they cannot have been the result of the use of the graving tool upon the roller die itself, where the impression is in the reverse, and where slips of this nature would have resulted in white lines or scratches appearing on the stamps themselves instead of the dark or coloured scratches which are the case here.

The graver slips are strong evidence in favour of the contention that a die which had been deepened or strengthened by some recutting was used for the 4d. value. It is almost inconceivable that an entirely new die would be re-engraved, and that this was not the case is proved, I think, by the following circumstance: A close observation reveals the fact that the engine-turned background is not absolutely central within the circle; at the lower left, or south-west side, the engine-turning is practically touching the circle, whilst at the upper right, or north-east side, it is well clear of the circle. This is also true of all the other values of this issue, and thereby proves the persistence throughout of the main type in the die.

I have noticed throughout the proof sheet and also in the early printed 4d. stamps that in the title letters "ZEALAND" the letters "ZEA" are all separated at the foot, the "AL" joined, the "LA" separated, the "AN" markedly joined, and the "ND" separated. In the 6d. and 1s. values the letters "EAL' and "AN' only appear to be joined at the foot. In the earliest printings of the 1d. value all the letters appear to be separated, but in the proof sheet from the worn state of the 1d. plate many of these letters appear to be joined. In the absence therefore of die proofs, or proofs known to be from the early state of the various plates, it would perhaps be fallacious to construct any argument based upon these small differences. I do not know whether such die or plate proofs exist; at any rate, I do not possess them.

The 6d. Plate.

I gather from Mr. M. P. Castle's article in the *London Philatelist* for 1913, at page 289, that this plate was originally sent to the colony by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on the 21st January, 1859, without having been printed from by them; and although, according to the table given under Appendix C to the *History of New Zealand Stamps* (page 53), at least six and a half millions of stamps appear to have been printed from this plate between the years 1859 and 1872, the proof impression shows that the plate still remained in wonderfully good condition. The signs of wear are only slight and the wear has been very evenly distributed over the whole plate, and

the dotted shading on the bust of the Queen, which is so marked a feature of the 4d. plate, is still clearly visible in most of the stamps on the 6d. plate.

The most interesting result of my examination of this sheet is the discovery of the fact that there existed two almost identical re-entries in this value. The first one was described on page 165 of the *London Philatelist* (Vol. XXIII, 1914), and is noted as being stamp No. 10 in the seventeenth row, No. 202 on the sheet. The new re-entry discovered is stamp No. 3 in the sixteenth row, No. 183 on the sheet.

The similarity between the two is so close that up to this discovery I had included the whole of my specimens of the 6d. re-entry in one lot; and, although I had noticed that in some of the specimens certain of the details discernible in others were lacking, I had hitherto been content to consider this as due to differences in the distinctness of the various printings. It is now clearly established that this is not the case, but that they represent two distinct varieties, and with a little care the two different re-entries, notwithstanding the closeness of their similarity, can be readily distinguished.

In each case the first or faulty impression was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below its proper position in the row, but whilst in No. 183 the position in the horizontal plane of both the earlier and later impressions is identical, in No. 202 the first impression is struck almost half a mm. too much to the right of its true horizontal position, and the latter therefore shows double vertical frame lines which are not observable in No. 183.

The line cutting the circle just above the end of the label containing the word "POSTAGE" (which is perhaps the easiest means of distinguishing these re-entries) appears at first glance to be identical in each case, but careful examination shows that whereas in No. 183 this line if extended would come just within the label, in No. 202 it would come just outside the label, to the right of it.

The horizontal line through the letters "W ZEALA" of the title appears to be practically identical in each re-entry, but the duplication of the letters "N," "Z," and "ND" of the title is much more clearly observable in No. 202 than in No. 183, although in clearly printed specimens it can be distinguished in each variety. The dots or traces of groundwork in the letters of value appear in each variety, but in No. 202, as was to be expected, these are half a mm. more to the right than they are in No. 183, and a similar remark applies to the traces of the letters "SIXPENCE," and of the corner ornaments, appearing in the lower margin. Speaking generally, the signs of the re-entry are more faintly visible in No. 183 than in No. 202.

Other points of minor interest which I have noticed on this sheet are as follows:—

In row 5 stamp No. 6 shows slight plate scratches.
" 6 " " 7 shows a marked diagonal scratch across the neck.
" 12 " " 4 shows a vertical scratch through the eye.
" 14 stamps Nos. 5 and 6 show a faint scratch across the vertical margins.
" 18 stamp No. 6 shows a faint scratch across the forehead.

All the foregoing, however, are probably due to comparatively late damage to the plate and are hardly of any philatelic interest.

In the case of the two marked re-entries, as might be expected, there are faint traces observable in the upper margins of the stamps immediately underneath Nos. 183 and 202, but for all practical purposes they may be disregarded, as except in the case of vertical pairs they would be practically unrecognizable on the lower stamps by themselves.

The only remaining point of interest is in the line which has been scratched upon the plate on the right-hand side margin just below the seventeenth row, to which reference was made in Mr. E. D. Bacon's note (*London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIII, p. 58) in connection with the question of the probable partial use of the plate for printing purposes owing probably to the paper first used being of insufficient depth to print from the whole of the plate at one operation.

The 1s. Plate.

This plate was, of course, one of the three original plates printed from by Perkins Bacon and Co., and sent by them to the colony on the 22nd September, 1854. One might reasonably have expected to find a re-entry on so early a plate, but I have been disappointed to find nothing further to remark upon beyond the marked irregularity of the spacing of the stamps as noted in the 2d., Plate I. The plate at the date of the proof impression was still in excellent condition, showing hardly any signs of wear, which is not to be wondered at, since the total printings from this plate between the years 1858 and 1872 only just exceeded 800,000 stamps, according to the table given in the *History of New Zealand Stamps.*

NOTE.—The plate-proofs in the collection of His Majesty the King were printed at the same time as these described above.



Occasional Notes.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND AUCTION.

THE publicity attached to this movement by the notices appearing in the great daily papers, as well as in the philatelic press, should be conducive of the best results, and we believe that the results have so far been of a gratifying nature. At the present moment many of our readers are snatching a brief holiday away from the "alarms and incursions" of this fearful strife, but we hope during the next month to see an energetic and widely supported movement to make the War Fund Auction a great and striking success.

We are informed that a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 4 Southampton Row early in the season, when proposals will be made to extend alike the number and sphere of action of that body.

A SPECULATING POSTMASTER.

IN the Australian philatelic journals we have received long verbatim reports of the trial by court-martial at the Victoria Barracks, Sydney, in May, of the late Chief Postmaster at Rabaul, German New Guinea, when Postmaster 2nd Lieutenant George William Moore was charged with disobeying his military orders in regard to the sale of the "G.R.I." war provisionals of New Britain and the Marshall Islands. It appears that Lieutenant Moore traded in these now valuable issues to a large extent, having been proved to have offered sets to dealers at many times their face value, and having been found to have concealed for his further use a large parcel of these issues amounting to over £100 face value. The case was abundantly proved, and Lieutenant Moore was justly sentenced to reduction to the ranks and dismissed from the service. There can be no doubt that in view of the great interest attached to these provisional issues the temptation was very great, but the severe punishment meted out to the unfortunate culprit should have a strong future deterrent effect under similar conditions. Despite the fact that these issues are in great demand, we cannot but regret that even, if absolutely necessary, more stringent regulations were not enforced as to their issue. This is patent in the case of some of the values where only a few dozen of certain values were surcharged. It is obvious that these small quantities could be of no real utility for issue to the general public, and in all cases where there did not exist a considerable number of specimens the unsurcharged remainders should have been destroyed. As it is, a number of apparently very rare surcharges have been created which will form the nucleus of much future speculative investment that will probably result in loss to the many and gain to very few. In the instance of these German Colonial stamps, the existence of over £100 worth at face

value, which have been apparently impounded by the authorities, cannot but have a further unsettling effect upon the market.

The fact that the German Emperor has absolutely forbidden the holding in Germany of any of these *ci-devant* Colonial issues that have been surcharged by their conquerors may be a factor in their present undoubted popularity. Our surprise is therefore not great to learn from several prominent firms that there is a brisk demand for these issues, and that some varieties are almost unprocurable at any price. As an instance of the value already attached to these provisional issues, we may cite a list of about fifty varieties of the British and French Occupation surcharges on the stamps of Togo which tabulates some fifty varieties at an aggregate price of over £600! Many of the other German Colonies have also acquired a high quotation, notably in Samoa, where, in the case of the higher values, only a very limited number of specimens were—most injudiciously—surcharged. It is obvious that to attain anything like a complete set of all the issues of the captured German possessions a sum must be expended that would suffice to form, even in these days, a large and valuable general collection. Philately is nothing if not absolutely catholic in its tastes, but there must be a vast majority of collectors who would prefer an investment on the latter rather than on the former lines.

An element for future consideration is also the fact that after the war these quondam German Colonial issues will assuredly be on sale, as they have been in the past, in Berlin by accredited firms. In view of the German "hate of England" which seems to have fully prevailed in philatelic circles, it cannot be doubted that these issues will receive spurious surcharges. The inclusion of these stamps in the British Empire Catalogue is assured, but in view of the prevailing feeling of race-hatred between the two countries, we shall be somewhat curious to learn what, if any, position is assigned to them in the German Catalogues of 1916 and afterwards.

We trust that as opportunity offers photographs will be taken by holders of panes and parts of sheets that denote differences in the settings and minor varieties, which will be of great value in the future expertizing of these issues, a labour that is likely to attain important dimensions.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 6d. stamp has appeared with the control "G.15," and we read in the *P.J.G.B.* that the ½d., "G 15" has lately been issued.

Australia.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* states that the 9d. Kangaroo stamp has appeared on the King George paper.

India.—*Gwalior.*—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 2 annas Georgian stamp with the Official overprint.

Official.

2 annas, mauve; Georgian issue.

Nigeria.—We have seen "specimen" copies of the 4d., 1s., and 5s. Georgian issue, printed on paper coloured through.

Togo.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "The 3d. value is now to hand printed on yellow paper, coloured on both sides. We find that the errors with small "F" and thin "G" also exist on this variety."

EUROPE.

Bulgaria.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 25 st. stamp of 1911, surcharged "10 CT." in red, and the original value barred out.

The latter friends have also sent us the 5 c., 15 c., and 30 c. of this issue in new colours.

Adhesives.

10 ct. in red, on 25 st., blue and black, of 1911.
5 st., green and purple-brown; type of 1911; perf. 14.
15 st., olive-green; type of 1911; perf. 11½.
30 st., myrtle-green and red-brown; type of 1911; perf. 14.

Denmark.—From Messrs. Harry Schacke, W. T. Wilson, and Whitfield King and Co. we have received two new provisionals.

The 12 öre, claret and slate, of 1896, surcharged "$\frac{80}{\text{ÖRE}}$" in black, and the 8 öre Official of 1899–1902 similarly surcharged, but with added overprints of "Danmark" at the top, and "Postfrim" at foot, denoting conversion to ordinary postal use. Down each side of this stamp is a chain ornament, obliterating the original inscriptions of "Tjeneste" and "Frimærke."

Provisionals.

80 öre on 8 öre, rose-carmine (Official); perf. 12½ × 13.
80 öre on 12 öre, claret and slate (ordinary); perf. 12½ × 13.

From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have also received the 80 öre of the permanent type which was issued on August 4th.

Adhesive.

80 öre, bluish-green; Gibbons' type 21; wmk. Crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

It is reported that the 5 öre Official stamp has appeared on the paper with Crosses watermark.

Official.

5 öre, green; watermark Crosses.

Iceland.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, another value, 3 aur (type of 1907–8), has appeared with the "Crosses" watermark.

Adhesive.

3 aur, yellow; new watermark.

Luxemburg.—It is reported that the current set with portrait of the Grand Duchess has been overprinted "Officiel" in ornamental type. All values from 10 c. to 5 fcs. have been so treated.

SERVIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on continental authority, the issue of a new *tax* stamp, value 5 para, colour green. The picture, it is stated, chiefly represents the Servian double eagle, with ornamentation overdone.

Is this a Postage Due or Journal stamp?

TURKEY.—The two highest values of the current set are to hand overprinted in black 10 piastres and 20 piastres respectively.

Provisionals.

10 piastres, in black, on 100 p., blue.
20 ,, ,, ,, 200 p., green and black.

AMERICA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles a new provisional for this country.

The stamp is the 1 c. of 1911, overprinted with the current date, 1915, in large red figures.

Provisional.

1 centavo, ochre and black, with "1915" in red.

ECUADOR.—We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the current 50 c. stamp shows the portrait of Espinoza, and that the colour is deep violet and black.

HONDURAS.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 10 c., brown, type 30, surcharged "5 CENT." in black.

Adhesive.

5 cent., in black, on 10 c., brown, type 30.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—A set of Chinese stamps, ½ c. to $1, of the 1913 issue overprinted vertically with five Chinese characters, in black up to the 50 c., and in red on the $1, are before us.

We believe these are intended for use in Eastern Turkestan.

DUTCH INDIES.—Three Red Cross stamps have reached us. The current 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. have been used, overprinted with a cross and additional value "5 cts" in carmine.

FRENCH OCEANIA.—The 10 c., rose-red, of 1900, has been received overprinted in black $\frac{\text{"EFO}}{1915\text{"}}$

The *P.J.G.B.* chronicles two Red Cross stamps, the 15 c., blue, of 1892, and the 15 c., grey, of 1900 (both of the Peace and Commerce design), overprinted with the Geneva Cross, with the name "Tahiti" below, all in red.

Adhesive.

10 c., rose-red, of 1900; overprint as above.

Red Cross.

15 c., blue, of 1892; overprinted "Tahiti" and Red Cross.
15 c., grey, of 1900; overprinted "Tahiti" and Red Cross.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.—Two new sets of stamps, Ordinary and Postage Dues, are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Ordinary.—Design: Native beating drum for the 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., and 5 c.; native woman for the 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 35 c., 45 c., 50 c., and 75 c.; train on viaduct for the three highest values.

Postage Dues.—Spears and shield with numeral of value in centre, "CHIFFRE TAXE" above, "A PERCEVOIR" below. In margins, "RF" at top, "COTE FRANÇAISE" at left, and "DES SOMALIS" at right.

Adhesives.

Perf. 13½ × 14.

1 centime, mauve and brown.
2 centimes, ochre and black.
4 ,, brown and carmine.
5 ,, yellow-green and green.
10 ,, carmine and claret.
20 ,, orange and grey-brown.
25 ,, ultramarine and blue.
30 ,, black and green.
35 ,, emerald and purple.
45 ,, claret and blue.
50 ,, rose and black.
75 ,, mauve and brown.

Perf. 14 × 13½.

1 fc., bistre and scarlet.
2 fcs., violet and black.
5 fcs., red and black.

Postage Dues.

Perf. 14 × 13½.

5 c., ultramarine.
10 c., red. (?)
15 c., black.
20 c., violet.
30 c., orange.
50 c., claret.
60 c., pale green.
1 fc., deep blue.

MACAU.—Another value, 8 avos, has been added to the 1913 set, and a copy is before us.

Adhesive.

8 avos, dull purple-brown; perf. 15 × 14.

MOROCCO.—*French.*—The third type of Red Cross stamp is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Similar in design to the ordinary current ten centimes stamp with an overprint of "Protectorat Français" in black, but there is now a white tablet above "Maroc," and on this appears "+ 5 c." in the colour of the stamp.

Spanish Post Offices.—Stamp Collecting lists a new set with the overprint "Protectorado Espanol En Marruecos" in red (R.) or blue (B.) on contemporary Spanish postage stamps.

Adhesives.

½ c., green, R.
10 c., carmine, B.
15 c., violet, R.
20 c., olive-green, R.
25 c., blue, R.
30 c., bright green, R.
40 c., carmine, B.
50 c., blue-green, R.
1 peseta, carmine, B.

PERSIA.—To the new set of Parcels Post stamps chronicled on page 166 must be added the 24 chahis value. A copy of this stamp has reached us.

ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a Red Cross stamp.

The 10 c. of 1909 has a red cross and 5 c. added to right bottom corner.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS OF EXHIBITS AT MEETINGS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1915–16 SESSION.

MEETINGS are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month in the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Fox Street, at 8.15 p.m.

1915.		
June	8.	British East Africa.
„	22.	East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.
July	13.	Switzerland.
„	27.	Western Australia.
August	10.	Competitive exhibits of twelve Diadem stamps of the types S.G. No. 6, Natal, or No. 1 New Zealand.
„	24.	Hong Kong.
Sept.	14.	Chili.
„	28.	Victoria.
Oct.	12.	France.
„	26.	British Bechuanaland and Protectorate.
Nov.	9.	Competitive exhibit of twelve most valuable King Edward stamps.
„	23.	Cyprus.
Dec.	14.	Cape 3d. stamps of all issues, with paper by Mr. J. W. K. Schofield.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE CATALOGUE—RED AND GREEN.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In reply to my critic, Mr. Ernest A. Elliott (July), may I be permitted to remark that to my mind there is a governing principle which should affect the Catalogue treatment of stamps of countries changing ownership? In seeking to apply it we should ask ourselves, "Was the country before the change a nominally independent country or otherwise?" The Cakobau stamps of Fiji and the Kruger stamps of the Transvaal were stamps of nominally independent countries. Cakobau and Kruger stamps, not necessarily improperly, turned *red*. The issues of the Ionian Islands and Heligoland were stamps of the English Empire. They remain *red*. The stamps of German Samoa (before the war) were stamps of the German, and the pre-Khedival stamps of Egypt were stamps

of the Turkish, empires. They should remain *green*. The principle will be found to hold all round. While any empire still exists, stamps that were issued by any of its compound states when still belonging to it do not change their Imperial status.

My critic does not agree with my dictum "once a Commemorative always a Commemorative." The stores sell fish; they also sell books. Books and fish, however, are sold at different counters; were it otherwise the case it might be bad for the fish. The Catalogue at present mixes up "Ordinary" stamps with "Commemoratives" in the same column, otherwise books and fish at the same counter. Mr. Elliott thinks, with me, that the two classes of goods should be sold from separate counters, but considers that "Commemoratives" subsequently "transformed" suffer a change in nature. A "Prince Henry of Portugal" "Commemorative" ceases to commemorate Prince Henry when diagonally overprinted "Republica" in sad sage-green, or otherwise misadorned with some superimposed device. He sticks a label on a fish "2d. each or three for 5½d.", and it becomes a book. A kippered herring on the book counter may become a Kipling novel. This is philatelic magic.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 17th and 18th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Argentine, 1864, imperf, 10 c., green, small defect	3	3	0
Austrian Italy, 1850, thick paper, 45 c., blue, mint	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 1d., rose-red pair, unusual shade	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, little cut, on piece	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	15	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, pair	2	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, block of 3	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Gibraltar, 1907, 8s., purple and green, mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	4	10	0
Ditto, Board of Education, King, 5d., mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., blue, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
India, Service, 1866, 4 a., green, block of 12,* one stamp wide "S"	2	13	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, similar block without the wide "S"	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 p., lilac, block of 6, mint	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., bright green, on entire	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, two copies, on entire	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, on entire	2	4	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., green, hor. pair	3	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, CA, £1, green and violet, mint	3	17	0
Selangor, 1900, One Cent on 50 c., black and green, the variety word "Cent" repeated at left, Gibbons' 77, shown in a mint horizontal strip of 6 with corner margins and control, said to be only five copies extant	10	0	0
Federated Malay States, 1904–10, $25, chalky, mint	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* with gum	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, hor. pair, on entire	3	3	0
Ditto, 1856, no wmk., 2d. and 4d., two copies of each, on entire	5	17	6
Transvaal, 1876, thin transparent paper, fine roulette, 1d., red	2	0	0
Ditto, 1877, red surcharge, half a 1s., green, imperf., used as 6d., on piece	2	7	0
Ditto, ditto, coarse soft paper, wide roulette, 1d., brick red, shows roulettes on all sides	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, hard surfaced paper, 1d., a mint horizontal strip of 4,			

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
showing fine roulettes top and bottom, imperf. vertically	4	5	0
Transvaal, October, 1877, wide roulette, 6d., blue on blue	2	16	0
Ditto, 1879, slanting "*V.R.*," fine roulette, 3d., mauve on green	2	8	0
Trinidad, 1852, 1d., deep, blue earliest possible state and good margins, slight thinning	3	12	6
Ditto, 1d., blue, early state, large margins and light cancellation	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1d., blue, medium state	2	8	0
Ditto, 1860, 1d., red, a mint block of 4	2	5	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey, a mint block of 4	3	10	0
United States, Justice, 90 c., mauve, mint	2	6	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 13th, 1915.

Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black,* no gum, and creased	6	6	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., pale green,* no gum, and small crack	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., rose-carmine,* medium garter on white	4	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, secret dot, off centre, not brilliant	16	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, Plate 4, block of 16, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 1872, 3d., rose, Plate 8, a reconstructed sheet of 240	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., chestnut, Plate 11, a reconstructed sheet of 240	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Plate 5, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Plate 6, ditto	1	15	0
Ditto, 1882–3, wmk. Anchor, 10s., grey, £1, brown-lilac, and £5, orange, all on *bleuté*, overprinted "Specimen"	4	17	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s., cobalt,* fair	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 1s., green and carmine, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., carmine,* with gum, but very slightly stained	21	10	0
Ditto, Admiralty, 1902, 2½d., blue, Type I, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Military Telegraphs, 1886, Cairo overprint, 10 paras to 100 piastres complete, mint	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, London overprint, 1 dime to 100 piastres complete, overprinted "Specimen"	3	15	0
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, 1895–6, 1d. to £5 complete, mint	3	3	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 20 c., olive, double overprint, mint	4	7	6
Norway, 1894–5, perf. 14½ × 13½, 20 öre, double printed	2	2	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze	10	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* rather close	3	15	0
India, 1882–8, 2 a., blue, double printed, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 4 a., purple and green, little rubbed	4	5	0
Ditto, "I.E.F.," 1914, 3 p., grey, double overprint, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1904, 3 p., slate, block of 4. mint	5	5	0
Siam, 1907, 10, 20, and 40 ticals, green, mint	5	0	0
Lagos, 1884–6, CA, 2s. 6d., olive-black, 5s., blue, and 10s., purple-brown, all imperf., mint	14	10	0
Liberia, 1892, $5, black and carmine, inverted centre, mint	2	6	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early medium impression on entire.	12	10	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, *pair*, measuring 53 × 31 mm.	5	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Halfpenny in vermilion on 2½d., purple on blue, a vertical strip of 3, the bottom stamps being "**HALF PENNY**," Gibbons' Type 3, and the centre stamp "*Half Penny*" sideways, mint	4	15	0
Nyasaland, 1898, 1d., red and blue, a strip of 8,* two creased	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £25, green and black, mint	15	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, wmk. single CA, £1, violet and green, block of 4, with control No., mint	14	0	0
Sudan, Army Official, 1905, wmk. Star and Crescent, 1 m., carmine and brown, with small overprint hor. instead of vert., pair, mint	11	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	2	12	6
Prince Edward Island, perf. 9, 3d., blue (2), and 6d., green on entire	3	0	0
St. Lucia, 1892, One Half Penny on 3d., lilac and green, Die 1, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, blue, on entire	13	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., pair showing both types, close at top, a few of the usual blemishes on surface	15	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1d., vermilion, strip of 4, cut rather close on entire	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, pair, little cut into	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1888–9, $4, variety with large 4, mint	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine-lake on greyish, Plate 1, vert. pair	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 1, early impression	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, another, deeper shade	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, worn impression, on entire	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, Plate 3, double-lined bale	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., sky-blue, Plate 4, earliest impression, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5, no pick and shovel	2	0	0
Ditto, 1851–5, Laureated, no wmk., 1d., brick-red on bluish, a block of 4, a little cracked between the top and bottom pairs on small piece	5	5	0
Ditto, Diadem, 3d., yellow-green, imperf., pair	2	0	0
South Australia, 1870, perf. 10, 3d., carmine on blue*	3	15	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red*	2	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze	2	7	6
Ditto, 1861, intermediate perfs., 1s., yellow-green,* some perfs. cut short	3	17	6
Collection in Stafford Smiths, 509	12	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of July 15th and 16th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Board of Education, 1902–4, 2½d., bright blue, block of 4,* one slightly creased	3	15	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 6d., deep lilac, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., carmine, error of overprint, inverted "Λ" for "A"	2	6	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red,* thinned under hinge	5	15	0
Norway, 1885–6, 10 öre, rose, imperf., pair, on entire	2	18	0
Russia, first issue, 30 k., water-marked, mint	3	15	0
Russian Locals (1453) and 183 other locals in Imperial album	18	0	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r., 2 specimens on entire	7	10	0
Ceylon, CA, 16 c., pale violet*	5	0	0
India, Official, 1867–73, 6 a. 8 p., slate*	2	7	6
Ditto, Patiala, 1895–6, 3 rs., mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 rs., ditto	3	5	0
Perak, 1883, 1 c. on 2 c., rose, "One" inverted, mint	2	14	0
Cape Triangulars, Proofs, 6d., orange-brown, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., red-brown, pair	4	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, the variety damaged in right corner, cut into at bottom	2	7	6
Egypt, Official, 1907, 2 n., green, overprint inverted, vert. pair, mint	2	0	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1897, 2½d. on 1s, dull purple, hor. strip of 4, Types A, B, C, and D	2	0	0
Canada, 1859, 1 c., dull rose on *laid*,* slight defect one corner	2	12	0
United States, Justice, 90 c.	2	2	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., black and red on yellow, mint	4	0	0
Dominica, 1886, 1d. on 1s., magenta, surcharge double, mint	2	12	6
Jamaica, 1903–4, 5d., black and yellow, the "SER. T." variety in a hor. strip of 3	8	12	6
St. Vincent, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., blue-green	3	7	6
Brazil, Officials, 1913, 20,000, 50,000, 100,000, 500,000, and 1,000,000 r., all*	6	15	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½d c., blue	2	15	0
Cundinamarca, 1884, 5 c., blue, hor. *tête-bêche* pair*	2	10	0
Fiji, 1870, *quadrillé* paper, 1s.	2	17	6

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. SEPTEMBER, 1915. No. 285.

Philately in War Time.

THE termination of the fourteenth month of the World War will correspond with the opening of the Philatelic Season for 1915–16, and, despite the welter of misery caused by the insensate ambitions of Germany, our pursuit still fortunately holds up its head with but little decrease of vitality. A glance at our advertising columns would almost suggest that the activities in the field of auctions are more developed than in times of peace, while it certainly seems quite remarkable that financial powers of absorption can be found for such vast quantities of stamps as are foreshadowed for sale.

In view of the heavy taxation for the war that will fall largely upon the middle class, and will very seriously shrink their spending power, it is a question of doubt to many keen observers whether the present firm condition of the philatelic market will be permanent. We are induced to believe that the—devoutly hoped for—close of the war and the ensuing heavy years of taxation cannot fail to affect all luxuries, but in the case of stamps there are happily two causes that may materially counteract the forenamed drooping tendency.

The first cause is the universality or cosmopolitanism of stamp collecting. Vast as is the area of the present conflict, there are yet important nations in Europe, in addition to North and South America, who are relatively unaffected, and even in the case of the British Empire it cannot be contended that the financial strain will be felt to the same degree as by the dwellers in the British Isles. It must also be borne in mind that in every country there are a certain number of people who will benefit—and to an abnormal degree—by the war. There will, moreover, in the future be an enormous expansion of trade to fill up the lapses caused by this Armageddon, and in

this, as in all the previous cases, there will be found followers of and believers in the future of Philately.

The second cause is one that has been steadily gaining in importance during the last two decades, i.e. the ever decreasing supply in relation to demand of the better classes of stamps—a decrease largely accentuated by the modern spirit of collecting on specialised lines with its absorption of enormous quantities of the most sought after issues. The continued advent of new and rich collectors as recorded by the trade will also materially affect this aspect of the question, so that it seems, on the whole, reasonably safe to predict a fairly firm future market for all the better classes of stamps. That other grades will suffer seems self-evident, but probably little to the general harm of Philately.

The ensuing season will be marked by the benevolent efforts of stamp collectors in aid of the sufferers by the war. By the time this Journal is in the hands of its readers the Belgian War Fund auction of the *Daily Telegraph* will have been held, and will, we trust, amply reward the labours in this good cause of Mr. F. J. Melville and his coadjutors on the staff of that journal.

A meeting has been called of the General Committee of the National War Fund Auction, and we urgently invite the support and liberal contributions of all sections of Philately in the British Empire, so that the result may remain a standing testimony to the patriotism of the British philatelist.

Gift of Plates to the Royal Philatelic Society by the Government of India.



THE very important and gratifying announcement conveyed in the correspondence following will be received with the greatest satisfaction by every Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society. As the information arrived during the summer holiday, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, as Hon. Secretary—after consultation with the President—has informally and gratefully accepted the offer from the Indian Government. The plates—or stones—of the early Indian issues have given much food for philatelic study, notably in the monumental history of the stamps of India issued in 1907, which was the work of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg as regards the Postage stamps, and of Sir C. Stewart-Wilson and the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton as regards the Telegraphic issues. As the two surviving authors are Fellows of the Society, it is fitting that the gift should be made to that body, nor can there be any reasonable doubt that the securing of this rich and valuable donation by the Royal Philatelic Society has been largely influenced by the philatelic labours of the authors of "The Stamps of British India."

These plates will form a fitting appanage to those of Mauritius, Prince Edward's Island, South Australia, and others that already repose in the

Society's archives, and form the nucleus of a future collection of the highest historic interest for coming races of philatelists.

No. 946.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(LAND SURVEYS.)

From

The Hon'ble. Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

L. L. R. Hausburg, Esquire,
Honorary Secretary,
Royal Philatelic Society,
4 Southampton Row,
London, W.C.

SIMLA, the 4th August, 1915.

Sir,

I am directed to offer to the Royal Philatelic Society nine lithographic stones and four engraved copper plates which were used in connexion with the production at Calcutta by Captain Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor General, of the locally printed stamps of India in 1854–1855. His Excellency the Viceroy trusts that the Council will find it possible to accept this offer, as the stones and plates are of considerable historical interest and might most appropriately be placed in the custody of the Society.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
KERSHAW,
Secretary.

D.O. No. 947.

SIMLA, the 4th August, 1915.

Dear Mr. Hausburg,

In continuation of my official letter No. 946 dated the 4th August, 1915, I send you particulars of the nine lithographic stones and four engraved copper plates used in connexion with the production of the locally printed stamps of India in 1854–1855 which are offered to the Society.

Lithographic stones.

1. Twenty-four half anna—in three rows of eight (eight arches).
2. Fourteen one anna—in two rows of seven, the first and seventh stamp in each row being the pointed bust variety.
3. Six octagonal two annas
4. Six rectangular two annas

} Designs 7 and 8, pages 60, 61. H.*

* *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, by Hausburg, Stewart-Wilson, and Crofton.

5. Six half anna. (Fig. 67. H.)
6. Six one anna. (Fig. 68. H.)
7. Six octagonal eight annas. (Fig. 70. H.)
8. Twenty-four octagonal four annas. April, 1855.
9. Twelve octagonal four annas (rosettes). 1854.

Engraved copper plates.

1. Eight types of half anna. Plate III. H.
2. Eight types of one anna. Plate III. H.
3. Half anna (single). Plate IV. H.
4. Rectangular two annas, octagonal four annas, octagonal two annas, foliate ornament and Queen's head. } Plate IV. H.

2. These stones and plates are now in safe custody in the Survey Office, Calcutta, and I propose to bring them to England when I come on leave.

Faithfully yours,

KERSHAW.

To
L. L. R. Hausburg, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Royal Philatelic Society,
4 Southampton Row,
London, W.C.

The Perkins Bacon Greek Stamps.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON MARCH 18TH, 1915,

BY JAMES DUNBAR HEATH.

SEEING that the philatelic world seemed likely to have a rather dull time, owing to causes of which we are all, alas! acutely conscious, it occurred to me that, as I had been honoured with the Fellowship of the Society, it was incumbent on me to do something, if possible, to prove my good fellowship; but there seemed nothing good and rare enough within my ken that had not already been well expounded by my philatelic friends from the records of our firm, which it has always given us great pleasure to place at their disposal, and so incidentally obtain a good free advertisement.

Noticing, however, that a paper had been read before the Society on the current (1911) issue of Greek postage, and happening to meet my good friend Mr. E. D. Bacon shortly after, I said to him, "I did not know that the Royal cared for such rubbish as modern Greeks—I would read some notes on our Greeks and show the original Olympic sketches, if the Society would care for it."

Mr. Bacon, I am glad to say, took my suggestion in the spirit in which it was made, and Mr. Hausburg having kindly accepted my offer, I now have

the honour of reading you the notes and extracts that I have got together. I am not a professed philatelic writer, being more at home in the technicalities of printing, etc., than in the recording of what we print, so I hope you will pardon any failings there may be in my description. I will merely say that, being extracted from the books of the firm, the facts and figures given may be taken as absolutely correct, and that the display will speak for itself. For the rest, I have tried to make the history as clear and concise as possible, as what philatelists desire above all things, I take it, is accuracy in the information given them.

Originally I had intended naming the paper "The Engraving of the Olympic Games Stamps, 1906," but as it is necessary, to be historically correct, to allude to the other Greek stamps printed by us, I have adopted the short and comprehensive title given above.

The first supply of ordinary postage stamps was shipped on 24th May, 1901, the last on 17th June, 1910, and the total quantity printed of fourteen values was 176,437,500.

The Αχία Μεταλλίκη (Foreign Parcel Post stamps) were shipped 10th August and 6th September, 1901, five values, total 1,350,000.

The "Timbres Taxe" or Postage Due (curiously enough these were always called by the contractors and ourselves "Inland Revenue") were shipped in January and February, 1902, total printed of fourteen values, 4,510,000.

And the Olympic Games stamps were shipped 20th January to 18th June, 1906, fourteen values, total printed, 28,360,000, making a grand total of the four sorts in the ten years of 210,657,500 stamps printed, not including various proofs, etc., delivered here to the contractors.

The plates for all the stamps were defaced December 23rd, 1910.

I append lists giving the deliveries in periods of approximately one year of each sort, which I think will be sufficient for reference, as it seems unnecessary to give exact dates of the shipments, which were often made weekly for long periods.

THE ORDINARY POSTAGE.

About the year 1899, it appears, a firm of stationers in London, Messrs. J. P. Segg and Co., were negotiating with the Greek Government for the supply of postal stationery, and Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., among others, estimated for various stamps, post cards, letter cards and other stationery. I suppose our prices were too high, as we heard nothing further at that time.

The firm, however, duly obtained the contract, and while certain of the work was given to another firm, the stamps, we understood, were undertaken by the Johnstonia Engraving Co., as I think the name was. They were to be printed on the Johnston Die Press, invented by an American named Johnston, who was then in England trying to supplant all copper and steel plate work with his process of printing, which consisted, as you doubtless know, in using an embossing press on the same principle as used for note-paper, etc., the plate being wiped by paper which ran off a roll, a clean bit being rubbed over the plate (strictly speaking, the plate was rubbed over the

paper) before each impression. No hand wiping was possible. We fell victims to American persuasiveness and bought a machine ourselves, but, needless to say, it was no rival to our old hand-printing method for quality of work. The size of plate taken was normally about 5 inches by 8, whereas the Greek stamp plates, 100 on, would measure about 9 × 12; but there was great talk of a larger press being built to take this size.

I cannot say what happened. The curtain has never been raised on this scene of experimenting, and probably never will be, Mr. Johnston being now dead. I do know, however, that in March, 1901, the contractors came to us in a great hurry, saying they had been disappointed by another firm, and would we supply 200,000 each of about seven values of stamps at once, as they were most urgently required, and we consented.

But it appeared that Johnston had already engraved all the dies from which we were to work, and very poor things they were. We grumbled at them, and another set, not much better, was handed to us a few days later. The work was weak, but what was worse, they were evidently not properly hardened, or perhaps the steel was not of suitable quality for hardening, and as a result, the rollers we took up from them were defective. But there was not time to re-engrave the dies, nor would the contractors pay for that to be done. So we did the best we could, and a nice little crop of "varieties" was the result, as I will explain later on. These were the ordinary postage stamps, and twelve dies were received, including two for the large size for drachmai values. I show a set of proofs of the colours selected, which, as you will see, were rather weak, and stronger bodied colours were ultimately used.

A paragraph appeared in *The Times* of July 31st, 1901, page 4, giving a glowing account of the new issue. This account, I can assure you, did not in any way emanate from Perkins Bacon and Co., although the stamps are praised as "among the most beautiful ever issued" and "reaching the greatest excellence of printing and production." "Much praise is due," it said, "to the firm for these beautiful specimens of the engravers' and colour printers' art." The "motive" of the design is stated to be Hermes, with his petasus, or winged cap, his wings on his heels and his caduceus, or serpent entwined and winged wand, denoting his office as herald, and is taken from the statue of Mercury by Giovanni da Bologna.

The first plates of all the ten values, 1 to 50 lepta, were 100 on, and as the watermark, Crown and E.T. (said to mean Ελλαδος Ταχυδρομειον, "quick runner of Greece," or Greek Post), covered the whole of the paper, lines, and in some cases double lines, were engraved along the margin top and bottom to cancel the marginal spaces. The 1 drachme was fifty on. The 2, 3, and 5 drachmai were also fifty on, but, being printed litho, and bronzed, a block of six each of the three values was laid down on one plate, and from that the lithographer pulled his transfers for putting on stone. Only one plate of the 30 and 40 lepta and 1 drachme was laid down, but several plates of the lower values were made up to the end of 1905. At that time, owing to the price having to be reduced, it was decided to make new plates of 200 on, in two panes of 100, the same size as for the Olympic Games stamps, then just being engraved, and early in 1906 the plates for the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 lepta were completed, the marginal lines being omitted, as the

size of the new paper did not allow a margin large enough for a stamp to be printed on.

Other differences in these, which I may call the cheaper stamps, were the colours, for as less expensive pigments had to be used, the same as adopted for the Olympic, or as we called them for short, the "Games" stamps, different shades are apparent in some of the ordinary stamps printed from the new plates at the end of 1905 and beginning of 1906 and after.

Paper and Gum.—I think I may here refer to these items, speaking generally of all the stamps. The watermarked paper was supplied by the contractors in sheets large enough for 100 stamps, a rather larger sheet being supplied for the Postage Due, which was a wider stamp. The first paper was thick, and the watermark was not prominent. Not very long after the first supplies were issued, complaints were made that the stamps did not stick properly, and a discussion ensued, we maintaining that as the gum was of the same quality as generally used by us the fault lay in the paper, which was too thick, and we offered to re-gum or replace any stamps that they liked to send back. Needless to say, this did not suit the parties, and ultimately we had to pay the claim in cash, though what it was for we never could make out, as it was the public, of course, that would suffer if the stamps came off the letters. But as a result, the paper was made thinner, the first supply of the thin paper reaching us about September, 1901, and we altered the composition of the gum. But all of the 2, 3 and 5 drachmai, the first printing of the 30, 40 and 50 lepta and 1 drachme, and all the A.M. stamps were printed on the thick paper, the watermark being so obscure that Brunel and others list these latter as unwatermarked, which is an error.

All the paper used for the Postage Due stamps was thin.

When the change to plates of 200 on was made in 1905 for the Games and Postage stamps, the paper was obtained from another mill, coming in double size, but as the watermarks covered the whole of the paper a change in the dandy roll was presumably unnecessary.

The large Games stamps, 20, 25 and 50 lepta, were printed 100 on, and required a special-sized sheet, which, however, was nearly as large as the 200 on small stamps, but the watermarks appear sideways.

The drachmai Games stamps, being also large size, were printed in sheets of 50 on half-sheets of this paper.

Some of the special size Postage Due paper being left unused, it was cut down and used for the ordinary postage stamps, 100 on, about 1902.

Sheets of the thin paper are shown, unprinted, but no unprinted sheets of the thick paper can be found. The five sheets of the A.M. stamps shown, however, indicate what the substance was.

All through we disclaimed responsibility for registering the "watermark in each stamp": in fact it was impossible to do so with much of the paper, the mill cutting it most irregularly. The only way to obtain register would have been to sort the paper singly sheet by sheet, putting all those with wide top margins, for example, together, the printer altering his lay on the plate accordingly; but this would have entailed more trouble and expense than we felt disposed to incur. All we could do was to get a piece of the

watermark on each stamp, which must necessarily happen as the blank space between each watermark was less than the size of the stamp.

The paper was machine-made throughout.

Perforation.—My remarks apply to all the stamps. Two comb machines were in use for the work nearly all the time, one working by power, the other by treadle, the gauge being about 13½, but the plates of the machines were repaired and renewed several times. The large drachmai stamps were perforated by straight-line machines, gauge about 12½, as were a few of the earlier deliveries of small stamps. The same comb machines were used for the A.M. and Postage Due, but for the large Games stamps, 100 on sheet, a new head was made in 1905, gauge 14, working upright, instead of sideways, as on the small stamps.

The sheets of 200 were cut in half, and perforated 100 on, this being more convenient than doing the whole sheet at one time, owing to the unequal stretch of the paper.

Before leaving the ordinary Postage stamps, I must refer to the so-called "varieties" which appear to have puzzled philatelists not a little, and one of which, in the 5 lepta, has obtained the dignity of a special entry in the catalogues.

Now I have already explained the trouble we had with the Johnston dies. Who engraved them I do not know, though the design, Brunel states, was executed in Paris. No doubt they were well engraved, but they were very badly transferred and hardened. Take the type used for the 5, 10 and 25 lepta. Whether they were all transferred blank, or whether one had a value engraved, which was shaved off the roller before laying down blanks for the others (which is our usual plan), I do not know. Possibly the die for the 5 lepta was not so well hardened as the others. Anyhow, the outer portions of the frames containing the words "ΕΛΛΑΣ," which are shaded with horizontal lines in the 10 and 25 lepta, appear unshaded in the 5 lepta (earlier plates). I say appear, for if you look closely at the proofs of the earliest 5 lepta I show, you will see the shading is there, but very faint. And not only would these very faint lines disappear first as the plate wears, but the roller itself would wear, so that the defect would be even worse in later plates made from the same roller.

Now our orders were to produce stamps from the dies supplied, and it was not our business to strengthen them, nor would the contractors pay for this being done. In 1905, however, when alterations were to be made in the plates and inks, I remember quite well I was disgusted at the appearance of some of the work, and determined that for the sake of our reputation we would strengthen the dies that required it at our own cost, and this was done, the entry showing that the 1, 2, 3 and 5 lepta were strengthened, and from them and the new rollers the 200 on plates were made. The "variety" of the 5 lepta henceforth disappeared, and also no doubt the "varieties" of the 1, 2 and 3 lepta mentioned by Mr. Pemberton in his article in the *Philatelic Journal* in 1913. I have not seen an entry relating to the 20, 25 and 50 lepta, but no doubt the necessary touching up was done at the same time.

Now Mr. Pemberton refers, in the article quoted, at some length to varieties of the 30 and 40 lepta occurring on the same plate, as only one

plate of each of these values was made, and he advances the theory, with reference more particularly to the 40 lepta, that two dies were used on the one plate, wondering what was the reason for this "eccentricity." Curious as it may seem, the theory appears practically correct. You will remember I mentioned that we grumbled so at the dies sent us, that the contractors gave us duplicates, also made by Johnston, and nearly as bad, a day or two later.

Having to work from these unsatisfactory dies, our unfortunate transferor was of course much worried as to how to produce without delay good printing plates, such as we were accustomed to print from, and it is quite possible, and the evidence I have been able to obtain after this lapse of time seems to show that it was the fact, that he started and laid down the first few vertical rows with one roller, which then began to "give out." He then prepared another roller, probably from the duplicate die sent by Johnston, and as the matter was urgent, allowed those few rows to remain as "passable," going on to complete the plate with the other roller. The same story applies to the 30 lepta, only in that case he laid down the whole plate with one roller, an engraver going over the plate and touching up the portions that were defective in transfer. This operation he perfectly remembers being done.

And speaking generally, the whole set of plates, up to those from the strengthened dies in 1905, bear evidence of retouching, the necessity for which, as I have already said, arose from the faulty dies given us by the contractors, time not allowing for any strengthening to be done at that time. A remark of Mr. Pemberton is appropriate in this connection, namely, that the sharpest impressions are those from the second plates. You will now understand why this is so, and why these "varieties" do not occur in the other three sorts of stamps, the dies for which were either partly or entirely engraved by ourselves.

With regard to the varieties on thick and thin papers, Mr. Pemberton's assertion that the 30 and 40 lepta on thin paper were not issued until near the end of the issue must refer to the slow demand for these values in Greece. Neither of these two values were sent out later than 1902, and as the thin paper was supplied in September, 1901, it is quite probable, indeed our records show this, that while the first supplies were on the thick paper, those later in 1902 were on the thin. The drachmai values are correctly stated as being all on the thick paper, except some of the 1 drachme, of which the 1½ million shipped in 1910 were on the thin paper, as were also the two millions 50 lepta shipped in 1905 and 1909.

I am fortunately able to show proofs of the original weak die of the 5 lepta and of the two dies of the 40 lepta. It is on record that one of the 5 lepta dies was broken before it reached us, so no doubt we had to make shift with the worst of the two of this value. But even in that, traces of the horizontal shading at the sides can be seen. I show also die proofs of 1.25 drachme and 3.10 drachmai, evidently engraved by Johnston but never used, these values not being required. I have no explanation why the two lepta designs had drachmai values inserted. Perhaps they were both "errors."

THE A.M. STAMPS.

According to Brunel, Greece in 1901, on account of the fluctuations in exchange, determined to issue special stamps for postal packets and international money orders, for which the value should be paid in metal (gold). These were called "Axia Metallike" (value in metal), and lettered at top "A.M."

Four values were quoted for in June, 1901, namely 25 and 50 lepta, 1 drachme and 2 drachmai, the 5 lepta being ordered later.

One die was given us (the 1 drachme) presumably engraved by Johnston, but the face and nose of Mercury were very weak, and being warned by our troubles with the other dies, we made the contractors pay for strengthening it. I show a proof of it as it came in. We then took it up on a roller, shaved off the value and laid down a blank die, which we then touched up (see proof), and the 5 values were then engraved as usual, as the proofs show. Apparently, however, we might with advantage have strengthened the face a little more, as it shows rather weak in the colours used, although in black (see 5 lepta proof) it seems strong enough.

The plates were 100 on, paper of the thick variety, watermark scarcely discernible, and the 1,350,000 were shipped in two lots in August and September, 1901. I have not heard of any "varieties" of this stamp, for which I am very thankful.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS, OR TIMBRES TAXE.

(Otherwise called Inland Revenue).

Previously to this issue stamps for a similar purpose seem to have been issued with the same wording, namely, "ΕΝΑΡΙΘΜΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟ ΣΗΜΟΝ," apparently meaning "valued (or counted) letter token" with the denomination, and word "εισπρακτέα" ("to be collected") following.

The new issue had this wording in a more artistic form—the "pillar" design, we called it—with the value very prominent in white figures. I do not know who was responsible for this design, but probably, like the others, it came from Paris.

We had the order for the fourteen values about July, 1901, and started at once. The 3 lepta die (presumably engraved by Johnston's people) was sent to us to work from (original proof shown), and we took up a roller and strengthened the dies as we made them.

But our engravers displayed a most deplorable ignorance of the Greek language, and some rather amusing mistakes occurred in consequence.

You will observe the 3 lepta die runs thus: "3 ΛΕΠΤΑ εισπρακτέα" in the plural. But to put 1 lepton (singular) with eispractea (plural) and drachmai (feminine plural) with eispractea (masculine plural) shows that the old firm of Perkins Bacon and Co. had descended to the lowest depths of bad grammar, and the contractors were justified in sending back the 1 lepton proof corrected as shown, with strong remarks as to the "serious mistake." Unfortunately, the whole plate of 100 had been laid down, as you will see from the proof, and not only had a fresh die to be made with "lepton eispracteon," but the plate cleared off and laid down again. As 1 drachme

is feminine, the word "eispractea" was correct, but the 2, 3, and 5 drachmai dies had to be altered to "eispracteai." Being printed litho, however, this was not so troublesome as if new plates had to be made.

In all other respects except width these stamps were similar to the Postage, but the engraving being stronger, the colours show up better. No further supplies were sent out after 1902, as apparently there was no demand for these stamps, and the special-sized paper not used was cut down and used for the ordinary Postage.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first session of the Royal Philatelic Society will be held on Thursday, October 21st, at 5.45 p.m. There will be a discussion as to the programme for the season, followed, it is hoped, by a display of *War Issues* from the collection of Mr. H. J. Reckitt. Mr. Reckitt is now at the Front, and a letter has been sent to him asking if he will consent to his collection, which is one of the finest, if not the finest in existence, being shown.

The first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, *October* 21st. Following dates will be announced later on.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUNDS AUCTION.

ARRANGEMENTS for the National Philatelic War Funds Auction will be proceeded with during the coming weeks of early autumn. So far the Hon. Secretaries' report encouraging support to the movement, and next month it is hoped to see a wider development of this well-intentioned scheme for the relief of suffering through the agency of the "Red Cross."

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" PHILATELIC AUCTION FOR THE BELGIANS.

THE final arrangements for this sale are announced in the *Daily Telegraph* of September 18th, and point to a result that reflects great credit upon their philatelic correspondent, Mr. F. J. Melville to whose initiative and industry this movement is due. Our contemporary writes:—

"The auction will take place on Tuesday, September 28, starting at four o'clock. It will be a fairly long one, as some 300 lots have to be disposed of, and it has been decided to complete the sale in one day instead of continuing through two days. The final arrangements for the sale of stamps and collections in aid of the Belgians are now well in hand. The catalogue of the valuable lots presented is now available for distribution. Printed in the Belgian colours, the catalogue contains the names of all the donors, and will form a pleasing souvenir of an interesting event in the history of stamp

collecting. Copies may be had post free on application to the hon. auctioneers, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, 47 Leicester Square, W.C. The proceeds of the sale will not be included in the Belgian Fund list, as are ordinary donations, but will be remitted separately to King Albert as the contribution of the stamp collectors of this country."

There has been a wide response to the appeal, as evidenced by the catalogue, which contains over 300 lots. Many of the dealers have generously co-operated, and our contemporary states—at a late date—that "Donations of stamps continue to be received from a variety of sources. During the past few days the very welcome support of individual officers of the Royal Philatelic Society has been received." The list of donors to the sale with the numbers of the lots they have subscribed gives ample evidence of the wide support that this auction has received from all classes of Philately, and we trust that the result of the sale on September 28 may be satisfactory alike to giver and receiver.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY. AN X-RAY FUND FOR WOUNDED.



T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Society, held on Tuesday, September 7th, 1915, it was decided that a fund for providing an X-Ray apparatus for the treatment of wounded soldiers at St. Andrew's Hospital, Hampstead, should be raised by members and their friends. Contributions, which may be either in cash or in stamps, should be forwarded to Baron de Worms, Milton Park, Egham Park, Surrey. The stamps received will be disposed of by auction at a meeting of the Society to be held on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, at 7 p.m., at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, London, W., but contributions in cash will naturally be more welcome. The Officers and Committee have no doubt that all members of the Society will do their utmost to assist the fund, and all contributions, however small, will be gladly welcomed. It is intended to publish only the names of contributors and the total receipts; individual contributions will not be announced.

The election of Mr. H. L. Hayman to the Presidency of the Herts Philatelic Society and of Baron de Worms to the Vice-Presidency is announced. Both gentlemen will well sustain the reputation of the Herts for sound philatelic work, and it is pleasant to learn that the Society is by now out of all serious financial difficulties, doubtless due in the past to an over-zealous policy in the best interests of Philately.

THE PHILATELIC STATUS OF EGYPT.



R. WILMOT CORFIELD'S recent catalogue suggestions made in these columns have been characterized by a contemporary as "expositions" for "revolutionizing" the catalogue. On looking back upon them, it will be seen that perhaps the most flagrant of these suggestions lay in our contributor's advocacy of the retention of Egypt in the "Green" Gibbons. Had he advocated Egypt's transfer to the "Red" Gibbons, it is difficult to imagine the exact journalistic term that would then have been properly appropriate to his non-revolutionary proposal.

ABOLITION OF HALFPENNY POSTAGE.

IN the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget will be found important changes in postal, telegraph, and telephone rates. The chief are as follows:—

Inland Letters.—The old rates were 1d. not exceeding 4 oz. and ½d. for every additional 2 oz. The new rates are 1d. not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. for 1 oz. to 2 oz., and ½d. for every additional 2 oz.

Halfpenny Post Card Abolished.—It will in future cost 1d. to send.

Inland Packets (Circulars, etc.) and Registered Newspapers.—Rates raised from ½d. to 1d.

Inland Parcels.—An addition of 1d. a parcel is made to the old charge, making the scale run from 4d. for 1 lb. to a maximum of 1s. for 11 lb.

Postal Orders.—The charge on postal orders from 6d. to 2s. 6d. is raised from ½d. to 1d.

The suppression of the long-established halfpenny post card will bring the war home to every person in the Kingdom. There will probably be but small supplies of the halfpenny postage stamp printed in future.

This abolition decree of ½d. postage is one of the strange eventful happenings of this strange eventful year, and the foreshadowing of that of 1d. postage is another. It is nevertheless agreeable to notice how relatively little as yet War has directly added to the volume of collectable stamps, only 361 varieties being to its credit (or discredit), of which ninety-eight are Charity labels, and seven only "Commemoratives."

BRITISH "CONTROLS."

THE collection of British "Controls" is by now an established custom of philatelists, and it is with no desire to unduly depart from a wise habit of editorial reticence, that attention is now drawn to the possibility of future trouble arising out of the unexplained irregularity with which many Controls appear, if they ever do appear. All F's are out by now (except the 2½d.) and also many G's (including the 2½d.), but of the E's seven apparently have never been announced. A little thought will show how prolific a field is thus left open for future difficulties which need not be specified. An official statement explanatory of the system (or lack of system) of the issue of Controls by the printers to the Post Office, by the higher Postal authorities to the Post Offices, and by the Post Offices to the public across the counter seems seriously called for. It is well to lock the door before the steed is stolen, and a censor's ban upon the publication of information concerning the issue (or not) of what though mere waste paper to-day may be worth shillings a month or two hence, and pounds later on, can be permitted at too high a cost, while human nature is as it is.

It must of course be assumed that there are satisfactory reasons for the existing state of affairs, but even then an authoritative notice of the first day of issue of every new Control would serve to throw light upon mystery. The printing of a uniform Control letter under *every* stamp of each bottom row would meet many difficulties, sell more stamps, create more Control collectors, save counter officials and the public worry, and relieve taxation.

Review.

BY WILMOT CORFIELD.

CATALOGUE OF WAR STAMPS.*



THIS is the second edition of Mr. Melville's brochure, purporting to bring his work up to the 4th August, 1915, the date of the completion of the first year of war. It describes and illustrates the stamps issued in connection with war charities (98), and military occupations of territories (175), with others issued during the war. In many cases the author is able to state quantities printed, thus giving a guide to the comparative rarity of scarce occupation stamps.

In all, 361 stamps are differentiated, that is to say, one for every day in the year with the exception of bank-holidays. Only seven commemorative stamps are recorded, all issued by Turkey to mark the abolition of the Capitulations in October.

The work is well produced and compiled with its author's usual careful attention to detail; it is prefaced by a table classifying the issues under six heads apart from their nationalities, to which this reviewer now ventures to add an analysis,—a magic pencil waved over the book having evolved the following summary of its contents:—

ALLIES—			
British Empire—			
British Honduras . . .	...	3	...
Canada	...	2	...
India	...	10	...
St. Vincent	...	1	...
N.W. Pacific Islands (on Australia) .	...	12	...
Samoa (on New Zealand) . .	...	9	...
Togo (on Gold Coast) . .	...	13	...
German Colonies:—			
Cameroons	13	...	...
New Britain . . .	33	...	...
Samoa	13	...	...
Togo	28	...	...
	—	87	— 137

* *Catalogue of War Stamps*, 1914-15. By F. J. Melville. London: J. F. Spriggs, Ltd., 21 Paternoster Square, E.C. 6d.

ALLIES (*continued*)—			
French Republic—			
France	2	...	
French Dependencies . . .	39	...	
German Colony (Togo) . . .	22	...	
		—	63
			200
Belgium	...	9	
Japanese Empire—			
Japan	2	...	
German Colony (Marshall Islands) .	8	...	
	—	10	
Russia	...	5	
		—	24
ENEMIES—			
Austria 7	...	...	
Hungary 34	...	...	
—	41	..	
Bosnia	23	...	
	—	64	
Germany	...	15	
Turkey	...	10	
		—	89
NEUTRALS—			
Dominican Republic	...	19	
Dutch Indies	...	3	
Monaco	...	1	
Persia	...	16	
Roumania	...	4	
Siam	...	2	
Switzerland	...	3	
		—	48
			361

From this it will be seen that three of the Allies have taken over between them German Yacht stamps of five different colonies, out of which 117 varieties have been created.

The cover of the work bears an illustration of a Belgian 10 f. stamp not yet issued. It is a handsome essay, showing "the three Kings of Belgium"—but why so large and elaborate a label, and why drag in the two Leopolds?

The catalogue would doubtless have been more acceptable to many as a work of reference of permanent value had the alphabetical principle of arrangement been departed from. It comes, however, to all as a very welcome record of one phase of war's happenings, and perhaps to none more so than to the man in the trench.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield nforms us that the 1d., 2½d., and 8d. stamps have appeared with the control G 15.

Australia.—The 2½d. Kangaroo stamp printed on Georgian paper is chronicled in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

2½d., indigo; printed on Georgian paper.

Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the ½d. and 1d. Postage Dues, perf. 11 all round. The 1d. value with this perforation has been chronicled and catalogued, but the ½d. value appears to be new.

Postage Due.

½d., rosine and yellow-green; perf. 11.

India.—*Bundi.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½ a., black, of the design of Hindu God—lately issued.

½ a., black; rouletted.

Kishengarh.—From the same friends we have received the ½ a., Type 14 of Gibbons, and understand that the 1 a., 4 as., and 8 as. of this issue have reached Ipswich.

Postage.

White surfaced paper; rouletted; no gum.

½ a., green.	4 as., blue.
1 a., red.	8 as., brown.

Malta.—The new 4d. stamp—view of Valetta Harbour—is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting.*

Adhesive.

4d., black; multiple Crown CA wmk.; perf. 14.

Marshall Islands.—We read in the *West-End Philatelist* that "a shortage of the 1d. on 5 pf. value (only 1200 were found and over-printed) necessitated a further supply of this denomination, and the difficulty was overcome by 'super-surcharging' the 2d. on 10 pf., of which a small supply still remained." Mr. R. Roberts has submitted a copy for our inspection.

Provisional.

1 in black *over* 2d. on 10 pf., carmine.

New Zealand.—The long-expected stamps with head of King George to left are to hand from Messrs. Hugo Griebert and Co. They were issued at Wellington on July 28th, and are a handsome set.

The ½d. stamps are in sheets of 240, while all the other values are in sheets of 120.

The watermark is "N Z" with a five-pointed Star beneath. Perf. 14 × 13½–15, mixed.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1½d., grey.
2d., aniline-mauve.
2½d., blue.
3d., purple-brown.
4d., yellow-orange.
4½d., deep green.
6d., deep rosine.
7½d., red-brown.
9d., sage-green.
1s., vermilion.

North-West Pacific Islands, or New Britain.—The following excerpt is taken from the *Australian Philatelist*, August number: "Several varieties occur in the King George Australian stamps overprinted 'N.W. Pacific Islands.' It is evident that the font of type used is that known as eight-point brevier De Vinne, which contains two characters of capital letters, and that both were used indiscriminately. This will account for the varieties that appear in a sheet."

Papua.—With reference to the chronicle on page 165 of the 1d. and 2d. values printed on the 1d. Georgian (Australian) paper, the *Australian Philatelist* remarks: "It is prac-

tically impossible for the stamps to be printed on this paper, as there is a very large stock of the South Australian paper, which is at present used; and the two papers are kept separate, and every sheet issued is signed for. Even if the 'K.G.' paper was used surreptitiously, the books could only be kept square by replacing the abstracted sheets with 'S.A.' paper, and while Papuan stamps could be printed on 'Georgian' paper, the King George stamps could not possibly be printed on the 'S.A.' paper, as the sheets are too small."

SAMOA.—From Mr. R. Roberts we have received a strip of five ½d. on 3 pf., brown, the second stamp having a very clear double overprint, both "G.R.I." and "½d."

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—A decree dated July 20th orders the issue of the following series of Postage Due stamps, which appeared on August 6th. The design shows a numeral on lined ground in a circle, with the value in words at the foot of the design: on a label at the top is "Multa. República de Costa Rica." They are lithographed by the American Bank Note Co., perf. 12. The colours are those officially given, but the 2 c. is really *orange.—Smith's Monthly.*

Postage Due.

2 centimes, red.
4 ,, blue.
8 ,, green.
10 ,, violet.
20 ,, chocolate.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Another provisional is chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

The locally printed stamps [of 1911] overprinted "1915" in red. The frames are stated to be very poorly printed, the ink being muddy, and the figures of value in the lower corners varying widely in shape and size.

Provisionals.

½ c., violet and black, with "1915" in red.
2 c., olive-green and black ,, ,,

Stamp Collecting adds another value, the ½ centavo, to our list, and *Smith's Monthly*, on continental authority, completes the list as follows:—

5 c., brown and black.
10 c., blue and black.
20 c., red and black.
50 c., green and black.
1 peso, yellow and black.

HONDURAS.—We are told in *Mekeel's Weekly* that it is reported that the current 2 c., carmine, has been surcharged "Oficial —$0.01" in black.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, on continental authority, states that the 10 c. stamp of the 1913–14 series has been surcharged 5 cents.

Provisionals.

"Oficial—$0.01" in black on 2 c., carmine, current issue.
5 c. on 10 c., blue, 1913–14 issue.

UNITED STATES.—According to the *American Philatelist*, the 2 c. stamp has appeared perf. 11. The change, it is stated, is to remedy the defects found in actual practice in the use of the 10 perforation.

A stamp of a new value, 11 cents, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. It bears the head of Franklin, Type 118, is perf. 10, and is issued primarily for use in prepaying postage on parcels and postage and insurance fee on insured parcels.

Adhesives.

2 c., carmine; perf. 11.
11 c., dark green ,, 10.

VENEZUELA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new issue, of which the 50 c. value has been seen, as follows: "The design is in the American Bank Note Co.'s familiar style, but the portrait is an enlarged and abbreviated copy of the Bolivar portrait on the 1914 issue. The inscriptions read "CORREOS—E.E.U. DE VENEZUELA" at the top and the value at bottom, with the figures of value in the lower corners in small elongated Maltese crosses. Printed on white unwatermarked paper and perforated 12."

Adhesive.

50 c., deep purple; no wmk.; perf. 12.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—*Stamp Collecting* gives the following list of German Colonial type stamps overprinted "C.E.F." (Cameroons Expeditionary Force) and new value.

Adhesives.

½d. on 3 pf., brown.
½d. ,, 5 pf., green; wmk. Lozenges.
1d. ,, 10 pf., scarlet ,,
2d. ,, 20 pf., ultramarine ,,
2½d. ,, 25 pf., red and black on yellow.
3d. ,, 30 pf., orange and black on buff.
4d. ,, 40 pf., carmine and black.
6d. ,, 50 pf., purple and black on buff.
8d. ,, 80 pf., carmine and black on rose.
1s. ,, 1 m., carmine.
2s. ,, 2 m., blue.
3s. ,, 3 m., violet-black.
5s. ,, 5 m., black and carmine; wmk. Lozenges.

No watermark except where stated.

CUBA.—According to *Mekeel's Weekly*, the colour of the 2 c. map stamp has been changed to vermilion-red.

An Official stamp is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. Oblong in shape, design Republican Arms and Star, no value, inscription "SELLADO OFFICIALMENTE — SERVICIO DE CORREOS."

Adhesive.

2 c., vermilion-red; map design.

Official.

No value, blue.

FRENCH GUIANA.—The 10 c. Ant-eater stamp of 1905 has been converted into a Red Cross stamp by a local overprint in vermilion.—*American Philatelist.*

Red Cross.

10+5 c., rose.

FRENCH INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that this colony has issued a Red Cross stamp in line with most of the other colonies.

Red Cross.

10+5 c., carmine.

SIAM.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 14 sat. stamp of the 1912 issue, perforated 14½ all round, and surcharged "2 Satang," and native equivalent in vermilion. The original value is cancelled with two bars.

Provisional.

2 satang on 14 sat., pale blue, of 1912; perf. 14½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society was held at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., on Tuesday, September 7th, 1915, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman, J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, A. J. Sefi, F. J. Melville, Wilmot Corfield, H. Thomson, B. Pinner, W. Houtzamer, J. J. Hoddinott, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, E. Buhl, W. Simpson, L. M. Josling, H. Thompson, H. J. Bignold, T. Allen, Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs T. E. Sansom, J. K. Boddy, A. G. Wane, W. G. Cool, F. F. Stafford, R. H. Newton, H. A. Slade, and three visitors.

Mr. J. C. Sidebotham was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on May 18th, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

It was explained to the meeting that the Committee had received the resignation of Mr. F. Reichenheim, who for many years had filled the presidential chair so admirably and whose earnest work to further the interests of the Society was so greatly appreciated. But in consequence of the war, Mr. Reichenheim had felt it his duty to withdraw from active participation in philatelic work.

The business of the meeting therefore was to confirm the appointments on the Executive rendered necessary by existing vacancies. The Committee had nominated the following gentlemen, viz.:—

Mr. H. L. Hayman, President; Baron de Worms, Vice-President; Dr. T. Stewart Adair, Mr. F. J. Melville, Baron Percy de Worms, Committee, and their acceptance was notified, and they were elected unanimously. Mr. Hayman then took the chair, and referred in graceful terms to Mr. Reichenheim and his past services, and hoped to see him again as an active member when happier times arrive. He thanked the members for the honour done him, and promised, as far as lay within his power, to promote the welfare of the Society. The Vice-President and new committee men also returned thanks.

Reports were submitted by the Hon. Treasurer showing the improved financial position of the Society.

The following donations to the Library were acknowledged with thanks:—

By F. J. Melville: *Melville's Catalogue of War Stamps, 1914–15. Army Postmarks, 1914–15.*

By the Publisher of *Stamp Collecting: Notes on Controls, Part I, Victorian Period, 1884–1900*, by Reginald B. Powell.

On the proposition of the President, it was decided that the members should raise a fund for our wounded soldiers by contributions of stamps to be sold by auction at the October meeting.

Mr. Melville promised to give a lecture on war stamps at the November meeting, and the President a display of Foreign Post Offices at the December meeting.

The programme beginning January, 1916, to be published in due course.

Formal business being brought to a conclusion, the members enjoyed the hospitality of the President, and a pleasant evening terminated at 9 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS,
September 9th, 1915.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE CATALOGUE—RED AND GREEN.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Is not Mr. Wilmot Corfield somewhat inconsistent? In his article (June) he states: "I have always thought that a mistake was made when the Transvaal (apart from its stamps of the English occupation) was transferred to the Red division." He now brings forward what, to his mind, should be the governing principle in such cases, and which amounts to this: If before the change the country was nominally independent, then its stamps are to be placed under the heading of the country to which it becomes annexed. Hence it follows that if the country was dependent, the stamps retain their position. If this be his opinion, how could he have ever considered the transfer of the Transvaal to be a mistake?

My opinion is that the stamps of any country should retain their position irrespective of any subsequent loss, or gain, of independence. Thus the stamps of the Boer Republics, not having been issued by the British Government, or for use in British territory, cannot reasonably be considered as or included in the "Stamps of the British Empire." That, indeed, seems more like an attempt to turn a fish into a book! Supposing that Germany succeeded in annexing Belgium and her colonies, would it be reasonable to transfer all the stamps of independent Belgium to "Germany"?

Cyprus was, until recently, a part of the Turkish Empire, yet the stamps of that island are correctly placed in the Red volume, because they were issued by the British Government.

Egypt presents a curious case. Being a semi-independent tributary state of the Turkish Empire, it is accorded independent rank in the catalogues. It has now passed under British suzerainty without any alteration in the stamps; hence the current issue has a right to be included in both the Red and the Green divisions, and the two sets can only be distinguished by dated postmarks.

My remark as to "Postage Due" stamps was badly expressed, yet I think it clearly excluded such overprints as "Republica," which do not alter the status of the stamps. My meaning was this: any label, whether an ordinary postage stamp, a commemorative, or any other kind, which is by means of an overprint assigned to a special service, "Postage Due," "Registration," etc., should be placed under that head. There is no question of turning fish into books; the stamp remains a stamp, but, in my opinion, would be more correctly placed in the new department to which it is assigned.

I should not object to "ENGLAND" above the picture of the penny, black, but it would look queer above the stamps of, say, New South Wales!

After all, these are merely matters of convenience, and opinions are sure to differ; it is for the compilers of the Catalogues to say the last word.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of August 24th, 1915.

	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), 1s., bistre		1	17	6
Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac *		2	5	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels 1902, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 9d., blocks of 4, each		3	5	0
Great Britain, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d. and 1d., pair of each, mint	* Unused.	2	2	0
Norway, 1882-6, 10 öre, rose, imperf. pair on entire		3	3	0
Russia, Collection of 1453 locals		16	0	0
Porto Rico, 1877, 10 c., brown *		2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Rio de Oro, 1907, 4 p., blue-green, *se tenant* with the 3 pesetas,* no gum	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf.,* no gum	4	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, large margins three sides	5	15	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	3	17	6
India, 1854, 4 a., pair, wide setting	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d, blue	4	12	6
Togo, 1914, wide spacing, 3 pf., brown, pair, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, a single copy, ditto	1	2	0
Ditto, another, used	1	8	0
Ditto, 5 pf., green, pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, a single copy, ditto	1	1	0
Ditto, another, used	1	8	0
Ditto, 10 pf., carmine, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, another, used	2	15	0
Ditto, 20 pf., blue, a block of 4, mint	1	5	0
Ditto, another block of 4, used	1	17	6
Ditto, 20, 25, and 30 pf., mint	1	6	0
Ditto, the same three stamps, used	1	10	0
Ditto, 20 pf., blue, and 25 pf., black and red on yellow, a pair of each, mint	0	12	0
Ditto, 25 pf., black and red on yellow, a block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, a similar block, used	2	0	0
Ditto, 25 pf., black and red on yellow, and 30 pf., black and red on salmon, a pair of each, mint	0	12	0
Ditto, 30 pf., black and red on salmon, a block of 4	2	0	0
Ditto, 40 pf., black and carmine, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, a block of 4, used	10	10	0
Ditto, 80 pf., black and carmine on rose, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, a block of 4, used	11	10	0
Ditto, narrow spacing, Halfpenny on 3 pf., brown, block of 4, mint	1	7	6
Ditto, similar lot, used	1	10	0
Ditto, a pair, both with small y's, mint	1	14	0
Ditto, One Penny on 5 pf., "Tog," mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 20 pf., blue, block of 4, ditto	1	1	0
Ditto, 25 pf., black and red on yellow, ditto, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, 30 pf., black and red on salmon, ditto, ditto	1	4	0
Ditto, 1915 (Jan.), 5 pf., green, block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, another block, used	8	15	0
Ditto, single copy, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, another, used	2	0	0
Ditto, 10 pf., carmine, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, pair, used	4	0	0
Ditto, single copy, ditto	2	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	12	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., vermilion, close two sides	2	0	0
Ditto, 6d., vermln., small margins	3	12	6
Ditto, 6d., orange	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., back on magenta,* corners cut and creased	3	10	0
Ditto, another,* cut square, repaired	5	10	0
Uruguay, 1858, 120 c., slate-blue,* small defects	3	3	0
Marshall Islands, 1914, G.R.I., 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., 2d. on 20 pf., 4d. on 40 pf., 5d. on 50 pf., and 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., and 2d. on 20 pf., ditto	1	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot but with broken "G"	1	5	0
Ditto, 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., and 2d. on 20 pf., strips of 4 of each of the former and a block of the latter	3	3	0
Ditto, 1d. on 5 pf., green, and 2d. on 10 pf., carmine, three of each	2	5	0
Ditto, two of the former and one of the latter	1	4	0
Ditto, 2d. on 10 pf., red, used, and 2d. on 20 pf., blue, without stop after "d"	0	9	0
Ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, blue, mint	4	0	0
New Britain, 1915, 1d. on 3 pf. to 2s. on 2 marks	20	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on 3 pf. to 8d. on 80 pf., mint	7	15	0
Ditto, a similar lot	8	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 5 pf., a pair and eight singles, mint	1	12	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 10 and on 20 pf., fine	1	12	0
Ditto, 2d. on 20 pf. (3), used, 3d. on 25 pf. and 4d. on 40 pf., unused, all damaged	0	10	0
Ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., with small "5," mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s. on 3 m. and 5s. on 5 m., used and slightly damaged	4	0	0
Ditto, O.S., 1d. on 3 pf., a strip of ten, showing varieties	2	0	0
Ditto, a block of 4	1	4	0
Ditto, two singles, used	0	12	0
New South Wales, 2d., sky-blue, Plate 4, earliest impression, few faded spots, on entire	5	0	0
New Zealand, 1871, Star, 2d., orange, retouched, pair	2	0	0
Queensland, 1860–1, Small Star, rough perfs., 3d, brown, block of 6, mint	2	10	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. on 3 pf., to 9d. on 80 pf., sets of 9 £5 10s., £7 10s., and	7	15	0
Ditto, 6d. on 50 pf., block of 4, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, 5s. on 5 marks	5	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., Plate 1, block of 6, one cut into	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pair	2	2	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. OCTOBER, 1915. No. 286.

The National Philatelic War Fund.

NEVER since Philately has been an acknowledged pursuit has such a splendid occasion arisen for the vindication and justification of its existence in the eyes of the world as at the present moment, in the creation of a National Philatelic War Fund that shall fully bear out all that its title implies. Even if the day is long past when the cult of stamp collecting was regarded as insignificant, there still remains a vast proportion of the outside world that is unaware of the true proportions and widespread ramifications of Philately.

At the present momentous juncture, when the Entente Powers are battling for the freedom of civilization, every effort that can be made by any person within the four corners of the British Empire is not only urgently needed, but gratefully and widely acclaimed. The psychological moment to proclaim to the world the wide-flung influence of Philately is therefore absolutely and urgently set before us, nor is it likely that such an occasion to demonstrate our united patriotism and influence may ever occur again. We would therefore most earnestly impress upon every one within our ranks who speaks our language the urgent need to throw his heart and soul into this undertaking, so as to render it a huge success and a striking tribute to the great power wielded by the countless thousands of stamp collectors within the British Dominions.

This appeal—as stated in the communication from the Executive Committee elsewhere recorded—is based upon the broadest national lines, and calls alike for the united efforts of all societies, collectors, dealers, auctioneers, printers, and other connected interests.

We appeal, therefore, to all the philatelic and exchange societies to individually start collecting contributions from their respective centres, and —so to say—to constitute themselves local recruiting agents for the main army of donations. We also invite all the numerous and influential members of the trade and the auctioneers to initiate the same campaign. We appeal

further to the great collectors and rich men who are found within our ranks to render loyal and generous aid according to their means.

A magnificent example has already been set by the greatest of all collectors, while many important contributions and promises denote that the Philatelic War Fund will be a notable event in the long record of patriotic subscriptions. In a word, therefore, let us all emulate the example of many of the allied trades who have already, by confederation, attained magnificent aggregates of benevolence, and show to the nation that we as philatelists are in the foremost rank alike in number and patriotic feeling.

The result of the Belgian War Relief Fund clearly shows what can be done by the influence of practically one energetic worker—Mr. F. J. Melville—supported by a powerful journal. The large total achieved is also an indication that the moment and market are propitious for good financial results, and that the holding of these War Fund Auctions has been wisely deferred till the present juncture. Many industries and hobbies have indeed been hard-hit by the war, but—to our astonishment and relief—Philately seems to have suffered less than any cognate pursuit. Gratitude as well as patriotism alike call upon us therefore at this supreme moment to make an effort that shall redound to the everlasting honour of Philately.

Finally, we have the gracious approval and valuable gift of His Majesty which can only be regarded by loyal philatelists as a royal and welcome command—to follow His Majesty's liberal initiative in rendering our generous aid to the heroes who are fighting for our country. Let us therefore one and all nobly respond to the King's great example as a collector, and evince to Him and the country that both as Patriots and Philatelists we are proud to follow His noble example.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Perkins Bacon Greek Stamps.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on March 18th, 1915,

By JAMES DUNBAR HEATH.

(*Continued from page* 199.)

THE OLYMPIC, OR OLYMPIAN GAMES STAMPS.



IN the autumn of 1905 the contractors approached us with regard to a new issue of stamps and new prices, and in October we received the order to engrave fourteen dies from nine designs supplied by them, which, with photographs of the stamps the size required, were handed to us. In November, 1905, we received the order to print the stamps, and on December 22nd we received the final approval of the dies. The plates up to 25 lepta (seven values) were entered as finished December 9th, 1905. The plates of 1 to 10 lepta were 200 on, in two panes; the 20, 25, and 50 large size 100 on, and the 30 and 40 lepta, small size, 100 on, and the four drachmai values 50 on.

Paper, inks, gum, and perforation were the same as for the new ordinary postage, for which the 200 on plates were then being prepared, the exceptions being that the seven values of large size were printed on specially cut paper with watermark sideways and perforated by a new comb head. The litho. bronze printing for the 2, 3, and 5 drachmai was abandoned in favour of plate printing of pink, yellow, and dark blue respectively.

One special feature about this issue is that there appear to have been no varieties, no retouching, or any troublesome little occurrences of that sort. Even imperforates seem absent, or so few as to be a negligible quantity.

Now it is not necessarily an engraver's business to know what it is he is engraving—whether it is Mercury or a Mastodon; it is all the same to him if the design from which he works is properly drawn. And, having the very well drawn French designs before us, we worked on, careless as to which was Hercules and which Atlas. "You pay your money and you take your choice," as the showman said. Thus it happened that beyond the meagre information given with the designs and the photographs of ancient coins, etc., showing from whence the different sketches were copied, we were ignorant of the exact particulars of the designs until we read the descriptions of the stamps in the various philatelic publications, with the more or less accurate guesses as to what mythological episodes they were meant to illustrate.

Some were sarcastic, alluding to Apollo on the 1 lepton as the W. G. Grace of his day! I don't know which should feel the most flattered at the comparison! This writer, however, after other facetious remarks, had the magnanimity to add that the stamps had been beautifully engraved by us, which is the more gratifying, as these dies, unlike the others, were entirely our own work.

Another, and more seriously-minded writer, a couple of years later, makes a curious mistake in stating that the stamps were produced by another London firm, and that "from an artistic standpoint the designs compare unfavourably with those produced in Paris." He was evidently unaware that though printed in London, the designs emanated from Paris, as did those of the previous issue in 1896.

It is for this reason that I think the account of the designs compiled by Georges Brunel, of Paris, published in 1909, is the most likely to be correct, and having compared it as far as possible with various classical dictionaries I will make it the foundation of my description of the designs and original sketches which I am fortunate enough to be able to show you to-night.

I have arranged the display so as to show the original coin or other work on which each design is based, with each large-scale drawing and photo-reduction to stamp size, with the corresponding original colour die proofs engraved by us, thus giving a sort of history of each stamp.

First Design.

1 *Lepton and* 2 *Lepta.*

There does not appear to be any photograph of the silver coin of 4 drachmai, found in the Island of Cos, and apparently dating from the fifth

century B.C., from which the design is said to be taken, but only the large sketch of 1 lepton. There is a reduced photo of this, and one, in blue, of the 2 lepta. The design is said to represent Apollo, near a tripod, throwing the discus.

Second Design.

3 *and* 5 *Lepta.*

Photo of an ancient discobolus with large sketch of 5 lepta, photo reduction to stamp size, ditto in blue of the 3 lepta. Subject, a thrower, but what the two implements he holds in his hand are is not very certain.

The Olympic games included five different competitions, called the pentathlon, namely, running, leaping, wrestling, boxing and throwing the quoit, besides the chariot races and contentions in poetry and fine arts. Wrestling is portrayed on the 25 and 30 lepta, and running on the 1 drachme; but whether the quoit throwing is typified on the 1 lepton or the 3 lepta, or on both, I leave better authorities than myself to decide.

Third Design.

10 *Lepta.*

Photo of ancient silver coin from Terrina, in Sicily, large sketch and photo reduction. Subject, Victory holding a caduceus between her hands and seated on an amphora of games (?). The goddess of Victory should, however, according to the authorities, be crowned with laurel, and hold a palm branch in her hands, which does not quite agree with this description.

Fourth Design.

20 *and* 50 *Lepta.*

Photo (evidently from a catalogue, possibly of the Louvre, as the number of the figure, 1630, is given) of an ancient piece of pottery (ceramic) showing Hercules supporting the heavens. Large sketch of 50 lepta, and an incomplete "essay" without the palm trees; photo reductions of 20 and 50 lepta.

Now Brunel describes this as Atlas supporting the heavens on his shoulders, and Hercules bringing him the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides. But the dictionaries give two accounts of this, the eleventh labour of the Hero. One is, that he took the burden of the heavens upon his shoulder, while Atlas went for the apples, and that when Atlas, on his return, declined to resume his load, Hercules by an artful trick got rid of it, and went off with the apples which Atlas had thrown on the ground.

The other account says Hercules simply ignored Atlas, and killing the dragon, himself got the apples. Evidently the former is the story depicted on this design, as Hercules, having robbed the orchard, would certainly not have brought the evidence of his guilt to show to Atlas, as depicted on the stamp.

It is worth notice here that the large size of the stamp allows of the words ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΙ ΑΓΩΝΕΣ (Olympic Games) to be in full instead of abbreviated, as in the small size; but all the values have the words ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 1906 in full, and the more modern way of writing the Νυ and Γι.

Fifth Design.

25 *Lepta.*

Described as Hercules wrestling with Antæus, who regained his strength each time he touched the earth, from a very ancient piece of pottery (ceramic). The sketches are curious in showing how the curved design is converted into an oblong one, whereby the figures become somewhat distorted.

There is the photo, evidently from the catalogue previously mentioned, Fig. 329, "wrestling of Hercules and Antæus." In the large-scale sketch the design has been cut up and pieces inserted to fill up the gaps caused by the conversion of the curves into straight lines. There is a photo reduction, which is too large, and another (incomplete) almost of the right size, but without the left-hand border.

Now, as you of course know, Antæus was the son of Ge (the Earth), and whenever he touched his mother he got fresh strength, so Hercules lifted him up and squeezed him to death in his arms. This stage was evidently not reached when the snap-shot was taken, and the ladies in the stalls are waiting for the finish with great interest.

I have spent some time trying to find out who these ladies are, but without much success. It appears that it is not unknown for two incidents in a hero's life to be combined in one of these ancient bas-reliefs—a sort of "two shows a penny" idea, I suppose. The Greek words in the original (left out in the stamp for want of room) seem rather doubtful, and are evidently partly obliterated; but that near the fully-clothed lady on the left looks like Euphronios ("wisdom"), that near the ladies in summer costume on the right may be part of the word Euphrosyne ("pleasure"). Herakles, or Hercules, is plain enough, while the word written backwards above is probably "Antaios" ("the antagonist"), no doubt the Greek form of Antæus.

Now I believe Zenophon relates that Hercules in his youth made a prudent choice of Wisdom instead of Pleasure, and the artist, no doubt, wishes to show the counter attractions appealing to the hero, who, choosing the wiser part, triumphed over his antagonist. Note the skin of the Nemæan lion, which Hercules generally wore, apparently hung up to dry on the washing post; probably it got a little damp during the cleansing of the Augean stables.

Sixth Design.

30 *Lepta.*

Large-scale sketch and photo-reduction. This is perhaps the most pleasing design of the series. It is described merely as "wrestlers after a marble bas-relief," but no indication is given as to its origin. The view of the Acropolis at Athens is, no doubt, only put in to improve the picture, which, I have always thought, was very well interpreted by our engravers.

Seventh Design.

40 *Lepta.*

Described as the "demon" of games represented as an adult with wings and holding in his hands a cock, from an ancient mirror dating from the epoch when Greek art was most flourishing. Photo of mirror, large-scale sketch, marked "No. 1 Dessin original" and photo reduction. By other writers this has been described as (1) Hermes, (2) the Goddess of Sports, but the figure is undoubtedly that of a male. It has also been called "Apollo, to whom as god of the sun the cock was sacred." And at this I suppose I must leave it.

Eighth and Ninth Designs.

We now come to the Eighth design, used for the 1, 2, and 3 drachmai and described as "runners," from a piece of pottery (ceramic). There is only the large-scale sketch for 2 drachmai, and photo reductions for 1, 2, and 3 drachmai. Note the misspelling in the one, of "drachmi" for "drachme," which is corrected in the engraving. This is the design that moved a facetious writer, on learning that it was from an "ancient tile," to suggest that not only new hats, but some other articles of wearing apparel, would be appropriate prizes for the winners.

The Ninth and last design, for the 5 drachmai, is described as the Goddess of Victory, surrounded by priests and torch-bearers, celebrating a sacrifice of games, after a piece of pottery (ceramic). There is again only the large-scale sketch and photo reduction. The lady certainly has some sort of head-dress on her head, which may be laurel, but the whole proceeding seems a little vague. The design, however, is not ineffective, and, although its meaning is unknown to us, no doubt it is appropriate to the closing stamp of the series.

Brunel says of the series: "They are not very happy as to composition, for although we cannot deny their artistic character, they do not please the eye. Naturally, the figures are arranged with sacred pose (poses hieratiques) to recall the bas-reliefs from which they are copied." However that may be, I think it will be admitted that we did our part as faithful engravers, and that the stamps are not less, but perhaps a little more, pleasing than the drawings from which they were engraved.

I think I have now completed my task, and told you all I know about these issues, of which the whole life was contained in a decade, while as to three of the four sorts the issues lasted only a few months—at least the supplies were sent out within such periods of time. The varieties were, on the whole, I think comparatively moderate in amount, and as the issues are now defunct and no reprints possible (except litho. prints, such as are now being issued of the Postage Due), it may be that in course of time the stamps may reach a higher rank among collectors than at present. In any case, I am glad to have been able to put on record authentic particulars of the issues, so that any philatelists interested may not be left in the dark as to what they are collecting. It is perhaps in some respects a bad precedent to

allow a stamp manufacturer to read a paper on his own productions, though I trust I have succeeded in avoiding anything that can be considered an advertisement of the firm I represent; but in other respects it may have advantages. Had my predecessors in the chair of management compiled accounts of our various Colonial and other issues at or shortly after they were printed, what a lot of trouble philatelists would have been saved! Yet it was best otherwise, for had the information been ready to hand half the zeal and research that go to make up the pleasure of Philately would not have been called into being, and the science, as I may call it, would not have been what it is to-day. And I am of opinion also that the epitaph of a stamp should not be written until its death, as while alive, like the current Greek issue, you never know into what excesses of "errors" it may be led. "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" is a good motto, and now you know the worst of the Perkins Bacon Greek stamps I hope you may have one good word to say for them, if only one, and that is that they are not quite the worst stamps that Perkins Bacon have produced, although they have produced better.

I will now conclude by giving the list of the display and the various tables of colours, quantities, etc., the latter of which I presume you will take as read.

LIST OF DISPLAY.

Cards Nos. 1 to 8.—16 sheets ORDINARY POSTAGE, values 1 lepton to 5 drachmai, including specimens of both varieties of the 5 lepta, and a black litho. proof of the 5 drachmai on plain paper.

„ 9 to 11.—5 sheets A.M. (Axia Metallike), 5 lepta to 2 drachmai.

„ 11 to 17.—14 sheets POSTAGE DUE (Enarithmon Grammatosemon) 1 lepton to 5 drachmai.

„ 17 to 26.—14 sheets OLYMPIC GAMES, 1 lepton to 5 drachmai.

„ 27 and 28.—Sheet of paper, 100 watermark sideways.
Ditto, ditto, 200 watermark upright.

Card No. 29.—Set of proofs of colours chosen for Ordinary Postage.

„ Proof of first 5 lepta die (Johnston's).

„ Proofs of both 40 lepta dies (ditto).

„ Die-proofs of 1.25 drachme and 3.10 drachmai (not used).

„ Proofs of first 1 drachme die for A.M. design and of blank from same—blank as strengthened, and 5 values.

„ Proof of first die 3 lepta for Postage Due (Johnston).

„ Print of corner stamp of plate made in error, 1 lepton, "eispractea" instead of "eispracteon."

„ 30.—Original sketches, etc., and proofs for Olympic Games, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd designs.

„ 31.—Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4th, 5th, and 6th designs.

„ 32.—Ditto, ditto, ditto, 7th, 8th, and 9th designs.

Mount of die-proofs in colours, Olympic Games stamps.

Specimen of mechanical postmarking stamp sent out to Greece.

LIST OF COLOURS.

(Names taken from Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.'s Sample Book of Printing Inks.)

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

1 lepton	Russet-brown.	30 lepta	Amethyst.
2 lepta	Pearl-grey.	40 „	Burnt umber.
3 „	Jaffa orange.	50 „	Dahlia maroon.
5 „	Milori green.	1 drachme	Half-tone black.
10 „	Scarlet madder lake.	2 drachmai	Copper bronze.
20 „	Tyrian purple.	3 „	Silver bronze.
25 „	Oriental blue.	5 „	Light gold bronze.

"OLYMPIC GAMES" STAMPS.

As above, except—

2 drachmai	Deep pink tint.	5 drachmai	Indigo-blue.
3 „	Lemon-yellow.		

"A.M." STAMPS.

5 lepta	Orange-carmine.	1 drachme	Geranium red.
25 „	Emeraldine green.	2 drachmai	Devon brown.
50 „	Imperial blue.		

"POSTAGE DUE" STAMPS.

Same as ordinary postage stamps.

GREECE.

QUANTITY PRINTED.

	OLYMPIAN GAMES 1906 (Jan.–June)	"A.M." 1901 (Aug.–Sept.)	"TIMBRE TAXE" 1902 (Jan.–Feb.)
1 lepton	4,505,000	.....	520,000
2 lepta	3,505,000	.....	520,000
3 „	3,005,000	.....	520,000
5 „	4,505,000	750,000	520,000
10 „	3,505,000	.....	520,000
20 „	5,005,000	.....	520,000
25 „	2,505,000	200,000	270,000
30 „	305,000	.....	270,000
40 „	405,000	.....	270,000
50 „	505,000	200,000	270,000
1 drachme	202,500	100,000	140,000
2 drachmai	202,500	100,000	70,000
3 „	102,500	.....	60,000
5 „	102,500	.....	40,000
	28,360,000	1,350,000	4,510,000

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

APPROXIMATE DATES OF DELIVERY.

Denomination.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905-6	1908	1909	1910	Totals.
1 lepton . .	4,010,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	.....	34,010,000
2 lepta . .	226,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	13,510,000
3 „ . .	2,260,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	16,010,000
5 „ . .	2,760,000	3,250,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	.....	36,010,000
10 „ . .	2,760,000	750,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	19,510,000
20 „ . .	3,545,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	.....	.....	28,545,000
25 „ . .	1,645,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	1,000,000	.....	21,045,000
30 „ . .	1,145,000	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,545,000
40 „ . .	545,000	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045,000
50 „ . .	545,000	500,000	.....	.....	500,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	3,045,000
1 drachme . .	340,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000	1,840,000
2 drachmai . .	167,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,500
3 „ . .	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000
5 „ . .	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000
Totals . .	22,137,500	17,300,000	15,500,000	12,500,000	45,500,000	43,000,000	15,500,000	5,000,000	176,437,500

The "Daily Telegraph" Stamp Sale in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.



DESPITE a most unpropitious condition of the elements a crowded assembly—numbering hundreds—assembled in the spacious rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the afternoon of September 28, thus evincing their sympathy with the *Daily Telegraph's* splendid efforts on behalf of the cruelly treated Belgian nation. Many well-known faces were to be noticed in the crowd, amongst them being Messrs. Mount-Brown, Melville, Castle, Hausburg, Field, Hadlow, Laing, Simon, Kuttner, Robey, Stocken, and others.

The proceedings were opened by a brief address from Colonel the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., who explained the origin of the sale, paid a tribute to the share taken by philatelists in the war, and asked for generous bidding for the lots on offer.

"It was plain," writes the *Daily Telegraph*, "from the start that those present regarded the event as no ordinary one among the autumn and winter stamp sales. In the main their bids did not represent bare values of lots to collectors or dealers, but ran up to figures prompted by the genuine wish to do all possible to aid the stricken people of Belgium. In a word, philatelists responded splendidly to the demands made upon them, and bargain-hunters, if there were any in the room, had, with very few exceptions, to go empty away.

"At the eleventh hour—in fact, in the auction room itself—a notable addition was made to the already long catalogue. This came from Lieutenant R. B. Sparrow, the purchaser of the late Earl of Crawford's collection, who had previously shown himself a liberal donor. It comprised a block of four stamps—1d., black, 1840, V.R., unused. These stamps are worth about £10 each separately, but it is exceptional to find them in blocks. The auctioneer took an early opportunity to put in this contribution, and the room at once showed what it thought of it. Bidding opened at £30, and rapidly ran up to £51, at which figure the hammer fell.

"Another lot which received much attention, and ultimately supplied a a handsome addition to the total, was Mr. George Robey's fine specialised collection of Greek stamps. This, too, met with spirited competition, and in the event was knocked down to the donor himself for £62. Mr. Robey generously re-presented it, whereupon it was promptly put up again and sold a second time for £42."

Another notable lot was the Great Britain 1d., Plate 77, which realized the handsome figure of £50, while in philatelic literature an edition of the Mount-Brown Catalogue of 1865 was sold for £3 15s. to Mr. Melville in the presence of the author himself, and a complete set of the *London Philatelist* was secured by the well-known dealer, Mr. Frank Godden. At the conclusion of the sale Mr. Wilson announced from the rostrum that the

total sale of the 300 lots had realized the sum of £760. This cannot be regarded as other than a brilliant result, and redounds to the credit of Mr. Fred J. Melville, the philatelic contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, to whose initiative and indefatigable labours this great success is almost entirely due. We congratulate Mr. Melville and the great journal he represents upon having achieved so splendid a result for such a truly deserving cause.

It only remains to add that Messrs. Puttick and Simpson generously acted as auctioneers, and themselves defrayed all the expenses, so that a cheque for £764 15s. 6d. had been forwarded to the Belgian Minister, whose grateful acknowledgment is appended.

"Legation de Belgique, 59 Sloane Gardens, S.W.,
"*October* 14, 1915.

"SIR,—I am most grateful for your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a cheque for £764 15s. 6d., being the proceeds realized by the sale of postage stamps on behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund.

"This cheque has been placed at his Majesty's disposal as you requested, and will be deeply appreciated, as the needs of the suffering Belgians in the coming winter would be great.

"I beg you to convey my deepest thanks to the generous donors.

"Believe me, sir, yours truly,
"P. HYMANS.

"Hon. Harry Lawson, *Daily Telegraph*,
Fleet Street, E.C."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, November 18th, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will give a display of his collection of the stamps of India.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, November 18th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m. on Tuesday, November* 16*th.*

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

WE learn with deep regret of the death of John Campbell Oliver in action on September 25th. Mr. Oliver was the eldest son of Mr. Frank H. Oliver, so well known as the active partner in the firm of Messrs. Bright and Son, to whom, as to the other members of his family circle, we tender our sincere sympathies in having thus lost their son, even in the greatest and noblest of all causes.

*THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.**

THE Executive Committee of the National Philatelic War Fund has made a good start with its plans for the great auction sale of stamps in aid of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem. Several valuable gifts have already been received, and some interesting descriptive notes will be communicated to the press at an early date.

At the meeting of the Committee on October 7th, the President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O, J.P., stated that he desired to emphasize the fact that the organization of the Fund was distinct from the Royal Philatelic Society, and was a movement in which all philatelists and all societies should co-operate. The premier society in initiating the preliminary meeting did so on the understanding that the entire arrangements and control of the Fund should be directed by a body representative of all classes of British philatelists, independent of any particular philatelic society.

On the nomination of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Hausburg, Mr. Fred J. Melville was elected to the vacant (third) Hon. Secretaryship of the Fund.

The most appropriate season for the sale was discussed, and the meeting decided that it was not advisable to hold the auction earlier than the middle of January next, to allow time for English-speaking philatelists abroad to participate.

Although there are several months in which to accumulate the collection, it is important that collectors at home commence at once to give the lead in the matter. They should send in their donations at once, or as soon as possible, for on the principle that nothing succeeds like success, a good start is of the highest importance in enabling the Committee to arouse all collectors and dealers to the necessity for doing their share.

The British philatelic societies are especially urged to make a united effort to get their members to collect stamps and cash donations for the National Philatelic War Fund. Some suggestions for the consideration of societies will be circulated in due course.

Meanwhile individual gifts of *stamps* should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Hon. Secretary), "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey; or *cash* to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan (Hon. Treasurer), 4 Southampton Row, W.C. Mr. Wilmot Corfield (Hon. Secretary), 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E., is in charge of the section for gifts of philatelic literature.

GIFT FROM H.M. THE KING. THE FIRST FIFTY DONORS.

In a circular issued by the Committee of the National Philatelic War Fund in July last it was announced that this movement, made in aid of the Societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem, had the gracious approval of His Majesty the King. To this gratifying intimation, we are able to announce an important and valuable gift from His Majesty of one of the rarest of British stamps, to be included in the auction sale. The stamp is the 9d. Great Britain [1866], plate 5, watermarked Emblems, unused. This is one of the scarcest of the "abnormal" varieties of English stamps, as the ninepence denomination was discontinued while plate 4 was

* Communicated to this journal by the Executive Committee.—ED.

still in use, and before there had been any occasion to put plate 5 to press. Only five sheets (1200 copies) of plate 5 were perforated and put into the stock of sheets of plate 4, with which they passed into circulation. Very few copies are known, but that it was issued there can be no doubt, as a used specimen on the original letter is known.

His Majesty's interesting and valuable gift forms a splendid start for the collection of stamps for the National Philatelic War Fund's Auction, and the royal example will, no doubt, be followed by large numbers of English-speaking collectors at home and abroad.

The following are some of the notable gifts already acknowledged by the Hon. Secretaries :—

J. B. CLARKE-THORNHILL. Various unused stamps, envelopes, post cards and wrappers.

MISS ETHEL M. TANNER. Six copies on piece of entire of 1d., vermilion, Niger Coast, bisected and surcharged "½d.", in violet (S. G. No. 60).

COL. A. ST. LEGER BURROWES. Envelope and post cards.

W. T. WILSON. Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 1d. on 5 pf., block of four of first setting, with value added, 4 small "y's"; this occurs only once in a sheet of 100.

REV. C. PLUMMER. Various old stamps on entires.

GEORGE STRODE. Various uncancelled British fiscals.

JOHN A. NIX. Various rare stamps, including Great Britain, 2s., brown, very lightly cancelled; 3d., Sydney View; 1d., first issue, Tasmania; New Zealand, 6d., pelure, imperf.; 6d., red-brown and brown, wmk. "Star," rouletted, etc. etc.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM. Strip of three Tuscany, 20 c., used, and various strips and blocks.

H. A. SLADE. Various modern high values, used, on pieces of entire.

G. T. PILCHER. Box of stamps.

MISS BUCHANAN. Small collection.

H. QUARE. Various used and unused, including set of Rhodesia, 1910–12, to 5s., mint; half-sheet (150) of France, 25 c., black on rose.

J. PERRETT. Two old collections and some entires.

H. M. HEPWORTH. New Zealand, 3d., yellow, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ (S. G. No. 238).

LADY ANSON. Orange River Colony and Transvaal V.R.I. and E.R.I.

B. B. TILLEY. Various rare stamps, including set of Sicily up to 50 grana; Nevis, 4d., yellow, engraved, and ditto, lithographed; British Guiana, 2 on 12 c. Official (S. G. No. 155); Trinidad, 1d., pin-perf. 14, 6d. clean-cut and rough perf.; British Honduras, 6d., perf. 14, unused; 3d., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$; and 1s., perf. 14, unused.

A. LÉON ADUTT. Stock book containing various stamps and entires.

W. HOUTZAMER. Various rare stamps, including Gambia, ½d. on 2s. 6d., 1d. on 3s., mint; N. Nigeria, King Edward 10s., used; S. Australia, 3d. on 4d., red surcharge; and seven Mafeking varieties.

MAJOR F. YOUNG. Various unused British Indian and Colonials.

WILLY JACOBY. Various used and unused British and foreign stamps, including four copies of 1s., green, Great Britain, issue of 1887–92, overprinted

"I.R. OFFICIAL," unused, and two copies of the Congo 10 francs, perf. 12 × 14, unused.

HARVEY CLARKE. Various used and unused stamps and entires (also cash donation).

MRS. BRYDEN. Various modern used and unused, and on entires.

H. QUARE (second donation). Various used and unused Antioquia, Bolivia, Belgium, and a sketch by Muirhead.

W. NICHOLS. Various Great Britain.

W. A. HARMER. Great Britain, 2½d. OP, PC error, used; 5s. (Cross), 10s. and £1 (Anchor), used.

The MISSES MARÉCHAUX. An old and valuable collection.

D. OSTARA. Large part of sheet of ½d. Great Britain, Queen's Head, Army Official; block of four King Edward, Admiralty Official; and various panes.

REV. C. PLUMMER (second donation). Further lot of entires.

J. N. MARSDEN. Great Britain, 1887 issue, in singles, pairs and blocks.

J. M. BARTELS. New Brunswick reprints, 3d., 6d., and 1s.; block of four Mexico 2 reales, Eagle; and various stamps of Cauca.

E. W. FLOYD. Twenty fine copies of Great Britain 1d., black, on entires, and pieces of original covers.

WINCH BROS. Various Greece and Roumania; and Cape and Mexican fiscals.

T. WICKHAM JONES. Various American carriers', Confederated States, Victoria, Shanghai, Colombia, etc.

REV. H. A. JAMES, D.D. Various used and unused Colonial and foreign.

H. C. MOTT. Various modern stamps.

M. J. SCHULTE. Various used and unused.

H. L. HAYMAN. A large and valuable donation, including, amongst other items, fourteen entire panes of British East Africa 1890–4; six entire panes of Russian Levant (Mount Athos) including the error "ATHO"; books of Siam, Shanghai, New Zealand; and an entire with 1 peso, blue, and 3 pesos, green, Buenos Ayres.

C. B. HORSBRUGH. Various modern stamps.

R. B. YARDLEY. Great Britain Officials; Madeira 150 r., 1879, perf. 13½, unused; Transvaal V.R. 1d. on pelure (S. G. 150): Portuguese India.

J. N. MARSDEN (second donation). Sheets of ½d. on 1d. Natal; 1d. Madagascar, Macau, Portuguese India, block of seventeen 3 a. British East Africa, block of thirty 10 reis Portugal, value omitted.

MASTER T. F. SANDWITH. Various used stamps of Great Britain, British Colonies, and foreign.

MR. and MRS. J. L. THOMAS. Various foreign and colonial.

B. W. H. POOLE. Various Portuguese Indies on entires; Bolivar, 1880, 20 c., *green* (error); China, Postage Due, ½ c., block of fifteen; Dominican Republic, 5s. on 1s., strip of three, showing varieties.

FREDERICK HINE. Various blocks, sheets, and sets, including Great Britain, Canada, Natal, New Zealand, Papua, Cape, France, Russia, Hawaiian Islands, etc.

C. S. WARBRICK. Pair of 2d. Sydney Views.

REV. C. PLUMMER (third donation). Two Oxford College and other stamps.

J. N. LUFF. Great Britain, mint pair of 4d., small corner letters, imperf.; £1, green (Victoria), mint; another ditto, cancelled; £1 (Maltese Cross), cancelled; £5, mint; block of four 80 paras on 5d., King Edward, one being variety with short "o" in "80".

F. GILLWALL. Various modern Colonial and foreign stamps.

G. J. ALLIS. Various valuable Colonial and foreign stamps.

As will be seen, the first fifty donations of stamps received by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg make a splendid start for the enterprise, and it is confidently expected that every collector who can will send either some stamps or a cheque to help to make the grand total realized by the Fund a very real tribute and credit to the earnest endeavour of philatelists to do their share in mitigating the sufferings of our wounded soldiers.

A first list of cash donations will be published at an early date. Cheques, notes, or postal orders should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Gifts of stamps for sale by auction in aid of the Fund should be sent to L. L. R. HAUSBURG, Hon. Secretary, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey.

Gifts of philatelic literature may be sent to WILMOT CORFIELD, Hon. Secretary, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

All gifts, whether of stamps, literature, or cash, are acknowledged on the official numbered receipt forms of the National Philatelic War Funds Auction.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY FUND FOR HAMPSTEAD WOUNDED.

A FUND for providing an X-Ray apparatus for the treatment of wounded soldiers at St. Andrew's Hospital, Hampstead, raised by members and their friends, with contributions either in cash or in stamps, was initiated at a General Meeting of the Herts Philatelic Society on September 9th, and was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, on October 19th, at 7 p.m. A generous response following the initiative of the newly elected President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, was made by members and their friends, and a highly gratifying result (over £250) attained for this good work.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS BOWRING.

WE much regret to announce the death at the age of 68 of Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring, which occurred on the 18th inst. Although elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society as recently as January, 1914, Sir Thomas was a keen collector, and identified himself in many ways with the pursuit. He was a director of the well-known firm of shipowners of London and Liverpool bearing his name, and was knighted in 1913. We extend to Lady Bowring and other members of the family our sincere sympathy in their great loss.

THE RODRIGUEZ COLLECTION.

THE adverse financial effects of the war have nowhere been more acutely experienced than in South America, where the blow followed on consecutive bad harvests and its incidental financial depression. It will

therefore cause but relatively little surprise to hear of the dispersal of the celebrated and meteoric collection of M. Rodriguez which attained such great éclat and recompenses at the last Vienna and Paris Philatelic Exhibitions. In addition to vast specialized collections of the Argentine Republic, with fleets of the Buenos Ayres ships and other South American countries, M. Rodriguez essayed nothing less than a "limited specialist's" collection of all the world's issues *unused only*. That anything like completeness was impossible of achievement under such conditions was patent to experienced philatelists, but M. Rodriguez at great pains and expense pursued the even tenor of his way, and certainly got together a collection that included a marvellous number of rarities. It is now announced by the *Revista de la Sociedad filatelica Argentina* that all the American stamps except Argentina have been sold. We believe that other portions of the collection have been or are in process of dispersal, and that the ultimate liquidation of the whole of this celebrated collection is foreshadowed.

THE PURCHASE OF OBSOLETE ENEMY ISSUES.

OUR esteemed contemporary the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, which seems—despite the war—to be as flourishing and full of vitality as ever, quotes an apparently hard case as regards the stamp trade in France. A correspondent at Nancy had bought a sack of old used stamps which contained many obliterated specimens of the enemy countries prior to 1914, and has been compelled under the French law passed August 17th, 1915, to return the same. It is not, however, stated if these were purchased from Germany or not, Nancy being close to the frontier. Our contemporary points out that practically every dealer and collector has specimens of enemy issues anterior to the war, and that to interdict the sale of these would seriously affect Philately in France without in any way being prejudical to the enemy. We can hardly believe that the French law is capable of this interpretation, nor that it is intended to interfere with the sale of enemy stamps purchased previous to the war. A collection of stamps imported *now* from the enemy, whether it contained enemy stamps or those of our Allies, is clearly on a different footing, as it implies an import with payment therefor and resultant benefit to the finances of our opponents.

SALE OF THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD'S U.S. COLLECTION.

WE are informed upon the best authority that this celebrated and unique collection has recently been sold. Neither the purchaser's name nor the amount has been announced, but even allowing for the adverse circumstances of the time and for the relatively unsaleable portion of the collection comprising so many proofs, essays, and trial impressions, it should considerably surpass five figures. Very many collectors were privileged during the late Earl of Crawford's lifetime to inspect this remarkable collection, and bestowed wonder and admiration upon the forty volumes containing the greatest rarities and the historical and philatelic annotations which were the hall-mark of the late Earl's marvellous collections. We can but regret

that this superb and unique collection could not have been purchased for the country of its origin, but the memory of it will in any case and for all time remain a striking memento of the great and deserved fame achieved by the late Earl of Crawford in the philatelic world.

In another sphere the present Earl of Crawford is manifesting that spirit of thoroughness and devotion which marks the race of Lindsays, and is serving his country at the front, to quote the *Daily Telegraph*, "having a few months ago joined the Army as an ordinary private in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and is carrying out his duties in the same zealous spirit as that which has characterized his efforts in the varied departments of human activities with which he has been associated, and has been promoted to lance-corporal." Lord Crawford has thus nobly followed the splendid example of patriotism set by our aristocracy in this war, and it will be the earnest wish of us all that the bearer of this honoured name in Philately may be spared for many years to devote his great abilities and services to his country.

MR. FRED. HAGEN.

THE acute animosity aroused between the British and the German races —which will bear far-reaching consequences in the future—has caused much unmerited reproach and unjust suspicion to many people whose loyalty and good faith would never have otherwise come into question. Such cases are patent to us all, and it is incumbent on us to rectify obvious injustice and not to punish the innocent for the guilty. That anti-German feeling in this country should be so bitter cannot be matter of surprise after the German slaughter of innocent non-combatants by sea and air power, but we must all endeavour to avoid blindfold and indiscriminating anger.

An instance of this misapplied patriotic fervour has arisen in the case of Mr. Fred. Hagen, the well-known dealer in Sydney, whose visit, with Mrs. Hagen, to this country a few years back, was the means of cementing with many of us the friendly intercourse of many previous years of correspondence. The rumour that Mr. Hagen was a German subject having been brought to his notice, we have received through a mutual friend the following explicit denial of the assertion, and we are convinced that Mr. Hagen's record will promptly extinguish any possible suggestion against his patriotism and loyalty. He writes as follows:—

"1. I was born at Sydney; proof of this can be seen by looking up No. 4 of Vol. IV. of *Vindin's Philatelic Journal*, published in November, 1890, wherein it gives a short sketch of my career to that date.

"2. I was never in England or Germany until my trip in 1909–10. Beyond this trip and six years spent in New Caledonia in the '80's, I have never been out of Australia.

"In the face of these facts, the rumours are so absurd that they really made me smile. As for my 'German proclivities,' I think that I and mine are doing more for the British and Allies than the majority of people. My brother's family, located in New Caledonia, has sent five boys who are fighting on the French side. My wife's family has contributed two brothers, and the son of another brother: two at present at the Dardanelles, and the

other on his way, so that when we have eight very close relations fighting, it is hardly likely that one has sympathy with a nation that is at war against them. In regard to these matters, my conscience is quite clear; my duty and allegiance to my country have never wavered, so it is immaterial to me what lies my traducers may circulate."

Reviews.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

TOGO.*



THIS is another handbook of *Stamp Collecting's* series, and the author is to be congratulated upon its production. A map of Togoland and view of Lomé preface the work, together with preliminary historical and otherwise informative chapters on the recent military operations and general characteristics of the country.

The provisional stamps of the autumn of 1914 are fully described and excellently illustrated, the complications of the various settings of the surcharges clearly described, and the usual reference lists appended. If not the last word on provisional Togolands, it must be almost the last, for it is difficult to believe that Mr. Dalwick has left anything material that is known up to date of these perverted yachts unrecorded.

There was more than one "find" of the stamps of the colony, but all were fairly equally shared by the French and English. The largest discovery consisted of a haul made from an ancient well, the whereabouts of which became known on the arrest of certain looters. These provisionals are the fair spoil of war, and will live in history as indicative of the first beginning of the falling to pieces of Germany's colonial empire. If only as stamps telling their own splendid story, they will always be respected by the collector.

SUDAN.†

No. 10 of the *West End Philatelist's* handbooks well sustains the well-won reputation of a now familiar series. Reprinted from the *W.E.P.* after revision by the editor, Mr. Marriner's re-presented articles make attractive reading. The illustrations are numerous and perfect of their kind, and the descriptive letterpress, whether historical, geographical, or philatelical, characteristic of the best output of the house of Field. The Sudan group of stamps furnishes a tempting study for the earnest student, and under Mr. Marriner's tuition the happy victim of its charm could not fail to find keen enjoyment. A view of the Khartoum Post Office serves as a capital frontispiece, but the absence of a map of the Nile valley and adjacent territories is to be regretted.

* *Togo and its Occupation Stamps.* By R. E. R. Dalwick. London. Office of *Stamp Collecting*, 89 Farringdon Street, E.C. 6d.

† *The Postage Stamps of Sudan.* By T. F. Marriner, London. D. Field, the Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, W. 6d.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the control G 15 has appeared on the 4d., 7d., and 1s. values.

Australia.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that yet another value, 1s., of the Kangaroo set has been printed on the Georgian paper.

Adhesive.

1s. blue-green, printed on Georgian paper.

Bushire (Persia), British occupation.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 5 shahi stamp of Persia of 1911, overprinted

Bushire
Under British
Occupation

in black, and this friend informs us that he has also the following values with the same overprint:—

1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, and 24 shahi.
1, 2, 3, 5, 10 kran.

Jamaica.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, an interesting error has been discovered.

The 1s. Georgian stamp may be found with the *head* printed in *purple* colour instead of black.

Adhesive.

1s., black and purple on green, Georgian issue.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—We have seen a "specimen" copy of the new 2d. value of the Georgian set.

Adhesive.

2d., grey, multiple; perf. 14.

Union of South Africa.—Mr. J. H. Hope-Chamberlain writes to say that the current 1d. and 10s. stamps with watermark *inverted* have been found.

EUROPE.

Switzerland.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim writes:—

"In consequence of the increase of parcel-post rates, the stamps in value of 70 c. (orange-yellow and chocolate) will not be required in great quantity for the present. The stock in the hands of the postal authorities has therefore been called in, and will be reissued shortly surcharged 80 c., the new rate taking the place of that of 70 c. Stamps of 70 c. in the hands of the public may be used up where possible."

AMERICA.

Colombian Republic.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of a 20 c. stamp, type of the 1908 set.

Adhesive.

20 c., black.

Dominican Republic.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* informs us, on continental authority, that the 1911 issue (Arms type), which has been suddenly withdrawn from use at the end of last year, are now being reissued with the overprint "1915" in large red figures.

Adhesives.

½ c., lilac [?] and black		overprinted "1915" in large red figures.
1 c., green	,,	
2 c., carmine	,,	
5 c., blue	,,	
10 c., purple	,,	
20 c., olive	,,	
50 c., brown	,,	
1 p., violet	,,	

Ecuador.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a 4 centavos stamp in a new design.

The centre shows a nearly full face bust of Valdez within a circular wreath of laurel;

above is "CORREOS"; below "ECUADOR," with the value in words just above, and figures of value in each lower corner.

The colour of the 5 c. value of the 1911 set has been changed to purple.

Adhesives.

4 c., red, black centre, no wmk.; perf. 12.
5 c., purple ,, ,,

HONDURAS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us three new stamps so poorly executed that it is difficult to make out the designs.

Oblong in shape and small in size. The 1 centavo shows the Railway Line of Puente Ulua, and the 5 and 6 centavos the Bonilla Theatre. "CORREOS DE HONDURAS" above, figures of value each side of the centre, and "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS" at foot. "U.P.U." and date, "1915," in top corners. Date of issue September 2nd.

Adhesives.

1 c., chocolate, no wmk.; perf. 11½.
5 c., blue ,, ,,
6 c., violet ,, ,,

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles the new 1 c. and 5 c. stamps with "Oficial" overprint.

Official.

1 c., chocolate, no wmk.; perf. 11½.
5 c., blue ,, ,,

NICARAGUA.—It would appear that we are to be troubled with another batch of provisional stamps.

In *Mekeel's Weekly* we are told that the 6 c. value of the picture set has been overprinted "Vale—5 cts—de Cordoba—1915" in black in four lines.

Provisional.

5 c. on 6 c., olive-brown.

PANAMA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us a ½ centesimo de Balboa, *pale carmine*, stamp of the 1905 type, Gibbons' No. 47, and write:—

"We have never seen or heard of such a variety before. Perhaps some of your correspondents might be able to throw some light on it. We presume it must be an error of colour."

We see that a ½ c., *orange*, of this type is catalogued under the date of issue 1911.

SALVADOR.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that "on September 16th there arrived in the mail from Salvador several values in the type of the 1907 issue, printed in a single colour, but with '1915' in black in the space just above the Government building, all values being on the tinted paper. As the anchor and shield are missing in the new stamps, possibly it may be considered that this is an extension of the 1911 issue with the new date added. The stamps are printed on white unwatermarked paper and perf. 11½."

Adhesives.

1 c., olive and black.
2 c., vermilion and black.
5 c., blue and black.
6 c., pale ultramarine and black.
10 c., orange-yellow and black.
12 c., chocolate-brown and black.
50 c., purple and black.
100 c., brown and black.

VENEZUELA.—The new set, of which the 50 c. value was chronicled on page 205, is before us.

Adhesives.

5 c., deep green, no wmk.; perf. 12.
10 c., red, no wmk.; perf. 12.
15 c., olive-green, no wmk.; perf. 12.
25 c., light blue ,, ,,
40 c., dull green ,, ,,
50 c., purple ,, ,,
75 c., dull greenish blue, no wmk.; perf. 12.
1 bol., grey-black, no wmk.; perf. 12.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN CONGO.—A new set of eight stamps is before us. The design is that of the 1910 (bilingual set) except that to the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. denominations have been added the value in letters at top over "Congo Belge." The 15 c., 40 c., 50 c., 1 fc., and 5 fc. values have had their colours changed. Perf. 14–15.

Adhesives.

5 c., green and black.
10 c., carmine ,,
15 c., green ,,
25 c., blue ,,
40 c., claret ,,
50 c. ,, ,,
1 fc, olive-bistre and black.
5 fcs., dull orange and black.

MOROCCO (FRENCH).—Another Red Cross stamp has appeared. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority, chronicles the 5 c., green, of the "Protectorat Française" variety with the usual +5 c. Red Cross surcharge.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Vice-Presidents: W. Pimm, B. B. Tilley.
Committee:
H. Barnwell, H. Grindall,
F. T. Collier, T. W. Peck,
Dr. A. I. Esslemont, C. A. Stephenson,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.
Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 7.—Annual Meeting. The report, showing a remarkably successful season, considering the war, was approved. The balance-sheet showed a net cash balance of £66 12s. 8½d. The permanent collection continues to make splendid progress. Two thousand four hundred and one varieties have been added during the past session, making a total of 33,537. To show their appreciation of the top three donations it was decided to send special votes of thanks on vellum. The full list of donors was ordered to be written in front of the albums. The top three were Messrs. H. L. Hayman, M. J. Schulte, and Miss A. L. Perram.

The collection has been partly remounted into sectional albums and blank leaves.

During the year £16,825 3s. 9d. worth of stamps was circulated, and £1,275 8s. 5d. sold, and sales, which dropped somewhat when war was declared, are steadily improving again, so that, if any collectors at home or abroad have stamps for sale or exchange, we shall be glad to hear from them.

Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. D. Field, J. J. Smith, T. Bull, Puttick and Simpson, and Plumridge for literature and priced catalogues.

The officers and committee were elected as above.

The junior section, on the lines suggested by the Sixth Philatelic Congress, for all collectors at home or abroad between the ages of 15 and 21, is now in working order. Subscription is 1s. 6d., and the year commences the same as in the Society itself, on October 1st. The Report will be sent to anyone wishing to join either the Society or Junior section.

The programme for 1915–16 is as follows:

1915.
Oct. 28. Paper: "Victoria," imperforate issues. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Nov. 11. Interesting Varieties. All members invited to bring specimens.
25. Display: "British North America." Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Dec. 9. Display: "Colonial Gems" picked up by Mr. M. J. Schulte.
1916.
Jan. 6. Paper: "Leeward Islands." Mr. W. Pimm.
20. Display: "African Colonies." Mr. L. H. Brierley.
1916.
Feb. 10. Open Meeting. Display by Philatelic Beginners. Arranged by Dr. Esslemont.
26. (Sat.) Display: "Errors and Curiosities." Mr. H. L. Hayman.
Mar. 24. Display: "Austria, Hungary, Bosnia." Mr. T. D. F. Evans.

We shall be glad of particulars of all those members who are serving with the colours and of any distinctions they may gain, so that we may have a permanent record.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Twenty-Sixth Session, 1915–16.

Patron: Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Leeds (James E. Bedford, J.P., F.G.S.).
Hon. President: Joseph Scott.
President: Hiram Ellis (Town Clerk of Dewsbury).
Hon. Vice-President: A. G. Lupton, LL.D. (Pro-Chancellor, University of Leeds).
Vice-Presidents:
Major Ernest Solly, M.D., R.A.M.C.,
Samuel Denison, F.S.A.
Hon. Secretary:
W. Denison Roebuck, M.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L.,
259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.
Hon. Sec. for Philatelic Congress Business:
W. Kershaw Skipwith,
50 Estcourt Avenue, Headingly, Leeds.
Hon. Treasurer: J. Digby Firth, F.L.S., F.E.S.,
7 Inglewood Terrace, Hyde Park, Leeds.
Hon. Librarian: Charles W. Harding,
4 Belmont Grove, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
Hon. Exchange Manager: Hiram Ellis,
Town Hall, Dewsbury.
Committee (Ex-Presidents): E. Egly, H. Wade, T. K. Skipwith, F. A. Padgett, J. H. Thackrah, W. Oxley, H. M. Hepworth, F.R.P.S.L.

Syllabus, 1915–16.

1915.
Oct. 19. "New Zealand." Display by Joseph Scott. Stamps shown to H.M. the King, on his visit to the Leeds University. Display by W. Denison Roebuck on behalf of the University.
Nov. 16. "Victoria and Western Australia." Display by J. H. Chapman, President, Sheffield Philatelic Society.
Dec. 14. "European Countries." Display by Joseph Scott.
1916.
Jan. 18. "New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." Display by W. Martello Gray, F.R.P.S.L.
Feb. 15. "Uganda and South Australia." Display by T. Kershaw Skipwith.
Mar. 14. "Cyprus." Display by John C. North.
April 18. "Great Britain: Somerset House and Harrison printings of Edwardian and Georgian stamps." Display by W. A. Town.
May 16. The annual meeting.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1915–16.

President: W. DORNING BECTON.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. HAMERSLEY, G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN.
Hon. Treasurer: B. GOODFELLOW, Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.
Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE, 96 Mosley Street, Manchester.
Hon. Assist. Secretary: MENDEL ALBRECHT.
Comptroller: J. H. TAYLOR.
Committee:
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINGS, junr., Capt. A. HEARSEY.

The meetings are held at the rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on alternate Friday evenings at 7.30.

SYLLABUS 1915–16.

1915.
Oct. 1. Paper: "Serbia." The President.
12. Display: "India." Dr. E. W. Floyd.
29. Short Papers: "Roumania, 10 Bani, blue, defective printing." G. B. Duerst. "Tasmania." Geo. Ginger. "Egypt." Captain A. Hearsey. "Somewhere in France." W. G. Hamersley. "Portugal." Nathan Heywood. "Greece" (Foreign Postmarks). J. H. Taylor. "Canada, Xmas, 1898." W. W. Munn.
Nov. 12. Display: "Persia." B. Goodfellow.
26. Display: "Great Britain, Surface-printed Stamps." J. Steele Higgins, junr.
Dec. 10. Exhibition of Interesting Stamps (limited to 12 per member).

1916.
Jan. 7. An Evening with the Abbott Collection, at the Whitworth Galleries, 7.0 p.m.
21. Paper: "The King Edward Postal Stationery." J. R. M. Albrecht.
Feb. 4. Short Papers: "Holland, First Issues." G. F. Allen. "An Unrecorded Mulready Proof." M. Albrecht. "Further Notes on Canada." R. W. T. Jones. W. Dorning Beckton. B. Goodfellow. J. S. Higgins, junr. "War Postmarks." Dr. Floyd.
18. Display: "Cyprus." J. C. North.
Mar. 3. Paper: "Early Argentine." T. W. Hall, F.R.P.S.L.
17. "Notes on United States Stamps." W. E. Whitnall, Liverpool P.S.

Junior Philatelic Society.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Programme, 1915–16.

Meetings at W. H. Smith Memorial Hall, 4 Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C. 6–10 p.m.

Note, the business of the meeting will be taken at 7.30 instead of 8.0 as heretofore.

An auction of Members' duplicates takes place before each meeting. Lots for Auction on Oct. 16, to be sent by Oct. 11, to Mr. S. D. Timms, 4 Nicosia Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

Annual Subscription 2s. 6d. Hon. Secretary, Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

The following programme is subject to revision.

1915.
Oct. 16. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Presidential Address. Display of War Stamps and Covers.
Nov. 6. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "Embossed Stamps of Various Countries (including Great Britain)." E. W. Floyd.
20. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "French Used Abroad." S. Homsy.
Dec. 4. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "Heligoland." H. P. Ereaut.
18. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "War Provisionals." H. J. Reckitt.

1916.
Jan. 1. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Illustrated Paper: "Methods of Stamp Collecting." G. A. Higlett.
15. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "Early Australians." W. H. Tarrant.
8.15, Paper: "Notes on the Australian Commonwealth Issues" (with small display). Percy C. Bishop.
Feb. 5. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "Mexico, 1868 and 1872 Issues." W. J. Holmes.
19. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "Errors and Curiosities." H. L. Hayman.
Mar. 4. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Ladies' Night. Programme to be announced later.
18. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "Great Britain." The Baron de Worms.
April 1. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Poisson d'Avril. Combined display by members of philatelic hoaxes, bogus stamps, etc.
15. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Display: "The J. P. S. Collection" (portion). H. H. Harland.
May 6. 6. 0, Auction.
7.30, Paper and Display: "A Study of the Emperor's Head Issues of France." R. Wedmore.
8.15, Display: "Norway." A. C. Tatham.

Correspondence.

THE GREEK ISSUE OF 1901.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The paper on the Perkins Bacon Greek stamps by Mr. Dunbar Heath, of which the portion dealing with the 1901 issue appeared in your September number, is a most valuable contribution to the literature on this subject. Philatelists are, indeed, fortunate in securing for their researches the co-operation and sympathy of a member of the celebrated firm of Perkins Bacon and Co., without which many points in connection with the productions of that firm would have for ever been impenetrable.

The facts and figures which Mr. Heath gives us substantiate the theories which philatelists had already arrived at with regard to the number and manipulation of the dies used, but we now learn for the first time that the dies were made (very indifferently) by another firm, which accounts for the printing being far below the general level of excellence for which Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. are so justly famed. If you will permit me, I should like to comment upon some of the information which Mr. Heath gives us, as there are some circumstances which might appear to be of little significance to a printer, but which, to a philatelist, are full of meaning. No doubt this would account for Mr. Heath (speaking as the printer) omitting to refer to the fact that, of the duplicate dies, which were furnished by Mr. Johnston, not that of the 40 lepta alone, but also those of the 1, 2, 3, 20, and 50 lepta were used. In referring to the new plates which were made in 1905, Mr. Heath says that the firm's books show that the dies of the 1, 2, 3, and 5 lepta were strengthened, and also that, though he has not seen an entry relating to the 20, 25, and 50 lepta, no doubt the necessary touching up was done at the same time. The reader would naturally infer from this that the retouching was done on the dies which had served for the first plates, but this was true only of the 5 lepta (the new plate of the 25 appears to have been made without anything being done to the die), while for the other five values mentioned the new plates were made from the duplicate dies, which differed in numerous details of the design from the first ones, and can be readily detected, even without the use of a magnifying glass. The writer of the brief entries in the firm's books was naturally quite unconcerned as to what dies were used, the retouching being necessary, even on the dies which had not previously been used, owing to their inherent weakness, as described by Mr. Heath.

It would be interesting to know how many duplicate dies were furnished by Mr. Johnston. Two dies were used for all the lepta values, except the 5, 10, 25, and 30 lepta. If duplicates of these latter were made, they were not used for the stamps, and are not known as proofs. On the other hand, there were three dies of the 3 lepta, of which two were used for the first and second plates respectively; the third is only known through the existence of a die proof.

As regards perforations, in the list of machines used at that time by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Mr. Heath omits the single-line machine gauging 14, which was used exclusively, as far as my experience goes, for the last printing of the 1 drachma (that on thin paper). This stamp comes perforated either 14, single-line all round, or 14 × 12½. (Curiously enough, these two varieties have never been catalogued anywhere). It is just possible that this machine was not Messrs. Perkins Bacon's at all, but belonged to the Greek Government. I hope I shall not shock Mr. Heath very seriously when I point out that a certain percentage of the sheets of stamps were inadvertently delivered to the contractors either wholly or partly imperforate. The majority of these were issued in that condition, but in the case of the 1 lepta, of which there must have been a considerable batch of unperforated sheets, specimens are known which were perforated by the old Greek machine gauging 11½. (These stamps are catalogued by Gibbons, No. 347.) Is it possible that the 14 single-line perforation on the 1 dr. was also done in Greece?

Mr. Heath's statement that the 12½ single-line machine was used for a few of the early deliveries of the low values will add zest to the hunt for curiosities of this issue. Such varieties have hitherto been quite unsuspected.

In the statement that all the paper used for the Postage Dues was *thin*, the last word is evidently either a slip of the pen or a printer's error, as all the stamps of this class are obviously on the early thick paper.

Hoping you will think this of sufficient interest to publish,

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

P. L. PEMBERTON.

151 Strand, London, W.C.

NOTE.—Mr. Pemberton's remarks upon the stamps of a country that he has so thoroughly studied renders superfluous the modest aspiration in his concluding paragraph. Mr. Pemberton bears out the tradition of his family, and all his writings are marked by a philatelic and conscientious study of his subjects.—ED.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Daily Telegraph Belgian Relief Fund Sale.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Belgium, 1912, 5 c., green, and 10 c., carmine, a sheet of each (100)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot	2	5	0
Cyprus, 1880, 6d., grey, a fine strip of 4, from top of sheet, unused, in mint state	3	0	0
Gibraltar, 1912, ½d. to £1, complete (10)	2	5	0
Great Britain, 11 used 1d. blacks	1	5	0
Ditto, 20 ditto, ditto	1	4	0
Ditto, 20 ditto, ditto	1	5	0
Ditto, 30 ditto, ditto	1	12	0
Ditto, 1d., black, an unused block of 4	51	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, die proof without letters, from the late Earl of Crawford's collection	1	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., die 2, die proof in black, ditto	1	5	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red, Plate 77, used	50	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., lilac, a pane overprinted "SPECIMEN"	2	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 9d., straw, wmk. Emblems, unused	1	15	0
Ditto, 1875, 1s, green, Plate 12, unused pair, and others	1	4	0
Ditto, 1900, ½d., green, curious error (the corner of the sheet having been turned down before printing, a portion of the stamp is printed on the gummed side), unused	1	7	6
Ditto, collection of unused Georgians (355)	4	15	0
Ditto, National Telephone Co., 1884, 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., entire sheet of each	4	10	0
Ditto, a large collection of various issues of 1d., red, imperf. and perf., splendidly arranged on specially made cards, with complete catalogue, forming an exhaustive series of British postmarks	7	0	0
Greece, a fine specialized collection of early issues (839)—			
Presented by Mr. George Robey and first bought by him for	62	0	0
Then presented again for auction and bought by Mr. J. R. Laing for	42	0	0
Total realized on this one lot, £104.			
China, 1894, 1 to 24 cand., proofs in black	1	2	0
Ceylon, 1855–8, 1d., 2d., 4d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s., proofs in black	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1883–4, wmk. CA, 16 c., pale violet	1	12	0
India, 1882–8, ½ a., green, with double impression, a vertical pair, unused	3	15	0
Ditto, Service, 1912, 1 a., carmine, with double overprint	3	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855–8, Triangular, 1s., deep green, unused, and very fine	2	0	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1s., pale emerald, unused	3	3	0
Ditto, Mafeking, 1900, a complete set of the 19 varieties	12	0	0
Cameroons, complete set of the German stamps, overprinted "C.E.F." by the Expeditionary Force	7	15	0
This was presented in the room by Mr. F. B. Smith, and did not appear in the catalogue.			
Gambia, 1906, ½d. on 2s. 6d., and 1d. on 3s., unused	1	15	0
Ditto, 1906, ½d. on 2s. 6d., block of 4, unused	1	12	6
Gold Coast, 1913, ½d. to 20s., unused	2	6	0
Northern Nigeria, 1912, ½d. to £1, unused	2	10	0
Nyasaland, 1913–14, 3d. to £1, unused	2	5	0
Rhodesia, 1913, ½d. to £1, and a shade variety of 5s.	3	0	0
St. Helena, 1863, rough perf., 6d., blue, very fine block of four, mint	3	0	0
Togo, 1915 (Jan.), 5 pf., green, a fine pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 pf., carmine, a fine pair	4	0	0
Barbados, 1861–70, rough perf., 1d., blue, block of nine, mint	2	7	6
Fiji, 1897–99, perf. 11, 6d., rose, printed both sides, mint	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1864, wmk. N.Z., rouletted, 1d., carmine, no roulettes at bottom, but a nice copy	2	15	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., bronze	2	10	0

LITERATURE.

Mount-Brown's Catalogue, 1864 (5th edition), the author's own large-paper copy, autographed	3	15	0
Three early catalogues	1	2	6
A complete set of the *London Philatelist*, half morocco, gilt, tooled back. The volumes were autographed by the Editor, M. P. Castle, Esq., M.V.O.	7	10	0
Collections, £16, £12, £22, £20.			

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIV. NOVEMBER, 1915. No. 287.

The National Philatelic War Fund.



THE energetic labours of the Hon. Secretaries and the Executive Committee of this Fund are now beginning to show good results, as will be evidenced by the long and important lists of donations. There is, however, yet ample time to increase in manifold degree the contributions of the united Philatelists of the British Empire, and we confidently trust that the ultimate aggregate of donations may constitute a world's record of philatelic benevolence. We would therefore impress upon our readers the earliest possible sending in of their contributions.

The astounding and alarming efficiency of the "Snowball" form of soliciting has been amply experienced in the past. We therefore ask all Dealers and Collectors to put this practice in effect by one and all making appeals to their customers and friends. It is only thus by a truly united effort that we can make the result one that will be at once a substantial addition to the sacred cause of our suffering fighters and a permanent record of the great and world-wide influence of Philately.

The permanency of this record can be well secured in the philatelic world by the issue of a handsome and appropriate Catalogue. We should prefer to have one copiously illustrated, with a handsome—if possible—engraved cover, appropriate preface, annotations, and exhaustive lists of the donors and results. This can, naturally, only be achieved by the generous co-operation of the engravers and printers connected with Philately, which we feel assured will not be withheld.

By the sale of a really finely produced Catalogue a handsome addition to the aggregate Fund could be realised and be a permanent souvenir for all the subscribers and their friends.

Provisional Issues of the War.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 21st, 1915,

By MR. H. J. RECKITT.*



I SHOULD like to point out the deep significance of the stamps issued as a direct outcome of the War, and to emphasize the unique position in the annals of Philately that these stamps will occupy.

In the first place the various provisionals issued in what were formerly German Colonies (and with which these notes are connected in particular) are products not merely of a great war, but of THE War—a war which has not only shaken the whole of Europe, but the effects of which have been felt in all other four continents—in varying degrees, of course. They will on this account occupy the premier position amongst all provisional stamps, war and otherwise, that we have yet had in our seventy odd years of stamp issuing.

An excellent concrete example is provided in the provisional stamps issued by the allied French and British forces occupying the former German colony of Togo. These stamps will remain an everlasting reminder of the break up of the carefully nurtured German Colonial Empire, and perhaps will be without parallel as a permanent souvenir of this important commencement of the ascendancy of ourselves and our gallant Allies in a new direction.

Therefore we look on the various War provisionals not only as stamps, but stamps of the future also. Just as the penny black is ever popular as the initiating commodity of a new era of postal administration, so will these provisionals be ever considered as the everlasting monument of the necessary and inevitable defeat of a power whose militarism had made her a world menace.

The stamps of Togo form the most important part of the display, and there is no doubt that they are the most interesting of all the occupation provisionals.

Togoland enjoyed the distinction of being the smallest and at the same time the most prosperous of the German Colonies. The Colony is 33,700 square miles in extent, with a coastline of only thirty-two miles, reaching from Lome, on the border of the British Colony of the Gold Coast, to Grand Popo, on the boundary of French Dahomey.

On August 7th, 1914, Lome, the capital of Togoland, was surrendered to Captain Barker of the Gold Coast Regiment, and was occupied by the force

* In the absence of the author at the Front, Mr. David Field very kindly read these notes and displayed Mr. Reckitt's fine collection.

under his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant proceeded to Lome with reinforcements and assumed the command of the Allied Forces on August 12th. Under Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant's leadership the operations against the enemy were rapidly and energetically conducted. Our advance was resisted in force at the Chra River on August 24th, where the enemy occupied a prepared position of considerable strength, from which, however, after a severe engagement, they retired at the end of the day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant pushed forward at once to Kamina, where after destroying the wireless installation, the Acting Governor of Togoland unconditionally surrendered on August 26th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant was joined by the second French Force under the command of Major Maroix—which had been converging upon Atakpamé from the north—a few hours after the enemy had surrendered. A second column of the Gold Coast Regiment, under the command of Captain Elgee, had also been converging upon Atakpamé from Krachi.

It was of the utmost importance that the operations in Togoland, once begun, should be carried to a successful conclusion as rapidly as possible, so that the Gold Coast should have an early opportunity to revert to its normal conditions. This object was attained by the vigorous manner in which the campaign was throughout conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant and the Gold Coast Regiment, in conjunction with the French troops temporarily associated with them, and this has been recognised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by the British Admiralty.

The first stamps to be overprinted were found in October, 1914—about 117,000 in number, which were divided as evenly as possible amongst the French and British and overprinted accordingly.

Another and smaller supply was found up-country in January, 1915, and constitutes what is generally known as the second series; these again were apportioned in fairly even quantities between the Allies.

The third issue consists of Gold Coast stamps overprinted by the British authorities.

Dealing at first with the Anglo-French Occupation stamps, they may be divided as follows:—

ANGLO-FRENCH OCCUPATION.

1914.

Wide setting: value added (on two denominations).
Narrow setting: value added (on two denominations).

1915.

Narrow setting differing from 1914 narrow setting.

OCCUPATION FRANCO-ANGLAISE.

1914.

Small type.

1915.

Large type (similar to type used in the British series).

The issues of Togo are so complicated that I cannot attempt to give a detailed account of the different settings: the collection is so written up, however, that a perusal of this will make matters plain better than any amount of verbal explanation.

The Togo on Gold Coast issues are fairly straightforward: the number of varieties being small considering the primitive nature of the overprint, the small "F" occurring thrice in a pane of 60 being the most important.

The various possessions of the Germans in the Pacific—Samoa, New Guinea, and Marshall Islands—fell shortly after Togo to our Colonial troops, and all thirteen values in use were overprinted "G.R.I." with the corresponding value in English currency. The type for Samoa was different from that employed in the overprinting of the New Guinea and Marshall Islands stamps, but the inscriptions were the same.

The Marshall Islands with the Japanese overprint are of interest, though there is no proof at present that this overprint is of postal significance, as is the registration label overprinted "G.R.I." and "3d.," which was used as a postage stamp owing to shortage of the usual adhesives.

The mark values in all cases are very rare—as indeed are all denominations—for the Germans destroyed most of the stamps they could lay hands upon before evacuating their territories.

The Delhi Durbar Souvenir Coronation Stamps.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

THE presentation by Major S. M. Castle to the National Philatelic Auction of several copies of the special (Coronation) edition of the *Indian Postal Guide* for January, 1903, comes as a reminder of an almost forgotten publication bordering, as regards its most interesting feature, on the philatelic. The stamps illustrating the *Guide* are actual stamps current in India during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty on January 1st, 1903, twenty-two in all, but put out of action for postal service by twelve cancellation circles in black, so arranged that no one stamp escapes some portion of the overprint. The circle's diameter is 28 mm.

The illustration which appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of India*

shows the inter-arrangement of stamps and circles, and it will be seen that it includes the three earliest of the Indian Edwardian stamps to appear.

Of the Victorian stamps there are two each of the ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 2½ annas, the design of which in the case of each denomination is the same, though the colours differ. The stamps of the nine values above 2½ annas are represented singly; the lower stamp to left of the second tablet, non-discernible in the illustration, being the 12 annas of 1888. The frames of the tablets are in red.

The cover of the *Guide* (peculiar to this number only) is Cambridge blue. To upper left, the monogram * "E.R.I." in gold relief, with imperial crown above, in red and gold relief. To its right, "Indian—Postal—Guide", in dull red (large ornamental type); and below (also in dull red), "Published by order of the—Director-General of the Post Office of India—Special (Coronation) Edition—Price—One Rupee—January, 1903", displayed in smaller ornamental type across the lower half.

Five thousand sets only are said to have been mounted and overprinted by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., of Calcutta, the late Mr. W. James of their establishment, an active member of the Philatelic Society of India, being, I believe, personally in charge of the work. At Delhi the *Guides* were sold enclosed in glazed tissue envelopes inscribed, in red, "Indian—Postal—Guide—Special (Coronation) Edition—with specimens of—current Indian Postage Stamps—Price—One Rupee—January, 1903", all in displayed type, with a red border ornamentation in top right-hand corner. The whole edition, limited and unprocurable away from Delhi, was readily disposed of, and had a very much larger supply been available it could have been easily sold. I have heard it stated, however, that practically the last of some of the stamps of certain denominations required for the set remaining at the time in Government stock found their way into the *Guides*, thus precluding the idea of a second identical edition, even if one had ever been entertained.

The work (No. 63 of its series) has 283 numbered pages, preceded by 32 preliminary pages of contents, etc., numbered i to xxxii. The two tablets of cancelled stamps are bound up between pp. xxxii. and 1.

The officially announced reason for the inclusion of the specimen stamps in the *Guide* was for the convenience of a larger number than usual of cold-weather visitors to India on the occasion of the Durbar. Whether this glorified issue justified itself on the ground stated is a matter of doubt. That it naturally created some temporary excitement in philatelic circles may not be denied, while it is equally true that it afforded the general public an agreeable chance for a speculative flutter on a small scale in association with a great affair of State.

Souvenir sets of the current Indian telegraph stamps were also suggested as likely to prove popular conveniences of the moment, but the cold-weather visitors managed without them.

* I am under the impression that I have seen the monogram and crown all in red without any gold relief, but of this I am uncertain.—W. C.

The Opening Ceremony of the James H. Abbott Collection of Postage Stamps at the Manchester Whitworth Galleries.

By J. STELFOX GEE.



ON Wednesday, October 27th, about one hundred specially invited guests attended to witness the opening to the public of the collection of stamps presented some eighteen months ago by Miss Abbott in memory of her brother.

This handsome gift has been further added to by Miss Abbott generously providing most handsome cabinets for the housing of the stamps. There are two cabinets which may be placed back to back, forming a very substantial centre-piece if placed in the centre of the room, or may be placed extended side by side or one at each side of the room; and they may be said to be the last word in cases which combine all the facilities for showing the stamps and with due regard to absolute security of their contents.

Mr. Bateman, the Curator of the Whitworth Institute, has personally visited the British Museum, the Edinburgh and the Dublin collections, and has arrived at a cabinet containing the best points and even improvements on each of them. It is made of solid mahogany and contains two hundred and twenty-four numbered slides, each containing eight ordinary album pages of stamps (placed four on each side). There are four divisions of twenty-eight slides to each cabinet, and to each division a substantial shelf or rest is provided which must be let down before a slide can be drawn out, thus providing a rest for the heavy slide and preventing its sagging down after being in use for any length of time, and at the same time forming a useful rest for the person using the cabinet to place his catalogue, notebook, or even his elbow. When the slide is drawn out to the limit exposing all the glass covering the stamps, some four inches still remain locked in the cabinet framework, and it is considered impossible for any person with evil intent to get at the stamps unless by deliberately smashing the glass.

Several members of the Manchester Philatelic Society have been for the past month or six weeks engaged in mounting all the loose specimens in the collections and adding pencil notes for the guidance of the young collector where it was not already done, and it is hoped in time to fully annotate and bring all the countries shown into uniformity.

The collection represents over sixty countries or colonies, and is particularly strong in the British North American, African and West Indian Colonies; the foreign section including highly specialised collections of Egypt, France, Hayti, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, and Norway.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The chair was taken at 3 p.m. by Mr. Frank Falkner, one of the Governors of the Institute, who, after reading a letter from Mr. Wilmot Corfield regretting inability to attend, and containing very kindly references to the personality of the late Mr. Abbott, with congratulations to Manchester upon the acquisition of such a gift, called upon Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, to read an address.

Mr. Beckton, in an eloquent address, paid a glowing testimony to the generous donor of the collection, the late Mr. J. H. Abbott, and favourably commented upon the system of its display as adopted by the Whitworth Institute, the evident merits of which will be noted by the forthcoming illustration. Mr. Beckton then gave a comprehensive and succinct account of the aims, foundation and history of Philately, tracing its development from its earliest days to the present time, giving many interesting details in connection with the earliest adherents of the pursuit, and of its voluminous literature. Mr. Beckton's address, which is eminently calculated to attract public attention to the advantages of Philately, will, we are informed, be published *in extenso* in the Manchester Press, and cannot fail to impress upon the outside world the manifold claims of stamp collecting.

Upon the conclusion of this address Miss Abbott unlocked the cabinet and drew out one or two of the slides, saying with what amount of pleasure she did so. The cabinet had been so long in making, owing to the unfortunate circumstances caused by the war, that she had almost begun to despair of its eventual completion ; and after thanking all who had assisted her in her object of perpetuating her late brother's name, she declared the cabinets open to the public for ever.

Mr. H. P. Greg, on behalf of the Council, proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Abbott for her munificent gift, and although not a stamp collector himself, quite saw the desirability of the inclusion of so fine a collection amongst the art treasures of the institution. Some members of the Council required to be convinced of the wisdom of its acceptance, he said, but they were all now perfectly agreed that it would be a great source of attraction to both philatelists and young stamp collectors, and a pursuit which gave such training to the eye for the perception of the beauty of design could not fail to awaken or accelerate admiration for the other art treasures in the galleries.

Mr. Councillor Todd seconded the vote, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. P. Langford (executor of the late Mr. Abbott) replied on Miss Abbott's behalf.

Mr. Follows expressed the hope that the address read by Mr. Beckton should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed, a suggestion which met with the unanimous approval of all present.

Mr. Bateman, Curator of the Whitworth Galleries, gave his audience

some little insight into the amount of work which had been put in before the finished article placed on exhibition to-day was an accomplished fact, and expressed the hope that other collectors might be induced, at some time or other, to make presentations of collections of stamps which were not already represented, and it was his hope to have in the future, as far as possible, a fully representative collection of the stamp-issuing countries of the world.

A reception was afterwards held in the Council Chamber and refreshments provided by the kindness of the Council.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, December 16th, the President will give a display of his collection of the Laureated Issues of New South Wales, arranged after Mr. A. F. Basset Hull's work.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, December 16th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m. on Tuesday, December* 14*th.*

PERFORATIONS.

BY WILMOT CORFIELD.

THE following note upon Mr. R. S. Le May's timely article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* on the "Future of Perforations" is offered in response to an editorial invitation.

The future of Perforations is bound up with the publication of a philatelists' catalogue, which itself should be based upon a philatelists' collection. To my mind the mistake has all along been made of making collections to fit in with a non-standard catalogue rather than in making a standard catalogue to detail a made collection.

Let us, for the sake of argument, ignore for the moment all issued catalogues and take, in theory, all stamps known, placing them upon two tables: Table "A," issues to the exhaustion of Victorian designs; Table "B," issues from the earliest Edwardian designs.

We start sorting "A," to find nine-tenths of the work already done by the Tapling-Bacon combine. We complete with the tenth-tenth, and modify and rearrange the whole, adding "residuum labels" to represent known lacunæ. Then we catalogue.

Next we repeat the process with "B." Result: two collections and two

catalogues, the former being permanently placed in either one or two public buildings, the latter published in either one or two volumes. Should it be deemed more convenient to produce the catalogue in one volume a "Tapling-Bacon (revised)" line would be printed across each column, dividing "A" from "B." All this could easily be actually done by philatelists really in earnest.

Collection and catalogue (unpriced), with whatever their shortcomings, would become each the standard of its kind and hold the field.

Jumping-off points would thus be secured for the future to improve upon.

The collection (or collections) would be the National Collection (or collections), the catalogue (or catalogues) THE CATALOGUE.

THE CATALOGUE of any or all countries would be at the disposal of anyone to republish unaltered, but, if thought well, with prices added and marginal annotations, additions, or subtractions *ad lib.*

Above the "T.-B. line" *all* perforations would be differentiated, below it to even mention perforations, or the lack of them, would be unnecessary, save in exceptional cases. In the first period the art of perforation making was in its infancy and experimental stages. In the second, perforations are *mostly* of no real philatelic interest. The "T.-B. line" would define the point at which the compiler's first guiding principle of action ceased and his second began.

The Congress produced the standard "Glossary," an invaluable work of reference. To the Congress should be left the bringing together of the philatelists undertaking the compilation of the standard "Catalogue."

I am not suggesting an ideal collection nor yet an ideal catalogue; the "Ideal" is ever unattainable though always to be hoped for. I am proposing a standard collection and a standard catalogue, both formed by philatelists, neither philanthropists nor yet commercialists. Both would of necessity be far from faultless, but each the best that circumstances permitted. Where are our standards, however imperfect, to-day?

It would be pleasant were a Cinderella's godmother in a conical hat to wave a wand and give us standards. A godmother being, however, unavailable, philatelic co-ordination of endeavour and brains are all that we really need. Both should be readily forthcoming.

THE REPRIEVED HALFPENNY POST RATE.

THE escaped abolition of the halfpenny postal rate brings home to Englishmen with startling force the pressing reality of the needs of the nation arising out of the military situation. The most hardworking of our entirely satisfactory postage stamps has been very nearly cashiered; one of the daintiest of our eighteen stamps, our "sea-green incorruptible," was to be discarded, and its loss would have lain at the door of Germanic enemies.

It was in 1865 that Dr. Heinrich von Stephen urged the utility of a post card at a Postal Conference at Karlsruhe, but it was not until 1st October, 1869, that Austria-Hungary issued the first card. Between 25th June and 1st October, 1870, post cards appeared in the following sequence: Alsace and Lorraine, North German Confederation, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Luxemburg, Great Britain, and Switzerland. The post card as an institution had come to stay, and concurrently the halfpenny adhesive and its embossed companion.

From 1870 to 1915 is a long way; and now, for a time, the halfpenny stamp of England has been under an eclipse. This is only one of the wrongs of war's infliction, and it is difficult as yet to realize the full import of all that the proposed change implied.

Cannot the stamp be brought to bear its share of the national burden in the face of the national peril? We want no "commemoratives" in the usual sense of the term. We want heralds of war to tell to all the world of the Empire's need, and, not only that, but to enshrine for all futurity in album and catalogue the memory of horrors and the nature of the men who brought these things about.

A FORESHADOWED NEW ISSUE FOR GREECE.

WRITING from Zurich, Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff kindly informs us "that there is a rumour in Athens, Greece) that the Minister of Communication proposed to the Government a new issue of a set of postage stamps bearing the effigy of King Constantine I. It is not known whether the proposal has been accepted or not."

We presume that the portrait upon this contemplated issue is intended to represent the ruler of the country, in which case either M. Venizelos or the Kaiser (or his sister) would seem more appropriate!

DISPOSAL OF THE WORTHINGTON COLLECTION.

THE difficulties in connection with the contemplated permanent housing of this noted collection were commented upon in this journal on pages 53-4 in the March number of this year, and we were then aware that the obstacles in the path as regards the future of the collection were not limited to those described. In common with other opinions we have, however, hoped that these difficulties might have been overcome, and that this superb collection could have been preserved intact for the benefit of future philatelists in the United States.

The American papers, however, clearly show—as will be seen by our quotation—that Mr. Worthington's affairs have succumbed to an abnormal pressure and that as a result his stamps will be dispersed. Some of the many treasures therein contained have already passed into other hands, and we learn that negotiations are proceeding for other important sections. Mr.

Worthington's name as one of the most prominent collectors of the world, his unfailing courtesy, and his altruistic views of Philately have rendered his name that of a *persona grata* in both hemispheres, and we must all profoundly sympathize with him in the financial adversity that is severing him —with profound reluctance—from the wonderful collection that bears his name. We can but trust that with true American enterprise Mr. Worthington's position and abilities may speedily result in a renewed—even if more restricted —connection with Philately.

We most cordially associate ourselves with the kindly feeling and good wishes of our contemporary *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* of October 9—as follows—and are confident that these sympathetic references will be unanimously shared both in the United States and in this country.

"It is with sincere regret that we have to record that financial disaster has overtaken America's most noted philatelist, Mr. George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose name for many years has stood for the superlative in a philatelic sense. While naturally the Cleveland newspapers gave much space to the news of the financial difficulty that Mr. Worthington was forced to cope with, the papers of other cities contained telegraphic despatches telling briefly of the assignment. Consequently, some of our readers already are aware that Mr. Worthington has made a complete assignment of property for the benefit of creditors; and in this connection we quote a Cleveland newspaper: 'In less than one hundred and twenty words, the deed of assignment filed in insolvency court removes from Mr. Worthington's control, millions of dollars' worth of property which goes into trust for the benefit of creditors.' The disposition of Mr. Worthington's stamps is accounted for in these words: 'Included in the personal property is the famous Worthington collection, known to philatelists the world over as one of the most valuable and extensive in existence.' The announcement of Mr. Worthington's misfortune will make a profound impression on many a dealer, American and foreign, who has long regarded Cleveland as the haven for the repose of the best and greatest in stamps, and who have in many instances come in personal contact with Mr. Worthington; and their sympathy will be extended to the master who has yielded to the force of circumstances. Many a collector has seen portions of Mr. Worthington's stamps in exhibitions and at private view, through the intermediary of Mr. Alvin Good, Mr. Worthington's philatelic secretary, and they will feel keenly for one whose kindliness has been a source of pleasure and, too, pride to them.

"We have been informed by our 'correspondent on the spot' that anything that is said about the fate of the stamps just now is mere conjecture, but we seize upon his statement that under the trusteeship no inconsiderable sum may be saved for Mr. Worthington. If it happens so, all of Mr. Worthington's friends will rejoice, for if anyone deserves the good-will of his fellows, it is George H. Worthington, whose allegiance to Philately has been loyal indeed."

A COLLECTION OF PHILATELIC MEDALS.

AT the November meeting of the Council a suggestion, made by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, met with unanimous approval; it was to start a Society's collection of philatelic medals, and the hope was expressed that it would become very representative in character. Donations are invited both from societies and collectors. Medals commemorative of exhibitions and other philatelic events are not as yet very numerous, and a list of those specially designed and awarded by recognised societies and others might well be attempted by someone competent to prepare it.

Fiscal stamps are usually regarded as outside the range of subjects with which these pages are concerned, but a new departure recently made may not be without interest to many of our readers. Postal Fiscals have long been known to collectors of English stamps, and Fiscal Postals to those of Indian stamps. Now, however, the English Fiscal Postal has appeared we believe for the first time. Owing to a change in the regulations concerning the duty on patent medicines, two current postage stamps, the 1½d. and 3d., have been overprinted in sans-serif type (five-lined) "Additional—Medicine —Duty—Not available—for postage," but whether they must be looked upon as intended for permanent service or merely as provisionals to meet a temporary emergency, is beyond our knowledge.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN VICTORIA: ISSUE OF 1860.

WE have on so many occasions alluded to the remarkably want of finality in Australian postage stamps ourselves that no surprise can be felt by our readers at the announcement of yet another and important discovery. The issues of Victoria already contain a sufficient number of extreme rarities, and the present instance will add yet another stumbling-block in the path of the aspirant for completeness as regards the issues of Victoria.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have shown us a new and unique variety in the "Emblems Issue" of this country: i.e. this issue of 1860 with watermark value in words, the normal varieties of which are the 1d. and 2d. with corresponding watermarks, the 2d. also existing with "Threepence," and being fairly common. This latter stamp is also known to exist with the watermark "One Penny," and is of extreme rarity. The stamp now shown to us is the 1d., green, of this issue, but with the watermark "*four pence.*" The watermark is quite distinct, showing the outer frame-line, nor can there be any doubt as to its authenticity. This interesting discovery marks yet another of the either practically unique or excessively rare varieties of Victorian watermarks, and may possibly have occurred through unintentional interchange of two sheets, i.e. one of the forenamed and one of the 4d., rose, beaded oval (87 in S.G. 1916), of the same year of issue—this stamp being already known watermarked "One Penny"—in lieu of four pence. This supposition would account for both varieties, and would explain their extreme rarity and

tardy discovery. These abnormal varieties, of such rarity that the copies of each known to exist only perhaps number from one to six, are rapidly approaching a round dozen, and bid fair to make Victorian issues one of the most difficult in the world to complete.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

SECOND LIST OF DONATIONS.

WE are now able to announce a second list of fifty donations of stamps for the National Philatelic War Funds Auction, which is to be held early in the New Year in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Stamps for the sale should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Heathside, Weybridge, Surrey.

We are especially desired to invite the *earliest possible sending in of contributions.* The Committee would like to have all gifts in hand *before Christmas*, so that the preparation of the Catalogue may be proceeded with.

Appended to the acknowledgments of stamps, we give a first list of the contributions of philatelic literature. All who can send books on stamps, philatelic journals, etc., are requested to send them to Mr. W. Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

At an early date it is hoped to issue a first list of cash donations. It is desired to draw the attention of the societies to this section of the Fund. In the case of the smaller societies, where it is difficult to secure gifts of stamps, the members can subscribe in cash, and the sums collected should be forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

STAMP DONATIONS (SECOND LIST).

B. PINNER. South Australia high values, overprinted "Specimen"; and Sudan Army Official 1 piastre, block of four.

COL. S. P. PEILE. Four entires of Mexico and Venezuela, and various fiscals.

N. H. CHAPMAN. Various modern Siam, etc.

W. C. STONE. Block of six Natal 2½d. on 4d.

F. E. HORTON. Two vertical pairs U.S.A. 1855 10 c., imperf., mint.

RALPH WEDMORE. Valuable collection of Queensland.

J. O. B. SAUNDERS. India, 1854, 4 annas, "inverted head," cut to shape; pane of 80 India 1 r., 1874; various valuable mint Natal, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and British India overprinted for Native States.

B. W. H. POOLE (second donation). 20 c., Bolivar, 1879, green, error of colour, and other rare stamps.

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN. 2½d. on 2s., Sierra Leone, type F, used.

MISS E. A. HURST. Collection started in 1870.

S. D. TIMMS. ½d. and 1d., "R.H." Official, used.

C. S. WARBRICK (second donation). Pair of 2d. Sydney Views, plate I.

ROSS O'SHAUGHNESSY. Various valuable used and unused British Colonial and other stamps.

A. F. WIREN. Various New Zealand, Australian, etc.

A. J. FRANCE (per W. BULL). Reconstructed sheet of 1d., red, Great Britain, imperf.; pane of twenty, 4½d.; and other British stamps.

H. P. EREAUT. Block of four, Natal Telegraph, 1s., imperf.; pair, 30 c., Ceylon, 1893, imperf.

MISS LUCY DICKSON. Various.

VICTOR G. LOLY. Various mint blocks.

W. PATTERSON. Various unused and used.

J. R. M. ALBRECHT. Four Mulready's, various Registration envelopes, and other entries.

MISS C. W. MACKINTOSH. Collection.

MISS MARY D. ROBSON. An old collection.

NEVILE STOCKEN. New Zealand, 1d., first type, watermarked NZ, rouletted; set of Togo, overprinted "Anglo-French Occupation," on entire; and other scarce stamps.

MISS LEE. Ceylon, mint blocks of fifty, 20 c., green, 1884, and forty-nine 3 c., brown and green, and fifty envelopes.

MRS. KEEN. Hospital stamps.

J. W. HALL. Togo, mint "Anglo-French" and "Franco-Anglaise" occupation stamps, in singles and pairs.

J. R. W. PIGGOTT. A valuable lot of British East Africa, twenty-one used and unused of the earlier issues, including three of the scarce manuscript varieties, and a stamped envelope.

J. JELLYMAN. A valuable lot of mint U.S.A., and others, used and unused.

F. C. HENDERSON. Dominica, 1s., CA, mint.

J. W. KAYTON-SCHOFIELD. Various used and unused South Africa Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Reconstructed sheet of Victoria 2s., blue on *green*, 1864; collection of old issues of Victoria; a set of Trinidad surcharged "9d" by the Postmaster on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York (now H.M. King George V.) to the island, and presented by H.R.H. to the Boer War Fund Auction—only one block of four of each denomination was thus surcharged.

J. CHAMBERLAIN. Set of South Australians, issued to commemorate the opening of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George V.).

SIR C. STEWART-WILSON. Thirty-three proofs of U.S.A., on India paper, mounted on large cards, including the 1894–5 issue; Special Delivery, Postage Dues, and Newspaper Stamps of 1895.

G. GINGER. Various Labuan, North Borneo, St. Christopher, Jamaica, and Tobago, including scarce varieties.

MRS. E. BLACKMAN. Various modern stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD. A very fine and valuable lot (catalogued at £300) of rare stamps only, including early issues St. Lucia, in mint blocks of four; Cape of Good Hope Triangulars, in singles, mint. Among the used are copies of the blue and green circular British Guianas. Among the foreign stamps are the 10 pen. error of Finland, various *tête-bêche* Egypt, France, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, blocks of Venezuela, and some very rare Swiss, including an unused strip of four of the "Poste Locale," the central cross with black frame, and a mint copy of one of the great rarities, the 2½ rappen "Poste Locale," the central cross being without frame.

WALTER SCOTT, J.P. Cape Triangulars, block of four 1d. on *blue* paper; Victoria "Queen on Throne," pair of the 2d., one being the variety "TVO"; Virgin Islands ½d., 1892, block of six containing both errors.

W. ALLAN HARMER (second donation). Great Britain, 10s., cobalt, Queen, I.R. Official, used.

MISS WALTER. Mint set Australian Commonwealth, up to and including 10s. value.

ANON. (Oxted). A quantity of envelopes, etc., from the front.

G. P. D. VERSEY. Various stamps and entires.

M. GIWELB. Labuan, sheet of 6 c. on 8 c.; Mauritius, half-sheet of 2 c., green; Tasmania, sheet of ½d. on 1d., containing varieties; Straits Settlements, 2 c. on 5 c., blue (two vertical strips of three).

BRIDGER AND KAY. Various scarce stamps.

D. FIELD. India, pair of 4 annas, 1854, red and blue, "Specimen," with red wavy lines; 4 annas, 1854, sheet of twelve, one with inverted head; ½ anna, 1854, strip of eight types, in blue, with "Specimen" on back; ditto, ½ anna, red; Belgium, King Albert, sheets of 300 each of the 5 c. and 10 c.

E. B. S. BENEST. Brazil, a large number of mint blocks and sheets, including entire sheets of the 1899 50 r. on 20 r., green, 100 r. on 50 r., green, 300 r. on 200 r., violet, said to be unique; also two entire sheets of Argentine Republic.

H. J. GLOVER. An old collection.

D. PATTISON. Large quantity of used and unused Peru, Chile, and other countries.

FRANK BARKER. Modern unused Indian and Convention States.

"H 3." Various Cape Triangular and other stamps, used and unused.

CAPTAIN ENGLAND. An old collection, also thirteen Sydney Views, West Australia, 6d., litho., and other old and scarce British Colonials.

LITERATURE DONATIONS (FIRST LIST).

B. GORDON JONES. *Indian Convention States* (6) and *Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon* (3), all signed copies.

W. E. IMESON. *The Stamp Fiend's Raid* and *Illustrated Music Titles.*

W. ALLAN HARMER. Various volumes—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, Ewen's Weekly Stamp News,* and *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

DR. J. N. KEYNES. *London Philatelist,* 1892–1912 (21 vols.).

E. J. REED. Parcel of books and periodicals.

GERALD COLES. *Africa* (Part III.).

FRED J. MELVILLE. *Norges Frimerker,* 1855–1914, *Stamps of the Steamship Companies, Our Boys and Girls* (U.S.A.), with stamp department, etc.

W. J. FERENS. *College Stamps.*

MRS. A. C. HINE. *British Isles.*

MAJOR S. M. Castle. *Delhi Durbar Postal Guide, India* (five copies).

WILMOT CORFIELD. *Indian Convention States, Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India,* and *More Dâk Dicta* (two copies of each work).

ANON. *New Zealand, Fiji, and British Isles.*

CASH DONATIONS (FIRST LIST).

BICKNELL, W. A.
BULL WHARF, per T. WICKHAM JONES.
CLARKE, H. R. G.
EVANS, C. B., MAJOR.
GILES, H. G., R.N., COMMANDER.
GODDEN, F.
GRAY, W. M.
HAWKINS, A. T.
HATFIELD, A., JNR.
HOYLE, J. S.
IRISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY, per W. LANE JOYNT.
L'ARGENTIÈRE, A. B. DE.
LINCOLN, W. S.
MARSHALL, C. F. D.
MARSHALL, J., JNR.
MAYCOCK, T.
MELVILLE, F.
NATAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, per C. L. PACK.
VAN LESSEN, N.
WILKINSON, R. W.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 1½d. and 2d. stamps have been issued with the G 15 control.

ANTIGUA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1d. value, Arms design, printed in *bright scarlet on thin paper.*

Adhesive.

1d., bright scarlet on thin paper; Arms design; multiple; perf. 14.

BRITISH GUIANA.—We have seen a "Specimen" copy of the 96 c. Georgian stamp, printed on paper coloured through.

Adhesive.

96 c., black and red on yellow paper, coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.

EGYPT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the current 3 mils. stamp surcharged diagonally in black sans-serif characters reading upwards, "2 milliemes" and Egyptian characters below.

Adhesive.

2 m. on 3 m., orange.

INDIA.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of India*, the 6 annas Georgian stamp has appeared in an orange-brown shade.

Bundi.—Another value, 1 anna, carmine, must be added to the new issue chronicled on pages 118 and 204.

1 a., carmine; rouletted.

Gwalior.—Our contemporary also reports the finding of a used copy of the 3 pies, slate-grey, ordinary King George stamp, with a mutilated overprint, viz. "GWALI," the two final letters "O" and "R" both in English and Hindi not appearing on the stamp at all. An inspection of the stock in hand resulted in the discovery of *four* sheets showing the error in this condition. It is the first stamp, at the extreme right, in the first row of the first panel of 64.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a new printing of the Georgian 1s. stamp. It is now printed, it is stated, in *grey and black on green.*

Adhesive.

1s., grey and black on green; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We have seen a "Specimen" copy of the 10s. Georgian stamp surcharged in red,

"MOROCCO
AGENCIES
12 PESETAS."

Adhesive.

10s., deep blue, surcharged as above.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA (ITALIAN P.O.).—We read in the *Stamp Lover* that the 2 c. stamp of Italy has been surcharged "Scutari di Albania" and a new value in local currency in black.

Adhesive.

40 para on 2 c., brown.

BELGIUM.—A new set of stamps has reached us from Mr. R. Roberts and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. The 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. show a portrait of King Albert, and the higher values depict

views relating to war and other subjects. Unwatermarked and perf. 14.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange
2 c., dark brown
5 c., green
10 c., rose-carmine } with portrait of King Albert.
15 c., violet
20 c., plum
25 c., pale
35 c., red-brown and black, Cloth Hall at Ypres.
40 c., green and black, College of Dinant.
50 c., lake and black, University of Louvain.
1 fc , violet, Freeing of the Scheldt.
2 fcs., slate-green, Annexation of the Congo.
5 fcs., deep blue, King presenting flag at Furnes.
10 fcs., brown, Portrait of three Kings.

NORWAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 kr. stamp, solid background, Type 16. The 1 k. and 1½ k. are already catalogued.

Adhesive.

2 kr., rose-carmine; Type 16; perf. 14½ × 13½.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows under date 14/27 October, 1915 :—

"A very curious sort of stamp, or rather paper money, has been issued here on the 30th September old style. It consists of the 10, 15, and 20 kop. Romanow stamps printed in sheets of 100 (ten horizontal rows of ten) on carton paper, perforated 13½, ungummed, but on the back of each stamp there is printed in black a double-headed eagle and the words 'it circulates in the same way like the changing silver currency' in a double-lined frame. It serves, as the inscription says, for changing into money, and has been issued chiefly as such in order to work against the speculators who are buying up large quantities of gold, silver, and copper money. The decree has been issued telegraphically, and as the paper money had to be made in great haste, the Government made use of the Romanow clichés, as there was no other material to make use of. This new paper money has been received with the greatest possible disappointment and dissatisfaction, chiefly because it soon becomes dirty and torn, so the intention to issue 1, 3, and 5 kop. paper money stamps, too, was not only NOT carried through, but it has been decided to issue a definite issue of paper money in the type of the Italian lire paper money. The work is expected to be finished in a few days, when the sale of the 'stamps' will be stopped, and they will afterwards also be withdrawn from circulation. Although the paper-money stamps bear the inscription 'Post' on the face (like the ordinary Romanow do), they are not on sale at the post offices, but they are allowed to frank letters and to prepay all sorts of postage with, in order to prevent misunderstandings that could be caused by the word 'Post' and their similarity to the ordinary Romanow stamps. In order to ascertain this I franked a number of registered letters addressed to myself, despatched them at different post offices, and called the special attention of the post clerks to the fact that the stamps were the paper-money labels, and all post offices have let my letters pass through. You will also see that my present letter to you is franked by a few of these 'stamps,' which you can ascertain by holding the face of the envelope against the light and looking through the interior of the envelope.

"In my opinion, these 'stamps' should be placed on a much higher scale than the Australian 'Postal fiscals,' which, although intended for fiscal purpose only, were allowed to prepay postage too, because these stamps not only look exactly like the ordinary stamps, but they also bear the word 'Post' on the face; the absence of gum and the inscription on the back does not condemn them, because if they were gummed they would stick together, and therefore could not be used as paper money, which is their chief object. The inscription had to be added, because otherwise no one would know that they were also paper money. I enclose a set of these stamps."

The registered letter covering the samples sent was franked by a 10 k. and 15 k. of this issue, and two 1 k. and a 3 k. of the war-stamp issue of last year.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of the Ploughman type, printed on unwatermarked paper, are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

1 c., yellow-brown, no wmk.; perf. 13½ × 12½.
2 c., violet-brown ,, ,, ,,
5 c., rose-red ,, ,, ,,

BRAZIL.—We have before us the 50 reis and 200 reis of 1906, printed in, we believe,

new shades of colour, dull green and bright blue respectively.

Adhesives.

50 r., dull green, type 67; perf. 12.
200 r., bright blue ,, 69 ,,

CHILI.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., we have received the 2 c. stamp of 1911, Type 47, but lithographed and with different perforation.

Adhesive.

2 c., scarlet, lithographed; perf. 13½ × 14.

CUBA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces that the 10 c. Map stamp has appeared in a new colour, greenish brown.

Adhesive.

10 c., greenish brown, Map design.

MEXICO.—Several journals list a new, and we hope, permanent issue for this country.

The *Stamp Lover* illustrates five varieties of the Monument and Portrait type, lithographed and rouletted.

Adhesives.

1 c., purple. National Arms.
2 centavos, green. Monument of Cuauhtemoc.
3 ,, brown. Portrait of Ignacio Zaragoza.
4 ,, carmine ,, Jose Maria Morelos.
5 ,, orange ,, Francisco i Madero.
10 ,, blue ,, Benito Juarez.

NICARAGUA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* describes some new Official stamps. They are narrow stamps and have the national arms in a triangle in centre. The inscription being name and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL."

Officials.

2 centavos, green.
3 ,, orange.

SALVADOR.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., that they have received a few specimens of the 6 c. 1912–14 issue, printed in *blue* instead of green. It is stated that only a small number were issued in this colour.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH GUIANA.—On page 206 we chronicled a Red Cross stamp, and we have received one from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. described as "*small overprint.*" Whether or not, two printings have been made we are unable to say.

OUBANGUI-CHARI-TCHAD.—The set of Middle Congo stamps of 1907 have received the overprint "Oubangui-Chari-Tchad" in black in one line, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 c. as sample.



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1915-16.

President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield.
D. C. Gray.
T. W. Hall.
J. R. Laing.
Capt. G. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The first meeting of the season 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 21st October, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Baron Percy de Worms, R. B. Yardley, Baron de Worms, J. L. Green, I. John Simons, Alfred Stern, Capt. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn, Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, R. Le May, A. J. Warren, L. W. Fulcher, C. M. McNaughtan, J. H. Barron, Wilmot Corfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Thos. W. Hall, (visitor) D. Field.

The chair having been taken by the President, the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on the 3rd June, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

The President announced the death, on the 15th October, of Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring, J.P., a Fellow of the Society since 1914, and a letter expressive of regret and sympathy was directed to be sent to his relatives. Sir Thomas, a shipowner of London and Liverpool, was born in Newfoundland, and passed away at the age of sixty-eight.

The members then proceeded to ballot for Mr. John McStorrow, proposed by Mr. George L. Toppan and seconded by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, who was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

The resignation of his membership by Mr. J. L. Lee on removal to New York was reported and accepted with regret.

The President explained that on the 15th July, 1915, a general meeting representative of all sections of Philately had been convened under the auspices of the Society, at which meeting "A National Philatelic War Funds Auction" had been inaugurated in aid of the Societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem. He was able to announce that the movement had made satisfactory progress and was under the management of a strong committee, and expressed the hope that it would result in a great success.

The intimation that His Majesty the King had headed the list of gifts with an unused copy of the 9d. Great Britain, 1866, from the rare plate 5 (Emblems) was received with applause, and the Chairman appealed to all Fellows, both present and absent, to use every effort to make known the objects of the auction and to ensure its success.

The President reported the provisional acceptance by the Hon. Secs. during the recess of an offer by the Government of India, made on the 4th August, 1915 (with the personal approval of His Excellency the Viceroy), to present to the Society the nine lithographic stones and four engraved copper plates used in the production at Calcutta by Capt. H. L. Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor-General of the locally printed stamps of 1854–5 and their associated essays, and moved that such acceptance be approved and confirmed with an expression of the Fellows' high appreciation of the generosity of the Indian Government and the value and usefulness of the gift. The resolution was seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, who emphasized the importance of the gift and its value to philatelists generally, and after some remarks by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, who said he had more than once inspected the plates when kept in the Survey Office at Calcutta and was able to testify to their great historical and philatelic interest, the resolution was carried with acclamation.

The following presentations to the Society's collection were announced and their acceptance gratefully acknowledged :—

From Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O. A considerable number of field post cards in use at the Front, including rare varieties and copies of official orders as to their use.

From Mr. F. Reichenheim. A French military post card issued subsequently to others previously presented by him.

From Mr. J. Godinho (Bombay). An unused block of four Patiala, three pies, Empress, carmine, with forged double overprint (*vide* P.J.I., March, 1915).

Mr. L. W. Fulcher (Hon. Librarian) reported the presentation of the following books to the library :—

Stamp Collecting, Vols. I., II. and III. (bound). By the Editor.

Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index, Parts XXII. to XXXVI., and *Sixteenth*

Annual Report of the American Philatelic Society on Philatelic Literature. By W. R. Ricketts.

Notes on Controls, Part I., Victorian Period 1884–1900 (R. B. Powell). By the Publisher of *Stamp Collecting*.

Costa Rica (H. H. Harland). By the Author.

And the Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge the gifts with thanks.

It was resolved, in view of the national situation, to continue to limit future meetings to one per month—preferably on the third Thursdays—and to leave the arrangements in the hands of the Hon. Secretaries.

The meeting then proceeded to the formal business of the evening. A display by Mr. David Field (in the absence of Mr. H. J. Reckitt, on service) of provisional stamps, issued by the British and French forces, of occupation in the former German colonies of Togo, Samoa, New Guinea (New Britain), Marshall Islands (Japanese), and Cameroons (C.E.F.) from the owner's collection.

Mr. Field prefaced his remarks by a reference to Mr. Reckitt's great generosity in providing means, in co-operation with Lady Johnstone, for a military hospital, and exhibited an envelope bearing a special postmark franking its delivery "Hospital Militaire Johnstone-Reckitt."

The collection is certainly one of the most complete yet formed of these interesting occupation provisionals, and met with the unstinted admiration of those present, both on account of the extent and condition of the stamps comprised in it and their significance as a direct outcome of the War, thus holding an unique position in the annals of Philately.

All values and all types and overprints were represented in many cases in blocks or strips sufficiently large to indicate their positions on the panes.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Reckitt and Mr. Field was passed on the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and the proceedings then terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Herts Fund for the Relief of the Wounded.

Through the energy of the President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) and the Vice-President (Baron de Worms), a fund for providing an X-ray apparatus for the treatment of wounded soldiers at Dollis Hill Hospital, N.W., has been raised by members of the Herts Philatelic Society. Contributions in cash and stamps were invited; and at a General Meeting held on Tuesday, October 19th, 1913, at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., the latter, arranged in suitable lots, were disposed of by auction.

Mr. Harmer kindly offered his services as Auctioneer, and spirited bidding resulted in satisfactory prices all round. Several lots were returned by generous purchasers to be put up a second time; and at the end of the evening it was found that a total of nearly £250 had been obtained. This, with further promises of donations, will enable the promoters of the fund to realise their charitable and patriotic ambition. It was a laudable experiment, carried through with energy to a successful issue.

After the minutes of the previous meetings had been read and signed, the President carried a vote of condolence to Mr. F. H. Oliver for the loss of his son killed in action at the front.

Alderman E. A. O'Bryen, J.P., Messrs. Alexander C. Bourne, W. E. Frederick, and F. H. Vallancey were duly elected ordinary members of the Society.

At the conclusion of formal business, Alderman O'Bryen (Mayor of Hampstead), introduced by the President, gave the members an account of the good work done by the Dollis Hill Hospital, which although a Catholic Institution is now open to receive patients of whatever creed, and at the present time has upwards of sixty British soldiers under treatment. He urged the necessity of an X-ray apparatus for the relief of serious cases, and stated that the efforts made by the members to supply the deficiency would go far to diminish the sufferings of those who obeyed their country's call. As a stamp collector from early school days he would appreciate the honour of becoming a member of the Society.

The Auctioneer then mounted his rostrum and the 130 lots were briskly disposed of. An interval for refreshments was taken and an enjoyable and useful evening was spent.

Among those present were Messrs. H. L. Hayman, Baron de Worms, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, Fred J. Melville, A. J. Sefi, W. A. Boyes, P. Ashley, H. J. Bignold, E. Buhl, D. Field, Mrs. Field, T. F. Stafford, W. G. Cool, Mrs. Cool, A. G. Wane, F. B. Smith, C. Warbrick, W. Houtzamer, J. L. Thomas, H. Griebert, B. Pinner, T. E. Sansom, R. H. Newton, W. Busch, W. Simpson, W. B. Webster, R. Wedmore, F. H. Vallancey, H. A. Slade, and nineteen visitors.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. Auctioneer for his valuable services, and to Mr. W. H. Hiscok, who so carefully mounted and described the stamps in separate lots. This notable event in the Society's history was brought to a close at 10 p.m.

At the meeting to be held on the third Tuesday in November, Mr. Melville has promised a display, with notes, of his up-to-date collection of war stamps.

This will be well worth seeing, and every member should make a point of being present.

H. A. Slade,
Hon. Secretary.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1915–16.

President: W. DORNING BECTON.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. HAMERSLEY, G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN.
Hon. Treasurer: B. GOODFELLOW,
Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.
Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE,
96 Mosley Street, Manchester.
Hon. Assist. Secretary: MENDEL ALBRECHT.
Comptroller: J. H. TAYLOR.
Committee:
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINGS, junr., Capt. A. HEARSEY.

THE opening meeting of the 25th Session was held on Friday, Oct. 1st, 1915, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair and 16 Members in attendance.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, circular letters from the Royal Philatelic Society and the French Philatelic Society with regard to the War Fund Auctions were discussed, and it was decided to leave the matter to the Members individually to send what they were willing to these efforts.

Letters of resignation were read and accepted from Messrs. J. D. Ashworth and G. B. Murgatroyd.

Mr. W. E. Farrer, of Wellington, was reinstated a Corresponding Member, and Mr. J. F. B. King, of Kersal, nominated as a Member, to come up for election on the 15th inst.

Mr. Bateman, curator of the Manchester Whitworth Galleries, brought for the inspection of the Members a drawing of the handsome cabinet provided by Miss Abbott for the reception of her late brother's stamps presented by her to the institution, and the Hon. Secretary reported that the Committee appointed to prepare the various collections before insertion in the frames, had almost completed their work, and that the opening ceremony would probably take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

Several interesting issues and curiosities of War Postage Stamps were shown by Messrs. Berry, Jordan and Goodfellow. The President, as has been customary for many years, gave the opening paper of the session, and in the Stamps of Serbia he as usual found something of a typical and thoroughly interesting nature.

Dispensing with all the usual statistics, decrees, historical and geographical aspects of the country under discussion, he set himself the task of combating much which has been written in times past on these stamps. Articles on the subject have been published in Vol. IX of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* by Mr. Duerst, Mr. Westoby in his *Adhesive Postage Stamps of England*, Mr. Oldfield in Vol. XVI of *The Monthly Journal* and also a short article by Mr. Thornton which appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* Vol. X, and taking it for granted that these were familiar to his hearers, Mr. Beckton presented his notes as an addendum to them.

His most important contention in opposition to all writers and cataloguers was that the second issue (July 1st, 1866), which has always been referred to as "Typographed," was produced from lithographic stones and in support of which instanced the heavily inked and blotchy appearance of the Belgrade prints. He had most carefully examined hundreds of specimens, and in no case had he found a single impression on the back of a stamp of the slightest indication of an impression such as would be caused by plate printing, and further it seemed much more feasible that what are referred to by the various writers as "scratches" and "cracked plates," etc., are in reality that very common occurrence in lithographic printing, a crease in the transfer when applying it to the stone. Again the 20 paras referred to by Mr. Oldfield, with the letters C K inverted, would be more ready of explanation as a retouch to the transfer than to a plate, the same applying to the 2 paras with broken or defective 2 in the right bottom corner referred to by Mr. Duerst as the "2 resembling a Latin C."

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Beckton's collection was thoroughly representative of every issue and variety, and the arrangement and annotations would serve as a model for any collector.

THE 363rd meeting was held on Friday, October 15th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair. Mr. J. T. B. King was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Dr. E. W. Floyd gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of India, some of the leading features of which were: proofs, essays, and reprints of the imperf. issues, including reprints of the ½ anna, red, and pairs of the reprints of settings I and III of 4 annas.

Blocks mint and used of the ½ anna, die I, 1 anna, dies I and II, and a used block of 12 of the ½ anna and blocks of 6 and 8 of the 1 anna, used.

Two unused copies of the ½ anna, die II, single of 1 anna, die III, also used pair and strip of 3.

Pairs of the 3 settings of the 4 annas, a very fine pair of the first setting, showing the "rosettes," and a fine pair of the scarce second setting. Strip of 4, used 6 annas, small Postage Fiscal stamp. The ½ anna, blue, On H.M.S. blue overprint, unused. King Edward set to 25 rupees complete, used, with black postmarks.

C.E.F. and I.E.F. sets complete, used and unused.

British Railway Administration, 5 cents on ½ cent, China, used, with C.E.F. stamps on entire.

Dr. Floyd made a special collection of Indian stamps, "used abroad" in Aden, Arabia, Persian Gulf, Egypt, Persia, Abyssinia (first Abyssinian War and later Somali-

land Campaign), Singapore, Penang, and various Army Field postal cancellations.

With the Indian stamps used in Bushire were several values of the newly issued Persian stamps, overprinted "Bushire under British Occupation," Allahabad Aeroplane post cancellations, and the King Edward VII Coronation stamps.

The stamps of the Scinde District post were represented by three specimens of the white, one forgery of the white, and one specimen each of the blue and the scarlet.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Floyd was proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Nathan Heywood, and carried unanimously.

THE 364th meeting was held on Friday, Oct. 29th The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

A vote of condolence and sympathy was passed to Capt. Hearsey, whose eldest son had recently been killed in France.

Specimens of the current 1½d. and 3d. stamps, overprinted "Additional Medicine Duty," not available for postage in 5 lines, were shown, also a sheet of Honduras, 1 centavo overprinted on the 2 centavos, containing quite a variety of errors, $0·20 and $0·10 appearing instead of $0·01; a war envelope marked "Censor" with letter G in circle and bearing an ordinary 1d. stamp which had missed being cancelled.

An envelope was also shown bearing the 25 c., Belgium, newly issued in the set of 14 values in the little bit of Belgium happily free from German occupation (Baur-le-Duc).

The President referred to the opening ceremony of the James H. Abbott Collection at the Whitworth Galleries on the previous Wednesday, and great satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the stamps had been housed and also to the probability of the paper read by Mr. Beckton at the opening being published in pamphlet form.

The evening was devoted to reading of six short papers, Mr. Duerst leading with "The 10 bani, blue, of Roumania, 1872," known as "the defective printing" formerly, but now quite accepted as a separate issue. From completed sheet Mr. Duerst demonstrated the peculiar form of setting to make up the sheet of 100, showing that strips of 7 had been used in repetition. The first six rows were made by 2 strips of 7 placed side by side, this accounting for 84 stamps; the last or the bottom row was then made up of 14 stamps in the following order:—varieties 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5, 6. This now totals to 98 (7 rows of 14), and to make up the 100 a cliché at the end of rows 6 and 7, using varieties 4 and 7, was added.

Mr. Hamersley gave a very interesting account with display of the Bordeaux issue of France, the 20 c. of 1870, showing a very fine collection in unused blocks and specimens and on the entires. All the 4 types of this stamp were well represented.

Mr. Ginger followed with a display of proofs, essays, and colour trials of the early Tasmanian stamps.

Mr. Munn selected Xmas, 1898, 2 c. stamp of Canada, issued to celebrate the inauguration of Imperial penny postage, and stated that the stamp as originally issued met with much adverse criticism, the red colour denoting British possessions on the map being inclined to wander into countries not belonging to us, while the ultra-blue of the sea of one printing gave a new version to the couplet of a poem by Sir Lewis Morris, the first line of which appears on the stamp,

> "We hold a greater empire than has been
> Nigh half the race of Man is subject to our Queen,"

was parodied into

> "We hold a greater empire than has been,
> And bluer seas than e'er were seen."

Mr. Munn showed entire sheets of the 5 plates used for this stamp, and pointed out that in the Sea-queen and the blue printings of the sea the colour is printed in vertical lines whilst the lavender shade has solid colour without trace of a line.

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on the portraiture on the stamps of Portugal from Queen Maria, whose somewhat homely features were depicted on the issue of 1853, to Pedro V. Luiz, and Carlos on the 1869–70 issue.

Mr. J. H. Taylor gave a short paper, accompanied by a neatly mounted collection, showing the postmarks on the Greek stamps.

STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Sheffield and Leeds Philatelic Societies.

INTERCHANGE OF VISITS.

THE Sheffield Philatelic Society has accepted an invitation to visit the Leeds Society's meeting on 18th January, and our members are requested to join in entertaining the visitors on their arrival, prior to the meeting.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE GREEK ISSUE OF 1901.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

SIR,—I was very glad to read in your issue for October a letter from Mr. P. L. Pemberton on the above subject, as I stated when reading my paper that I had written it as a printer (being precluded by my position from being a collector), and I expressly invited questions from philatelists on any points that I had omitted to refer to.

Mr. Pemberton's remarks as to my assistance to Philately are altogether too flattering, though I am glad to hear that what little I have been able to do in the unravelling of mysteries has been of service.

I think the points upon which further information is desired are the following :—

1. Duplicate dies and the retouching in 1905.

It is quite true that we were given two sets of dies for the postage, made by Johnston, the 5 lepta in the second set being however broken. It appears that the first set of eleven values, received on March 12, 1901, were called "duplicates." None of these were used, but were all returned ; and on March 13 another set (including the broken 5 lepta) called "originals" was received, and about the end of the month dies for the 5 lepta (to replace that broken) and 25 lepta and 3 and 5 drachmai, thus completing the fourteen values. We appear to have also received further dies of some values, unhardened, which were not then used.

About September, 1905, the 5 lepta was laid down afresh (from the old roller and retouched).

With regard to the 1, 2, 3, and 50 lepta, a blank was taken up from the *best* of the original dies (I don't know which), the value being shaved off the roller, and from this the new dies for these four values were produced, being strengthened as required.

The 25 lepta was not retouched, nor apparently was the 10 lepta, as they did not seem to require it.

About the 20 lepta there seems some doubt. As far as can be traced now, it seems probable that one of the soft dies received in 1901, but not then used, was taken up for this, but whether any retouching was done to it there is no evidence to show.

When talking of proofs of Johnston's dies, Mr. Pemberton has the advantage of me, as we did not come on the scene till later, and had to prepare a repast from the crumbs that fell from Johnston's table after his failure to produce the stamps, and the bread was rather stale by that time.

I think this is all that can be stated about the retouching in 1905.

2. Perforations.

We have several straight-line machines not usually used for stamps except when the stamps will not fit any of our comb machines. This was the case with the 1 drachme. I have not gauged them all, though I know the one generally used for odd-sized stamps is 12½. There is also one of 14, which was the one evidently used for the 1 drachme in 1910. It is quite possible that while one operator perforated two sides with the 14 machine, another did the other two sides with the 12½ machine, thus producing the compound perforation spoken of.

Your readers will understand that stamp printers, especially when pressed for time, do not think so much about philatelists as about getting the work done. Perhaps, after all, philatelists bless us for this sometimes !

And now as to the suggestion that stamps went out imperforate, or partly so.

We have reason to believe that a few

sheets of the postage stamps may have gone out with only half the rows perforated, owing to a fault occurring about half-way down the sheet, the examiners failing to notice that only half the sheet was perforated; but I refuse to believe that many sheets were sent out to Greece imperforate, and still less do I believe that any quantity worth speaking of were perforated in Greece, for we never had any claim for it, and if one thing is more certain than anything else, it is that damages would have been claimed for any default of ours in carrying out the contract. Look at the claim for alleged defective gumming.

Now what will Mr. Pemberton say when I tell him that we had, and still have, a straight-line machine gauging 11½? Such is the fact, and no doubt it was used in the first rush to get out early deliveries of the lower values. This should dispose of the myth about any of the stamps having been perforated in Greece.

3. Paper for Postage Dues.

My statement that the paper for these were *thin* is quite correct, and this is borne out by the proof sheets now in the archives of the Royal Society. Perhaps I should, however, qualify this by saying "relatively thin," as the following explanation will show:—

The stamps were ordered in July, 1901, just when the complaint about the defective gum arrived, and as we pointed out that the paper hitherto supplied was too thick, and a thinner paper was to be supplied for the postage, it was arranged that the Postage Due paper, slightly larger in size, should be of the new and thinner substance. The records show that this paper came in in August, but we immediately discovered that it varied in thickness, and it was all returned to the mill to be re-sorted, be re-delivered to us in October, presumably all of a thinner substance; but it is quite possible that some thick sheets were still included, as sheets of the 2 lepta I have are undoubtedly thicker than they ought to have been.

So I may perhaps put it this way, that all the Postage Due paper should have been thin, and most of it was so, but the paper-makers evidently mixed in some of the thick paper that had been rejected on the chance of it getting through unnoticed, so that while *all* of the Postage Due may not be on thin, it is quite incorrect to say that *all* are on thick. And at that I must leave it.

In thanking Mr. Pemberton for his letter and his kind references to myself, I can only say that should any philatelists have any other questions to ask concerning these Greek stamps, I shall, with your permission, be very pleased to answer them through your correspondence columns.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

J. DUNBAR HEATH.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of September 15th and 16th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1844, 600 r., italic figures	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1d., brown-red, pair, mint	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., mint	2	7	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	4	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet-vermilion, pair, mint	2	2	0
Papua, 1901, 2s. 6d., black and brown, mint	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1867–83, £1, Anchor, on blue £6 and	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy on white	6	6	0
New Britain, 8d. on 80 pf., double surcharge, mint	12	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., on laid, vert. pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 1, 1d., rose, yellowish paper	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 1d., vermilion, yellowish paper	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 4, laid paper, 2d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue	2	6	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine	2	10	0
Rhodesia, 1896, One Penny on 4s., block of 4, mint	5	5	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, narrow setting, 20, 25, 30 pf., ½ on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., latter all small "y" variety, mint blocks of 3	3	17	6
United States, Columbus issue, set of 18, mint	2	10	0

Sale of September 22nd and 23rd, 1915.

Cyprus, 1881, error, 80 p. on 1d., red, plate 216, S. G. No. 14	4	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-purple	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	4	4	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and scarlet, on piece	3	12	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Malta, 1860, no wmk., ½d., yellow on blued, on piece	1	10	0
Nevis, 6d., litho.,* with gum	2	17	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, repaired	3	15	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½d. on half 1d., vermilion, on piece	2	4	0
Siam, 1907, 40 ticals, olive green, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 9 atts on 10 atts, blue, error "HATTS," with normal pair, mint	2	6	0
Swaziland, 1899, 10s., fawn, S. G. No. 12, mint	2	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion*	3	17	0
Nyasaland, 1897, £10, yellow	3	14	0
Queensland, 1860, 6d., deep green, imperf.*	1	17	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., the 4 types in strip of 4, mint	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint, block of 30, containing 22 Type A, 5 Type B, 2 Type D, and 1 Type E	2	14	0
United States, 1869, complete set of 10	2	8	0

Sale of October 6th and 7th, 1915.

British Somaliland, 1905, O.H.M.S., 1 rupee, mint	1	15	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1906, 20 rs., grey and stone	2	0	0
Gibraltar, 1907, mult. C A, 8s., on piece	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine,* repaired	6	15	0
Ceylon, 5d., chestnut, imperf., strip of 3	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	4	10	0
Ditto, Georgian, 50 rupees, mint	3	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on piece	1	15	0
East Africa and Uganda, Georgian, 50 rupees, mint	3	4	0
Fiji, 1870, 3d, S. G. 2*	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., S. G. 4	1	11	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6, red postmark, repaired one side	5	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1878, 10s., grey-green	1	5	0
India, 1854, 4 a., pair	2	0	0
Travancore, 1906, ⅜ on ½ ch., inverted surcharge	1	8	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermln.	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., green on blue	1	12	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 4d., blue*	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green	1	14	0
Straits Settlements, 96 c., perf. 12½, mint	2	10	0

Sale of 20 and 21 October, 1915.

Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.", pair	13	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, 6 copies, with trial obliterations and gum tests on sheet.	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4,* no gum	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 6 and pair on piece, black Maltese Cross postmark	5	0	0
Ditto, Ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 7, on entire red Maltese cross, postmark	5	0	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., block of 4*, creased and stained	6	15	0
Ditto, 1857–8, wmk. large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue, mint, off centre	7	15	0
Ditto, 1867–83, 10s., Anchor, on blued, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 4d., sage-green, plate 17, imperf., mint	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange, plate 2, imperf.	14	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	5	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, block of 30, mint	140	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, single CA, £1, on red, mint	3	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of September 23rd and 24th, 1915.

Great Britain, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d., deep green, block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s.	2	2	0
France, 1853 60, 80 c., rose, imperf., block of 49, *used*, some creased	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf., two copies, each	2	12	6
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., mint	2	5	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, 4 a. on 5d., pair on entire	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British South Africa, 1896, one penny on 4s., pair, mint.	2	6	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–64, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4	2	10	0
United States, Columbus issue, set of 16, mint	2	14	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, 1d., rose, pair on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single on bluish	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate I, 2d., blue, double compartment lines	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate IV, 2d., blue, pair	20	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., green, pair, one cut into	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, one cut close, creased	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, two specimens on entire	4	10	0
Queensland, 1860–1, "Registered," orange-yellow, block of 6, mint	2	5	0
South Australia, Collection of 41 Departmentals	7	5	0
Victoria, 1868–81, 5s., blue on yellow, thinned one corner	2	10	0
Collections. Imperial Album, 2158, Vol. I	27	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 780, 1st edition	11	11	0
Ditto, Senf, 4691	22	0	0
The Postage Stamps of Switzerland (Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld). English edition, complete with plates, as new	3	10	0
Hawaiian Numerals (Henry J. Crocker). Complete, with plates, as new	1	0	0
African Colonies (Philatelic Society, London). Parts I, II and III and plates complete, bound in three volumes	5	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1915.

Antigua, 1863, Star, 6d., yellow-green, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Aug., 1888, 2s., green, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 1889, ½d., slate, double overprint, mint	2	17	6
British East Africa, 1891, hand-stamped ½ a. on 2 as., red	3	5	0
British Somaliland, 1903, overprint inverted, 3 rs., mint	3	15	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, 7½d., green*	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 4d., medium blue, heavy postmark	2	10	0
Cape, March, 1883, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge	4	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 4d., dull rose	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown. £2 12s. 6d. and	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., violet, strip of 3	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d., lilac on blue, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 2s., blue,* part gum	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown, one perf. missing*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, off centre	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., brown, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 1s. 9d., green, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1863, CC, 5d., reddish brown, block of 9, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, strip of 6, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, strip of 5, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, first type, 10d., vermilion*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., deep blue, strip of 4, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 11½, 1d., blue, strip of 3	6	0	0
Ditto, 1872, CC, 14×12½, 2 c., brown, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 32 c., slate, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 rs. 50 c., dull rose*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1883, CA, 24 c., brown-purple, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, imperf., mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1885, Five Cents on 48 c., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Ten Cents on 24 c., green, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Ten Cents on 36 c., blue*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, CA, Five Cents on 24 c., brown-purple*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1890, Five Cents on 15 c., "Revenue" omitted	2	12	6
Maldives, 1906, set to 25 c., mint	2	2	0
Gambia, 1874, CC, 6d., deep blue, pair, red postmark	3	7	6
Gambia, April, 1906, Half Penny on 2s. 6d., block of 4, showing both varieties of spacing, mint	2	4	0
Gibraltar, January, 1886, set complete, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Dec., 1886, ditto, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 1903, CA, £1, purple on red, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 1907, 8s., purple and green, ditto	2	0	0
Gold Coast, August, 1883, 1d., blue, ditto	3	5	0
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, sheet of 96	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, *reprints*	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., deep blue, ditto	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., red, ditto, *reprints*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, ditto	41	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., blue and red, sheet of 12, wide spacing, one copy with head inverted, *reprints*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., green, sheet of 80	33	0	0
Ditto, Patiala, 1891, 1 a., "Patiala" omitted, on piece	3	0	0
Labuan, 1879, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine	2	8	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 in black on 12 c., carmine, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1891, 6 c. inverted on 8 c., violet, pair, one unsurcharged, mint	3	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	3	3	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on bluish, early medium state	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium state	5	0	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue, worn plate	3	15	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 1d., vermilion	3	15	0
Natal, 1857, 6d. green, 30×26	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff, 27×22	3	3	0
Nevis, on bluish, 1s., green*	2	2	0
Ditto, litho., 6d., grey*	2	15	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green, mint	3	7	0
Ditto, another, used	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., red on yellowish, pair on piece	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., red on bluish, Hill unshaded	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, another, late state, on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue, hor. pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, deep blue, early state	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, another 2d., shading outside fan	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d., blue, hor. pair on piece	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, pair	2	8	0
Ditto, Oct., 1853, 2d., blue, hor. pair	2	0	0
Niger Coast, Dec., 1893, Half Penny on 2½d., strip of 3 showing two types, one surcharged sideways, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Half Penny on 2d., S.G. 23	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	6	15	0
Nyasaland, 1896, C C, £25, green, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, March, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue, strip of 3	4	10	0
Orange River, V.R.I., raised stops, 1s. on 1s., orange, S.G. 175*d*, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, another copy, diagonal surcharge, mint	3	5	0
Rhodesia, April, 1896, One Penny on 3d., mint	2	2	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, green and violet, mint	3	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1904–6, $25, green and black, mint	4	5	0

Sale of October 14th and 15th, 1915.

Argentine, 1864, 10 c., green, imperf.	6	0	0
Austria, Mercury, 6 k., dull orange, thick paper	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 k., rose, thin paper	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, pin-holed and thinned	8	0	0
Bulgaria, 5, in black, on 30 s., mint, with Certificate	3	15	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green *	12	10	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red	23	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	3	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early medium	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another medium plate, thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, late medium	4	0	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown	3	5	0
Naples, ½ t., cross	5	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, thinned	5	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose, Plate I, vertical pair	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, Plate II	3	0	0
Portugal, 1853, 50 r., green, pair *	10	0	0
Romagna, 20 b., black on grey-green, on piece	3	17	6
Roumania, 1858, 27 paras, thinned one corner	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, cut to octagon	16	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red, on piece	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, ½d. on half 6d., pair *	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 6d., yellow-green *	3	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* part gum	5	10	0
Spain, 1851, 10 rs., green, block of 4, heavy postmark	4	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 rs., red,* thinned	11	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 rs., red	5	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 3 cuartos, bronze,* creased	11	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 2 rs., *blue*, used with a pair of the 1 r., blue, on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 12 c., frame inverted, on piece, with copy of the normal stamp	6	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r.,* defect at bottom	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., on piece	4	15	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1843, double 5 c., on piece	24	0	0
Ditto, 1849, envelope, 5 c., used as adhesive, on piece	3	10	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another *	6	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	6	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.,* with gum	4	5	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-bronze £3 5s. &	3	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1865, rouletted, 18 kr., orange, block of 3, used with a pair of 3 k., 1869, on entire	3	10	0

Sale of October 28th and 29th.

Argentine, 1910, 20 pesos, mint	3	17	6
Barbados, 1858, 6d., rose-red *	4	0	0
Ditto, 1861-70, 4d., rose-red, block of 6, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1871, small Star, 4d., rose-red *	6	5	0
Ditto, 1873, large Star, 6d., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., block of 4, mint	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1875, C C, 12½, 4d., red, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow, block of 6, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, March, 1878, 1d. on half 5s.	6	5	0
Brazil, Official, 1913, the five high values, mint	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 6d., proof in orange-red, pair	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, *used*, block of 104	14	10	0
Ditto, 1872, 6d., buff, reconstructed plate of 240, *all in pairs*	7	7	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 2½d., blue, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, earliest state, heavy postmark	6	15	0
Natal, 1853, 6d., green, hor. pair, on piece, 32 × 54 mm.	3	0	0
Orange River, "V.R.I.", raised stops, 1s. on 1s., *orange*, mint	2	10	0
St. Helena, 1863, imperf., 1d., lake, short bar, block of 6, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lake, *surcharge omitted**	20	0	0
Ditto, 1864, imperf., 1d., lake, S.G., No. 18 f*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., purple, S.G., No. 18 g, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, double surcharge, 1s., with normal, in pair, S.G., 18 d, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep yellow-green, surcharge omitted, with normal, in pair, S.G., 18 h, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1884, ½d., emerald, double surcharge, mint	4	10	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, hor. pair, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1883, C C, 14, 6d., pale lilac, block of 20, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1883–4, C A, 14, 1s., orange, pair, mint	5	10	0
St. Vincent, 1862, rough perfs., 6d., green, block of 14, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1863–6, 1d., rose-red, block of 28, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, compound perfs., 1d., rose-red	6	0	0
Ditto, 1863, perf. 14–16, 1s., grey, pair, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1871, small Star, rough perfs., 6d., green, pair, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1875, 1s., claret, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Feb., 1877, 1s., vermilion*	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1877, 4d., blue, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, June, 1880, 1s., vermilion*	5	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half 6d., pair, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, 1881, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, another pair, used, on piece	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, one penny on 6d.*	3	15	0
Ditto, another, used	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s, vermilion	12	10	0
Ditto, Dec., 1881, 4d., blue, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1882, C A, 12, 4d., dull blue, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown*	3	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, C A, 4d., blue,* with gum	3	5	0
Ditto, March, 1897, 2½ on 2s., Type D, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type C, mint	5	10	0
Porto Rico, 1877, 10 c., brown, mint	3	0	0
Selangor, 1895, $25, mint	3	5	0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25, mint	8	0	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., fawn, mint	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 1d., carmine, hor. strip of 3	6	15	0
Ditto, 1856, no wmk., 1d., brick-red, hor. strip of 3	9	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., bottle-green, hor. strip of 8	5	15	0
Ditto, another, hor. strip of 6	4	10	0
Ditto, 1892, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	10	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone*	3	15	0
Trinidad, 1860, litho., 1d., red, block of 10, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 6, mint	4	5	0
United States, periodicals, 1895, no wmk, 1 c. to $100,*	5	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, 4d., lake-red on flesh, sheet of 25, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, similar sheet on rose paper	5	5	0
Ditto, 1899, 4d., brown, "C F" error	3	0	0
Zululand, 1894, £5, black on red	5	15	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 5th and 6th, 1915.

Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black,* no gum	6	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, used on the first day of issue, on entire	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, ditto, ditto, nearly completed reconstructed sheet of 236	9	15	0
Ditto, 1867–78, cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	3	0	0
Naples, ½ t., cross, deep blue, cut close	2	12	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green,* cut close	3	15	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive, no gum	2	12	6
Spain, 1850, 6 rs., blue	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, perf., mint	2	2	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho,* part gum	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, CA, 1s., orange, mint	2	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, perf. 15, 6d., rose on white,* no gum	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3, double-lined bale	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green, on yellowish, variety Sigiium, No. 23	3	17	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red, no margin at bottom	3	10	0

Sale of October 19th and 20th, 1915.

Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green, cut close	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., red-violet, close at right	2	5	0
Ceylon, CA, five cents on 8 c., inverted surcharge, mint	3	3	0
India Service, 1866, 2 as., purple and green	2	7	6
Cameroons, "C. E. F," set of 12 varieties, 2d. on 20 pf. missing, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, another set of 12, 3d. on 30 pf. missing, mint	5	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d., scarlet, small margins	2	2	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	3	5	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, wide setting, 3 pf., 5 pf., and 10 pf., mint	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., mint £2 17 6 and	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 mark,* creased	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, narrow setting, 1d. on 5 pf., block of 4, one being "10C," mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 mark	12	5	0
Ditto, on Gold Coast, ½ to £1, all the variety, small "F," mint	7	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 1897, ½ to $5, set of 16, mint	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, close one side	2	10	0
Ditto, another, close one corner	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1885, CA, 4d., red-brown*	2	17	6
Marshall Islands, G.R.I., 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., 2d. on 10 pf., 2d. on 20 pf., 4d. on 40 pf., 5d. on 50 pf., and 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, complete sheets (2) of 100, 2d. on 10 pf. each	16	0	0
Ditto, complete sheets (2) of 100, 2d. on 20 pf. £15 and	16	0	0
New Guinea, G.R.I., 1d. to 8d., complete except 2½d.	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. to 2s., complete except 2½d., all* but 2; two highest values, slightly damaged	12	5	0
Ditto, 2½ on 10 pf., and on 20 pf., mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., small straight topped, "5," mint	5	15	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. to 9d., complete, £4 15s., £5., £5 5s., and	5	10	0
Ditto, another set, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., sheet of 100	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3s. on 3 marks	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 marks	6	5	0

Sale of November 2nd and 3rd, 1915.

France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-brown thinned	5	10	0
Ditto, Colonies, collection of 1,150	37	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904-7, multiple CA, £1, mint	4	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gros., black on rose, thinned	2	10	0
Portuguese Colonies, collection of 1,059	20	10	0
Brunei, 1908–12, $25, mint	2	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green,* close at right	3	5	0
Siam, 1908, 40 ticals, mint	2	12	6
Straits Settlements, $25, 1906–11, mint	3	5	0
Kelantan, $25, mint	2	15	0
Federated Malay States, 1904–10, $25, mint	2	16	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3, mint	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	4	0
Cape (Mafeking), set of 19 and 2 duplicates	10	0	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1906-7, 50 rupees, mint	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1908, 30s., purple and brown-orange, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, 1908–9, £1, purple and black on red, mint	3	3	0
Nyasaland, 1908, £1, purple and black on red, mint	7	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., purple, Type A, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1904–5, £1, purple on red, mint	2	5	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single C A, £1, violet and green, mint	3	3	0
Togo, Anglo-French occupation, wide overprint, 50 pf., on entire	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, narrow overprint, 40 pf. £4, £4 5s., and	5	5	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	2	15	0
Argentine, 1910, 20 pesos, mint	2	2	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., vert. wmk., thin paper, mint	2	5	0
Collection in Lalliers, about 1,000	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Permanent, 4,500	26	0	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of October 8th, 1915.

Great Britain "GOVT. PARCELS," 1883, 1s., brown, Plate XIV, mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, first issue, 4d., dull rose, short at left	3	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, "C. E. F.," ½d. to 5s., set of 13, mint	7	10	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5, purple and black on red, mint	9	5	0
United States, 1869, 90 c.*	2	7	6
Jamaica, 1912, error of colour, 1s., black and purple on green	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1867–68, 4d., lake-red, block of 10, mint	2	12	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sale of October 29th, 1915.			
Bavaria, 1868, 6 k., deep bistre, imperf., sheet of 30, mint	15	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr.,* no margins	6	0	0
Portugal, 1867–70, set of 9 values, mint	4	2	6
British East Africa, handstamped in dull violet, and initalled in black, ½ anna on 2 a., vermilion	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* slight defect	5	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion*	10	5	0
Trinidad, 1859, 6d., yellow-green, imperf.	2	0	0
Collection in Strand Album, 5170	22	10	0
Sale of November 4th and 5th, 1915.			
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICAL," 1884-5, 10s., mint	8	10	0
Hanover, 1st issue, 1 ggr., black on grey-blue,* thinned	2	2	0
Tuscany, 1860, 80 c., pale red-brown, mint	2	0	0
Portugal, 1st issue, 50 r., green,* full gum, creased	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 100 r., lilac,* with gum, cut close, with certificate	2	17	6
Russian Levant, 1st issue, 6 k., blue, thin paper*	2	8	0
Serbia, 1st issue, 2 p., *dull green on lavender*, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1866, Vienna print, 10 p., orange, mint	2	10	0
Mauritius, small fillet, 2d., blue, worn plate, on piece, £2 10s. &	5	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., buff	2	14	0
United States, 1857, 90 c., blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1869, re-issued in 1875, 30 c., mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, official set 1894, ½d. to 5s., set of 7, mint	4	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, perf. 15, 6d., rose, mint	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	2	8	0



THE

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Another Sad Christmas!

IN our issue of a year since we expressed our profound aspirations that we might never see another Christmas so sad as that of 1914. A year has now flown, and not only has this hope been frustrated, but the clouds of war have rolled up more dense than ever, fresh nations have entered the lists, and there seems no hope of any termination of this ghastly struggle, except that caused by the utter exhaustion of one of the contending groups. Frustrated in their hopes of an early and easy victory, the Germans have poured the vials of their bitterest wrath upon the British nation. The latest exemplification of this childish and unreasoned hate is the attempted promulgation of a pseudo stamp which bears a representation of a figure darting lightning at Great Britain and bearing the well-known senseless legend, "Gott strafe England!" We can well afford to laugh at this impotent malignity, but the future of Philately as a cosmopolitan pursuit is irretrievably shattered, for many decades must elapse before Briton and Teuton can forgather in amicable intercourse.

Amidst all the horrors of war we, as Philatelists, are at least grateful and thankful to think that in this country, as in most of those of the Allies, collecting has been able to not only to survive the "shock of the world in arms," but to maintain alike its popularity and financial stability. We most earnestly therefore entreat all our friends in the British Dominions to evince their gratitude for this fortunate state of things, by rendering loyal and ungrudging support to the great Philatelic War Auction that is being raised for the sufferers in our defence, and that we trust will be the notable philatelic event of the present season.

Notes on the Laureated Issue of New South Wales.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 16th, 1915,

By M. P. CASTLE.

HAVING regard to the present full state of knowledge of the issue of New South Wales, as embodied in the recently published work of Mr. A. F. Basset Hull and the Publication Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, it can hardly be imagined that I am in a position to materially increase the information now fortunately available to every student of these stamps. The object of my display of these stamps is, on the other hand, however, to call attention to the value of this book by demonstrating how an issue can be arranged in accordance with the lines therein laid down.

I have heard opinions expressed that the appearance of a work of the magnitude of *New South Wales* has sometimes a deterrent effect upon collectors, who are at once alarmed at the amount of study involved, and discouraged in the idea that there is nothing more to be discovered. The latter supposition may be promptly dismissed, as Australian Philately has never yet disclosed any finality as regards discoveries!

As regards the former point, I wish to expressly state in my own opinion, and that of the best known philatelic experts, that although the new work on the New South Wales is of great volume and minuteness, it has steadily kept in view the simplification and clear classification of the several issues, and has thereby vastly simplified the collection and arrangement of these stamps. In support of this view I would refer to the Reference List—pages 400–441—where will be found the most ample yet concise lists of all the adhesive Official stamps and entires of the country—a list that involved the most arduous and painstaking labours of the Publication Committee. It will be seen in this list that minor varieties are only treated under sub-headings, and that distinctly marked groups of different succeeding epochs are so clearly defined as to render their collection relatively easy to any intelligent student. The early issues of New South Wales, Sydneys and Laureates, have all sub-varieties under their respective value of issue, and those following —the Perkins Bacon issues, imperforate, perforated 12 and 13—are clearly defined sections without any undue complications.

In the issues following, the stamps with "N S W" watermark are again arranged under their respective values only, in sequence of shade as issued with the varieties of perforation following each value, thus clearly subordinating the latter and rendering the task of the collector who eschews them a straightforward and easy one. The same principle is applied to all the later issues, and I am confident that any collector following these lines of the Reference List will find the late issues of New South Wales a pleasant and not difficult field for his activities. It should moreover be borne in mind that, like the five other Australian States, New South Wales is defunct as a

stamp-issuing country, and that the superseded issues will inevitably grow in appreciation with the lapse of time. It is common knowledge that the great affection for the early issues of New South Wales is by no means extended to the later ones, and I have hence thought it advisable to call attention to the first claims of the country *as a whole*, and of the measures that have been taken by this Society to increase their popularity.

The principle of the new co-ordination of minor varieties and the grouping of the issues to which I have referred is plainly marked in the Reference List of the Laureated issue. Two important and novel features are revealed therein. 1. The inclusion in this group of the Registered stamps. These fine old stamps, which were the product of the same engravers as the Laureates and were concurrently in use, have now been justly removed from the invidious position they previously occupied in catalogues at the tail-end and after Unpaid Letter "stamps," Postals used fiscally, and other heterogeneous and quasi-collectible varieties. The inclusion of these Registered labels rounds off and distinctly increases the interest and importance of the Laureated group. 2. The inclusion under each respective value of the later issued varieties on unwatermarked paper. This proceeding has found critics, but on consideration I think the Committee's view will be found to be not only convenient for purposes of arrangement but scientifically correct. For instance, in the case of the 2d. value, the third plate—being No. I re-engraved—was provisionally printed on plain unwatermarked paper after the issue with the watermark of numerals, and therefore if the old system was adhered to would be separated from its fellows of the same design and paper and placed with the no watermarks. As it is, each value, in all its varieties, followed by the Registered stamp, is clearly worked out, with the result that we have a group marked by such simplicity and clearness as to invite collectors' fancy in a marked degree.

Fascinating as they are and interesting as I consider is the archaic simplicity of these stamps, with their well-balanced design and justly subordinated inscriptions, the difficulties in their collection are not confined to the study of the Reference List. In the first place, the colours of the 1d. on both papers, the 3d. on the non-watermarked paper, and the 8d., being all light shades, and the papers on which they are printed mostly grey to bluish, they seem to show clearly every portion of the obliteration. In the second place, the postmarks in use in New South Wales (and Victoria) at this epoch seem to have been of such a nature as to create black despair in the heart of the collector of used stamps. In the third place, with the exception of Plate 3 of the 2d., these stamps are printed with very small margins. In the fourth and last place, these stamps have been rapidly decreasing in volume for many years. The result of these several conditions being that what are called "very fine" or "superb" copies are "rare birds" indeed, and I think I may safely say that not one copy in twenty ordinarily met with would fall under either of the foregoing categories. As regards unused specimens, except perhaps the 2d. and 3d. with watermark, the other varieties in decent condition have practically disappeared from the market. This must be my apology for my inability, in a latter-day collection, to be able to show the fine things that I and others possessed in earlier days, but I think you will

confirm my own present experience that despite these *lacunæ* a thoroughly interesting collection of Laureated heads is still within the limits of feasibility.

The information respecting these stamps in *New South Wales* is so full and is so embodied in my collection that I need not do more than briefly emphasise one or two points of interest under each respective value.

THE ONE PENNY.

There are four varieties on the no watermark paper that are immeasurably rarer than the others: (1) on the thick paper, almost card, which with the corresponding 2d. were the first printed; (2 and 3) the crimson and vermilion shades; and (4) that on laid paper. These are all excessively rare unused, and I lack both the shades Nos. 2 and 3. The laid papers are rare even used, and in my experience are scarcer than the penny Sydney views on this paper. These are two quite distinct shades, doubtless different printings of this stamp. In the watermark stamps I call attention to a block of fourteen stamps, which is the largest used unsevered block of any Laureates that I have ever met with.

THE TWO PENCE.

On the thick hard paper I show this stamp in the "chalky blue" that occurs in later printings, and is referred to in *New South Wales*. The gradations of continuous wear of the plate are interesting here, the most marked ones occurring in the blue paper that was used at a later date.

In the second plate (stars in angles) by Jervis, I show a remarkable shade in deep ultramarine (referred to in *New South Wales*), which so far is the only copy I have seen. In this plate are to be found many marked varieties of the design which appeal to the specialist. The same remark applies also to Plate 3. The stamps of this plate on unwatermarked paper have always been rare unused.

THE THREE PENCE.

The shades of this stamp in its early existence are very varying and indeterminate, and it is practically impossible to separate them into broadly defined lines. The pale colours and dull papers employed greatly detract from the appearance of the specimens. The variety with watermark "2" is interesting as being the only error so far known to exist in this issue; it is rapidly becoming rare, and is (I believe) unknown in unused condition.

THE SIX PENCE AND EIGHT PENCE.

This value in both plates of the 6d. is very rare unused, and the shades of the first plate are numerous. The 8d. is extremely rare unused, while used specimens with full margins and light postmarks are like "angels' visits"!

THE REGISTERED.

The papers here are noteworthy. On the thick soft paper the salmon and orange centred stamps are far rarer than the vermilion. On the thinner hard paper this stamp is only listed in *New South Wales* as orange and

Prussian blue; but I show a specimen, recently acquired, which to my mind has the centre in vermilion. The succeeding issue, perf. 12 and 13, without watermark, are both rare unused, the same qualification applying to the rose-red and *indigo* shade of the watermarked issue. This stamp in the normal shades is also found on *bleuté* paper and with the frame doubly printed. Lastly, I show a plate of these stamps in rose-red and Prussian blue beautifully selected, which I acquired from a friend; but I may say that, in my opinion, as all the plates of the Laureateds have been fully made up, and are superbly illustrated in *New South Wales*, I do not consider their reconstitution at all necessary for a specialist in this issue. The avoidance of this labour will economise eyesight and pocket (*crede experto*), and if the issues of New South Wales are collected on the lines of a limited specialist, I consider that it represents one of the most desirable and inviting prospects to the philatelic student of to-day.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, January 20th, 1916, the Rev. H. A. James, D D., will give a Display of Nineteenth Century Stamps of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia, and other countries involved in the present war.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, January 20th, 1916. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m. on Tuesday, January* 18*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1916 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1916.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1916, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXIV bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION.

AT the December meeting of the Society, on the proposal of Mr. I. J. Simons, it was decided to appeal to the members for contributions towards the English section of its collection, and, with this in view, to exhibit the section at the January meeting. It is hoped that a generous response will result. Many of the more readily to be acquired stamps are absent from the albums, while others are as yet only represented by indifferent copies, and Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E., would be glad to receive gifts well in time for the display. The wish was also expressed, and met with general approval, that, later on, similar special attention may be devoted to other countries.

The opportunity is now taken to invite members, if possible, to be good enough when contributing stamps to submit them to the Curator on future occasions hinged and lightly mounted on fairly stiff paper, dated and bearing the name of the donor. This would be of convenience while passing round gifts when on inspection at the time of their presentation for acceptance, and would also render easier the work on the subsequent arrangement.

THE SALE OF THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD'S U.S. COLLECTION.

WE are indebted to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of November 27 for the following information, which, we are assured, will be heartily welcome in this country, where it is universally hoped that this historic collection may be preserved intact, and thus form a permanent souvenir of the great philatelic career of the late Earl of Crawford:—

"While a purchase of the magnitude of that of the Lord Crawford United States Collection is of much importance commercially and a transaction that redounds to the credit of the enterprising firm that negotiated it successfully, yet it has several other aspects that one may cogitate upon with complacency. It is a sentimental satisfaction to know that this country secured the Crawford Collection, as it is appropriate that the great repository of our own issues is to have its abiding place in America. Here we can

insert a bit of news that is good to hear: in all probability the collection will be acquired intact by an eastern collector. This announcement will forestall the lament that such a collection would be broken up. It has been known that the Crawford U.S. Collection was on the market; in fact, the purchaser made a trip to England over a year ago to inspect and appraise the collection, and there is little doubt but that the sale was a consequence of Mr. Klemann's trip. At any rate, we are a trifle proud that the United States secured the collection, and the sale is in the nature of justification of the prophecy of the editor of the *London Philatelist*, soon after the beginning of the war, that America would have to be looked to for the accomplishment of the greater things in Philately during the war."

A FINE BELGIAN COLLECTION.

THE name of Belgium has rarely been invoked during the present war except to descant upon the woes that have descended on that unhappy country at the hands of the ruthless Germans—the more pleasurable therefore to be able to refer to a more cheerful and philatelic association with the Belgian. We have been privileged to examine a remarkably fine collection of the issues of this country which have been acquired by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham. Made some twenty years since, this collection is remarkable for the great volume of mint unused specimens inclusive of superb unsevered pairs and blocks, which, it is safe to say, could not possibly be duplicated to-day. Some idea of the magnitude of this specialised collection is afforded by the recital of the extent of the earlier and beautifully engraved issues, e.g.—

1849, 1st Issue.

10 c.—Fifteen singles, pair, blocks of four and of six.
20 c.—Fourteen „ „ „ „
Also two examples of the milky blue.

1850, wmk. L L in frame.

10 c.—Singles, pair and marginal block of six.
20 c.—Four „ „ „
40 c.—Singles and two blocks of four.

1851, wmk. L L without frame.

Six pages of shades, including thirteen singles and a pair of the 40 c.

1861, no wmk., imperf.

Eleven pages of shades, pairs, strips and blocks.

1863, no wmk., perf.

Sixteen pages of all values in singles, pairs and blocks, retouches, marginal imprints, etc.; forty-one copies of the 40 c. alone.

The De La Rue issues following of the years 1865–66 are also exceedingly strong and include in the

London and Belgium Prints

Sixteen pages in a brilliant range of shades, pairs, strips and blocks.

30 c.—A pair imperf. horizontally.
30 c.—Double perf. horizontally.

The later issues are all equally specialised, the entire collection being of a volume and quality that can hardly be equalled, and must inevitably afford a grand opportunity to collectors who desire to complete the beautiful postal issues of our war-stricken ally.

WAR PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., kindly send us the following valuable information :—

NEW BRITAIN.

Having recently obtained full sheets of several values of *German New Guinea*, overprinted by the British military authorities, we have been able to study the setting of the surcharge, which it may be advisable to put on record.

The surcharge was set up in a row of ten types, horizontally, and this is repeated ten times down each sheet.

Counting from the left the minor varieties are as follows :—

1d. on 5 pf., green.

No. 1. Small broken stop after "G".
„ 2. Stop practically touching foot of the "d".
„ 3. Tail (or beard) of the "G" broken off.
„ 4. Top of "G" broken and "1" thickened on right.
„ 5. Head and foot of the "I" broken off on left.
„ 6. Stop after "G" flattened on right, causing it to look like two-thirds of a circle.
„ 7. Small stop after "G", large stops after "R" and "I", and no head to "d".
„ 8. Head of "G" broken off, and no serif to "1".
„ 9. Flattened, rather oblong stop after "d".
„ 10. Small stop after "R", large stops after "G" and "I".

The figures "1" vary considerably. Three distinct types might be collected :—

1st. "1" without serif. No. 7.
2nd. "1" with thin horizontal serif. Nos. 4, 6, and 9.
3rd. "1" with short, stumpy, sloping serif. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 10.

2d. on 10 pf., carmine, and 2d. on 20 pf., blue.

The same setting was used for the "G.R.I.", but the value, of course, is different.

The ten minor varieties are as follows :—

No. 1. Small broken stop after "G".
„ 2. Small stops after "G" and "R", large stop after "I".
„ 3. Tail (or beard) of "G" broken off.
„ 4. Break in top of "G".
„ 5. Head and foot of "I" broken off on left.
„ 6. Stop after "G" flattened on right.
„ 7. Small stop after "G", large stops after "R" and "I".
„ 8. Head of "G" broken off.
„ 9. Stops after "G", "R", and "I" all large.
„ 10. Large stops after "G" and "I", smaller broken stop after "R".

The serif of the "d" also varies in these values. It is long, thin, and well defined in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10, shorter and thicker in Nos. 5 and 6, and very short in No. 7.

The stop after the "d" is very close in Nos. 2 and 3, and wider apart in the other numbers.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

The surcharge used for the lower values of the Marshall Islands is the same as that used for German New Guinea. The ten minor varieties are repeated ten times down each sheet.

The 2d. on 10 pf. was printed first, as we find the surcharge here identical with that on the 10 and 20 pf. of German New Guinea, but a variety occurs on the 20 pf., as in the fifth variety from the left the stop after 2d. is wanting, and this error occurs ten times in each sheet I have examined.

BUSHIRE WAR PROVISIONALS.

Bushire, a seaport town of Persia, was occupied by the British on August 8th, 1915, and was restored to Persia on October 16th, 1915.

The British authorities took over the stock of Persian stamps on hand and overprinted them with the words "BUSHIRE Under British Occupation" in black, and issued them for the use of our troops on August 15th.

A gentleman in the British Residency has kindly supplied us with the following list of stamps issued, which are all surcharged on the Persian stamps of 1911–13 (Gibbons' Type 59).

1	ch., orange and green	3227
2	„ sepia and carmine	3680
3	„ green and grey	3001
5	„ carmine and brown	257
6	„ lake and green	4050
9	„ lilac and brown	2955
10	„ brown and carmine	2522
12	„ blue and green	1974
24	„ green and purple	1732
1	kr., carmine and blue	2320
2	„ claret and green	687
3	„ black and lilac	566
5	„ blue and red	772
10	„ rose and sepia	866

In addition to these, there was also found in stock a few of the stamps issued to commemorate the Coronation of the Shah in 1914 and these were overprinted the same as the others.

The numbers issued were as follows:—

1	ch., deep blue and carmine	186
2	„ carmine and deep blue	18
3	„ deep green	149
5	„ vermilion	22
6	„ carmine and green	29
9	„ deep violet and brown	115
10	„ brown and deep green	66
12	„ ultramarine	58
24	„ sepia and brown	143
1	kr., black, brown, and silver	174
2	„ carmine, slate, and silver	189
3	„ sepia, dull lilac, and silver	139
5	„ slate, sepia, and silver	145
1	toman (10 kr.), black, violet, and gold	170
3	tomans (30 kr.), red, crimson, and gold	48

As will be seen by a reference to the above numbers, all these stamps must become very rare. Only eighteen complete sets were made, and the most that exists of the commonest stamp is 189.

The 5 cr. of this issue has been found with the overprint inverted.

THE WORTHINGTON COLLECTION.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent in the United States writes us as follows:—

"Mr. Worthington has disposed of his collections of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Victoria, and some others. In the first-named country he possessed a beautiful block of four, unused, of the Sydney View One Penny, Plate 1, which has been sold to Mr. Henry Duveen. I had an opportunity to secure it, but the price was a high one, although I think the piece was worth it.

"Mr. C. L. Pack has secured from Mr. Worthington's collection the pick of the used Sydney Views, so far as they were needed for his plates, and the same applies to the collection of Laureates. This gentleman has also secured the fine Eight Pence Laureate—partially completed—plate, and a beautiful lot of Registered stamps."

Our correspondent has good grounds for believing that only relatively small portions of Mr. Worthington's collection will be disposed of, which will be, we believe, news to his many friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

THIRD LIST OF DONATIONS.*

ANOTHER splendid list of gifts of stamps from fifty more generous donors is acknowledged in the third list now published.

Up to date the Hon. Secretaries have acknowledged

Gifts of Stamps (three lists)	150
Gifts of Literature (one list)	12
Cash Donations (one list)	20
Total	182

All the stamp journals in this country, and many published in the Dominions overseas, and in friendly and neutral countries, have given the widest possible publicity to the National Philatelic War Fund and its objects, but the response from collectors and dealers is far from being adequate to the extent and urgency of the occasion.

One hundred and eighty-two donations is, of course, only a beginning; where are all the others to come from? If you have not already contributed, you are earnestly desired to do so as soon as possible. The Fund needs *your* donation. The Fund is the voluntary offering of philatelists to the soldiers and sailors who have suffered and are suffering in response to the Empire's call to arms. If every collector does his or her share, that offering will be no insignificant one; the Committee wants it to be a magnificent tribute to the public spirit and patriotism of philatelists. Send your contribution *now*, as every donation is an encouragement to others to give and to give quickly.

Gifts of Stamps should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey.

Cash donations should be sent to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Philatelic Literature to Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham.

GIFTS OF STAMPS (THIRD LIST).

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY. A set of the Company's stamps, face value £50.

CAPTAIN ENGLAND. An old collection in Imperial Album and various other stamps, including thirteen "Sydney Views."

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN (second donation). British East Africa, a mint copy of the ½ a. on 3 as., manuscript surcharge.

R. G. PAPKIN. Five unused stamped Telegraph forms.

SIR HENRY M'CALLUM. 332 British Colonial and Foreign "Specimen" stamps.

F. C. HENDERSON (second donation). Cape of Good Hope, 4d., triangular, rouletted.

* Communicated by the Executive Committee.—ED.

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW. A valuable selection of British Colonials and, or including, Egypt.

B. GOODFELLOW. Gambia, 1886–87, ten mint sheets.

M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P. A valuable collection of Queensland and a selection of rare British Colonials and Foreign stamps, such as early Ceylon; Mauritius, including a fine pair of the 2d., 1859, in early state; early Trinidad; British Guiana, 1 c., magenta, 1852; Swiss Cantonals; Tuscany; Sicily, including retouches.

MISS MACINTOSH (second donation). Natal 1d. and pair of 3d. overprinted "POSTAGE."

MISS WINIFRED RANDOLPH. Various old and modern stamps.

B. B. TILLEY (second donation). Various old British Colonials, including Canada, St. Vincent, Natal, South Australia, and Mauritius.

MRS. NOLLOY. Philippine 1s., three sheets of "Aguinaldo" stamps.

A. P. WALKER. Canada, 10d., blue, imperf.

F. C. HENDERSON (third donation). Barbados, two copies on entire, 1d., pair, perf. 14.

CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Great Britain, various 1d., black, and fiscals used postally on entires, and 1d. and 2d. Mulready envelopes.

MISS MARION HINE. Various Canadian, Hawaiian, and U.S.A., used and unused.

T. H. HINTON. Selections of Great Britain, Argentine, Brazil, and Finland.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO. British East Africa, a pair of 4 as. on 5d., used on entire; and Gwalior "Official" block of four of the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 as., including the rare error "Sersio."

R. ROBERTS. Mint blocks of German Colonies overprinted "G.R.I.", and other stamps.

KENNETH BONTWOOD. A selection of stamps of Great Britain, including "Officials"; British and French Colonies, and others.

F. C. HENDERSON (fourth donation). New South Wales, 2d. and 8d. "Laureated" on entire.

MRS. BAILEY. Various Great Britain, "Army Official," and Orange River Colony.

J. N. MARSDEN (third donation). Mint blocks of Sierra Leone fiscals, early Greece and Ionian Is., Cameroons overprinted "C.E.F." on entires, and others.

MISS E. CASSELS. A complete collection of Gambia from 1880 to 1909, including the rare surcharges, and various other stamps.

A. H. STAMFORD. A valuable lot of Great Britain, British India, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Western Australia, Canada, and Bhopal, including blocks and sheets, and a 1d. Natal, first issue, buff.

H. W. LUSHINGTON. A selection of Deccan, and various entires.

ALBERT H. HARRIS. Various unused New South Wales and New Zealand.

F. C. HENDERSON (fifth donation). Canada, 6d., on thick paper, on entire.

REV. GEORGE HENSLOW. A 20-franc gold piece of Napoleon, dated 1812, in good condition.

T. W. HALL. Uruguay, fine copies of the blue, green, and red "Diligencies," and various valuable Peru, British Guiana, St. Lucia, etc.

T. WICKHAM JONES (second donation). Switzerland, 1905–6, twelve half-sheets of the 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., including many retouches of the 20 c.

COL. J. BONHOTE (second donation). Collections of Prussia and Saxony, and various India, Austria, Tuscany, and other stamps.

M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P. (second donation). Entire sheet of Matabeleland Telegraph stamps, containing six each of the values 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.

H. ABBOTT. A box containing various stamps.

MISS HALLOWS. Various used Transvaal, Rhodesia, and other stamps.

F. C. HENDERSON (sixth donation). Victoria, a mint copy of the £1, yellow, Postal Fiscal.

DR. R. C. NAYLOR. Various Italian States on entires.

E. W. MANN. A valuable selection of early Western Australia in mint blocks, including a block of four of the rare 2d. "not so clean cut"; and a large number of used and unused early Mauritius, including blocks and several copies of the "POST PAID."

A. W. BATCHELDER. Newfoundland, entire mint sheets of the 4d., 6d. and 1s., 1861.

J. J. TERRY. Blocks and sheets of Canada, U.S.A., Paraguay, etc., and various other stamps.

JOSEPH STEINMETZ. Various British North Borneo, U.S.A., Portugal, and other stamps.

R. B. YARDLEY (second donation). Six unused early Liberia.

H. F. WRIGHT. Various modern used stamps.

REV. W. E. C. PHELPS. Various old English and a selection of Field post cards, and other entires.

ROBERT REID. A quantity of entires.

J. F. SMITH. Union of South Africa, various mint specimens with plate numbers attached.

T. A. HARPER. Set of Natal "Officials," used and unused.

LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG (second donation). Greece, collections of (1) first type unused; (2) ditto, used; (3) later issues, used and unused.

J. A. MACDOWALL. Unused British and Cayman Is.

CASH DONATIONS (SECOND LIST).

BAINBRIDGE, G. B.
BARRINGTON, G. B.
BARTELS CO., New York.
CANNING, W.
COWLAND, W.
DANNATT, G. H.
DAVIDSON, E. S.
DERBY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
ERRINGTON AND MARTIN.
GANSERT, W., per P. L. PEMBERTON.
GRAY, D. C.
GREY, H.
HAMMERTON, E., per F. C. HENDERSON.
HAMMERTON, E., per P. L. PEMBERTON.
KEYNES, J. N., DR.
MARSHALL, JOHN, per F. C. HENDERSON.
MAY, LEWIS AND CO.
NAPIER, CAPT. G. F.
OWEN, R.
PEMBERTON, P. L., CO.
RANSOM, F.
ROUTLEDGE, G. B.
SHERWOOD, F. } per P. L. PEMBERTON.
SMART, J. }
SMYTH, J. H., AND CO.
WILLIAMS, J. E.
WORMS, BARON DE.

FOURTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

A fourth list of donations of stamps to the National Philatelic War Fund is now published (December 22); this brings the total of donations acknowledged up to

Gifts of Stamps	200
Gifts of Literature	12
Cash Donations	48
Total	260

Many more gifts are needed, and they should be sent in to the Hon. Secretaries or Hon. Treasurer at the earliest possible date.

Stamps should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey; Literature to Mr. W. Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.; and Cash Donations to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

W. R. CRABTREE. Mint blocks of Orange River Colony and Cape, used and unused; unused Portuguese Colonials; and other foreign stamps.

A. W. HOWITT. Various Cape and other stamps.

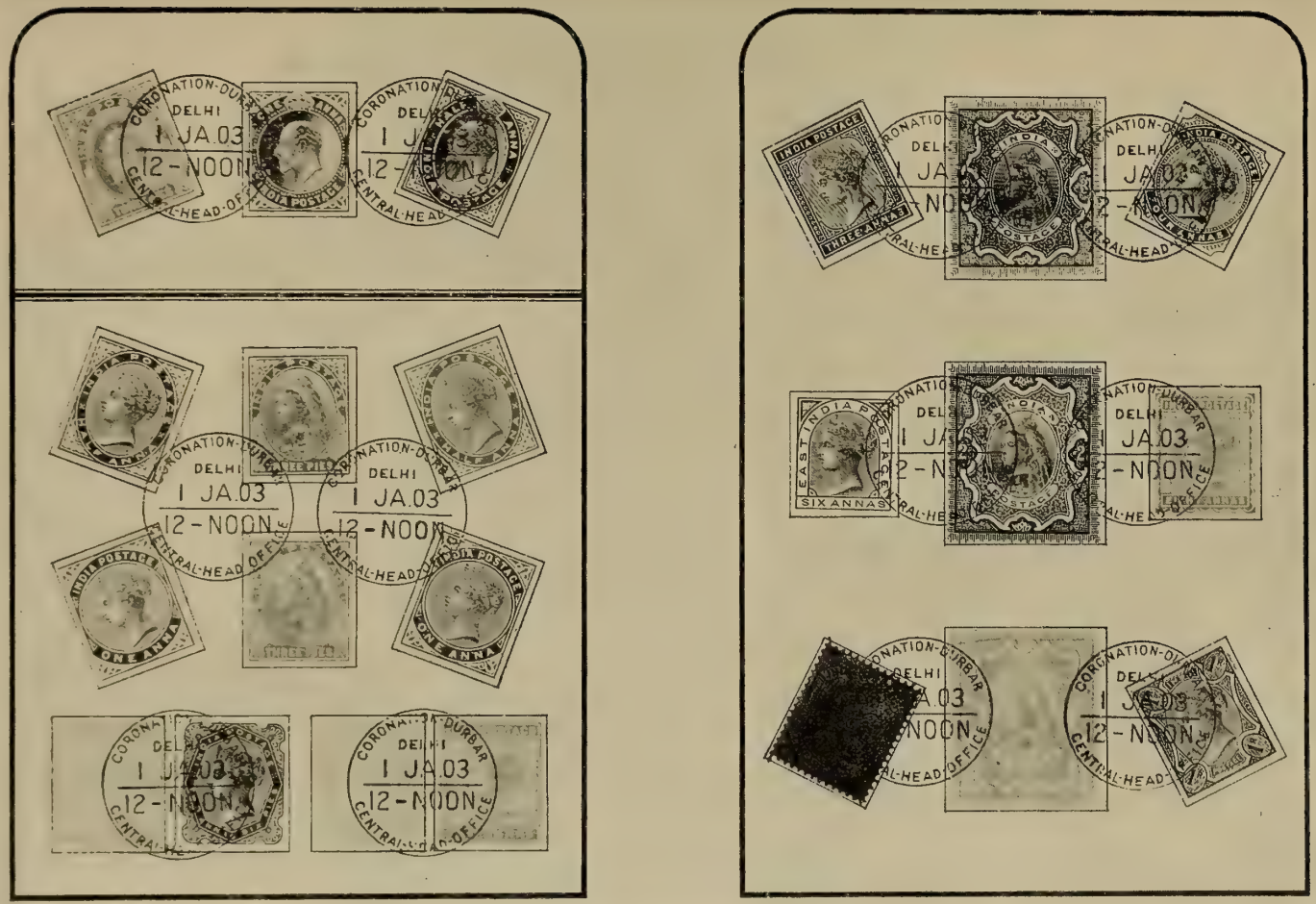
C. A. BELL. Various Colonial and foreign stamps.

A. WATSON. A quantity of British modern high values, used; Cape of Good Hope, Orange River Colony, and Union of South Africa.

H. COURLANDER. A large number of mint blocks and panes of various African Colonies, and some early Azores and Madeiras.

ALBERT NAISH. Papua, 6 uncut sheets.

A. A. HASERICK. U.S.A. Special Delivery, Dec., 1908, mint block of 35.



THE DELHI DURBAR CORONATION STAMPS.

(*Vide* article by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, pages 236, 237.)

FRED. HAGEN. A selection of valuable stamps, including Marshall Islands overprinted "G.R.I.", a set of N.S. Wales Telegraphs, S. Australia proofs, and errors of watermark "AUSTRALIA."

JNO. GODINHO. Complete collection of Jaipur provisionals in full sheets; mint British India Telegraphs, including Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 King Edward; sheets of Bhopal and Portuguese India, and others.

— GARRETT (Madrid), per Col. the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. Various used foreign stamps.

F. C. HENDERSON (seventh donation). Various U.S.A. entires.

S. CHAPMAN. Mexico, two blocks of 25 of the 12 c., 1872, perforated; a collection of 147 post cards, including some great rarities and an "identification" book.

"ANON." A quantity of Great Britain 1d., red, on piece of cover.

A. STORY. Various old stamps.

MRS. KITSON. Some Colonial and foreign stamps.

COMMANDER JAMES BRANT (R.N., retired). U.S. Columbus Commemoration stamps.

J. L. INNES-LILLINGSTON. A set of Lourenzo Marques.

COHN BROS. & HICKS. A quantity of modern stamps.

J. W. SCOTT CO., LTD. U.S.A., mint block of four 3 c., 1861, "Première Gravure" (cat. £32); pair of "Mobile" 5 c., blue, on entire; Canada, 2 c. on 3 c., inverted surcharge; New Hebrides "Condominium," mint block of four ½d., wmk. single "CA."

D. PICK. New South Wales, unused wrapper, 1838, embossed with seal of Colony.

DR. E. DIENA. A selection of Philippine Is.

H. A. SPOWART. A collection of about 220 British India and Canadian Fiscals; a packet of 20 c. France, 1849, imperf., on entires (about 50); and French and Belgian War Covers and various post cards.

GEO. B. DUERST. Roumania, 1863, entire sheet of 6 par. (40), including *tête-bêche* varieties.

J. STELFOX GEE. A collection of Falkland Is., and two blocks of mint British.

H. L. CHURCHILL. Entire sheet (twenty-five) of Belgian Red Cross stamps, 20 c.

G. F. ANNANDALE. A large bundle of old club sheets.

E. CARLILE. Various colonial stamps, used and unused.

F. C. HENDERSON (eighth donation). Trinidad Lady McLeod stamp.

S. LODER. National Telephone Co., six complete sheets of twelve (very scarce in this condition), cat. £61 10s.

D. FIELD (second donation). Perak on Straits Settlements, 1 c. on 2 c., rose, panes of sixty, showing all varieties of overprint; Patiala, blocks

of four 8 as. and R. 1 overprinted "PUTTIALLA"; Liberia, 2 c., green, imperf. block of four, double impression.

MRS. FIELD. Indore, "Service," double strip of twenty stamps, showing the two lower stamps without overprint and "Service" twice at the top; Transvaal, 1d. on 2½d., pane of sixty with varieties; Crete, 1904, card showing proof set of stamps.

W. H. TARRANT. Collection of Cyprus, Chile, Prince Edward Is., and Transvaal, used and unused.

ANONYMOUS. Great Britain, £1, green, and £5, Head of Queen, mint; France, corner block of four 10 c., from sheet prepared for automatic machines; and singles, pairs, and blocks of other varieties.

FRED. S. WEINBERG. Greece, a large selection of old and modern issues, both used and unused; and some club sheets.

JNO. C. SUTCLIFFE (per *Sheffield D.T.*). Great Britain, seventeen mint copies of 1d. Postal Fiscal, 1862.

M. WOOLLERIDGE. Some unused British and used foreign stamps.

THEODORE BUHL. Mexico, 1890, 1 c., green, perf. 5½, seventy-five copies in blocks.

M. A. W. Various used modern British colonial and foreign stamps.

MISS MARGARET PETTIGREW. Various British colonial and foreign stamps.

MISS MARY WATSON. A selection of colonial and foreign stamps.

JOHN WALKER. Various used and unused British colonials.

J. D. F. EVANS. Queensland, 2s. 6d. and £1, mint, and two mint Tasmania.

REV. W. DALE. Various used foreign stamps.

MASTER W. JOYCE. His collection of stamps and duplicates (about 1400).

JOHN FAIRBURN. Various colonial and foreign stamps.

MRS. L. RYAN. Various used and unused Orange River Colony, etc.

MISS P. POLLOCK. A selection of old and modern colonial and foreign stamps.

J. CAMERON. A selection of unused and used colonial and foreign stamps.

M. M. BUCHANAN. 2d., blue, Mulready envelope, unused.

MISS ISA WALKER. Various old and modern stamps.

Erratum.—In the list of Cash Donations published on page 248 the gifts of the Natal Philatelic Society and of Mr. C. Lathrop Pack are entirely separate contributions, the word "per" being superfluous.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We are informed by Mr. Wilmot Corfield that the 3d., 5d., 9d., and 10d. values have appeared with the G 15 Control.

India.—*Orcha.*—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the ¼ anna, blue, imperf., belonging to the issue of last year.

Adhesive.

¼ a., blue; imperf.; type of 1914.

New Zealand.—The ½d. Georgian stamp has been overprinted in black * * WAR STAMP and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen.

Adhesive.

½d., green; War stamp; perf. 14 × 15.

Trinidad and Tobago.—A Red Cross stamp is illustrated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

The current 1d. stamp has been overprinted with a cross in red, and a border and date, 21-10-15, in black.

It is stated that 100,000 copies were struck off and that speculation has taken place.

EUROPE.

Albania (Italian P.O.)—Referring to our chronicle on page 249, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"We note you have fallen into the same mistake as other journals have of chronicling Italian 2 c. stamp overprinted for 'Scutari di Albania,' and have also added to the mistake by making a further one. The original chronicle was 4 paras (not 40) on 2 c., brown, the 4 paras being just about equivalent to 2 centesimi. We have the authority of the Director-General of Posts of Italy for stating that the 2 c. Italian stamp has never been overprinted for Scutari and is never likely to be with either 4 or 40 paras."

Italy.—Two Red Cross stamps are thus described in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*:—

The lower value of the two shows a flag, on which are the Arms of Savoy, partly over and partly enframed by a large laurel wreath: at the top is "Poste Italiano," and at foot a small Red Cross with "Croce Rossa" just below; and the value is "Cent." "10" in the upper corners, and "Cent." "5" in the lower.

The higher value shows a large Eagle with wings displayed, and the Arms of Savoy on its breast: the inscriptions are as already described, the Cross is above the Eagle's head, and the values are "Cent." "15" and "Cent." "5."

The stamps are the same size as the Garibaldi commemoratives of 1910.

Red Cross Stamps; wmk. Crown (sideways); perf. 14½ × 14.

5 (10) c., carmine.
5 (15) c., blue-black.

Switzerland.—The 80 c. on 70 c. stamp referred to on page 227 has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., also a new 13 c. value of the William Tell type.

Adhesives.

13 c., olive-green on buff; Tell type; perf. 11½.
80 c. on 70 c., chocolate and yellow; Helvetia type; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We hear from Mr. M. Giwelb that the 1 c., grey, Official stamp of 1901 has been fonnd imperf. vertically.

Official.

1 c., grey, of 1901, imperf. vertically.

CHILI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us another value of the 1911 set, the 1 c., Type 46, but lithographed and perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Adhesive.

1 c., green, litho.; Type 46; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

HONDURAS.—According to *Mekeel's Weekly* the new 6 c. stamp, in addition to the 1 c. and 5 c., has appeared with the "Oficial" overprint in red.

Official.

6 c., violet; new design (Sept., 1915).

MEXICO.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new engraved 40 c. stamp, the main design being, it is stated, a large map of Mexico and adjacent waters, with "40" in each corner, "CORREOS—MEXICO" on the top and "CENTAVOS" printed twice at the bottom. The stamp is of large size, $31\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm., and is printed on white unwatermarked paper perforated 12. Similar stamps, but bi-coloured, of the values 1, 5, and 10 pesos, are expected.

We understand that the new issue chronicled on page 251 has appeared *imperforate* and overprinted "Oficial" in large Roman capitals.

We further note that the new issue for ordinary use has been found *imperforate*, with the possible exception of the 1 c.

Adhesive.

40 c., grey-blue.

Officials.

1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
3 c., brown.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
10 c., blue.

SALVADOR.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 5 c. and 12 c. stamps of the new issue chronicled on page 228 have been seen overprinted "Oficial" in condensed Gothic caps, printed diagonally, reading up.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DUTCH INDIES.—Mr. M. Giwelb informs us that the 1 g., dull lilac, Official stamp of 1911 exists with the overprint "DIENST" inverted.

Official.

1 g., dull lilac, inverted overprint.

FRENCH GUIANA.—Referring to our chronicle on page 251, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the two types of Red Cross stamps for inspection.

The first type, locally surcharged, has a large cross and the figure 5 *under* it, $\overset{+}{5}$, *without* the "c." The second type, surcharged in Paris, has a small cross and 5 c. at the side, + 5 c.

JAPAN.—Four Coronation stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These friends write under date December 7th :—

"We have this afternoon received the new Japan Coronation issue, and hasten to forward same for your inspection. The following is a description of the stamps: $1\frac{1}{2}$ sen, red and grey, showing the crown used by the Emperor at the coronation; 3 sen, orange and purple, showing the imperial throne used at the coronation (these two values are for inland postage); 4 sen, rose, and 10 sen, blue, for foreign postage, show a part of the imperial palace at Kyoto, which, we understand, is only used for important ceremonies."

This is a handsome set of stamps of large size.

Adhesives.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ sen, red and grey; no wmk.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
3 ,, brown-orange and purple ,, ,,
4 ,, rose-carmine; perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
10 ,, blue ,, ,,

Mr. Wilmot Corfield has also sent us all these stamps used on a letter addressed to himself.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1915-16.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield.	F. J. Peplow.
D. C. Gray.	Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
T. W. Hall.	Baron P. de Worms.
J. R. Laing.	R. B. Yardley.
Capt. G. F. Napier.	

The second meeting of the session 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, November 18th, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Wilmot Corfield, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron de Worms, W. H. Tarrant, I. J. Simons, J. L. Green, J. H. Barron, B. D. Knox, T. Wickham Jones, L. W. Fulcher, Col. J. Bonhote, C. E. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, H. R. Oldfield.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 21st October, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President announced that H.M. the King had sent as a gift for the Society's collection complete sheets of Nepaul stamps, including the Perkins Bacon prints and local prints on native paper, showing *tête-bêche* copies, and also a set of the envelope stamps of Ceylon first issue.

The following is a complete list of the stamps presented:—

Nepaul.—Native paper. Imperf.
1886. 1, 2 and 4 annas, complete sheets of each.
1 and 4 annas, 64 stamps to the sheet, 8 × 8.
2 annas, 56 stamps to the sheet 8 × 7.
1899. ½ anna, complete sheet of 64 stamps, 8 × 8.
1907. Complete sheets each of 100 stamps, 10 × 10, 2, 4, 8 and 16 pice.

Ceylon.—13 embossed envelopes, values 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s. The papers of the second 6d. and 9d. and of the 10d. differ from that of the other denominations.

Cameroons.—Post cards surcharged "C.E.F." ½d. and 1d.

Upon the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, it was resolved that the thanks of the members for this valuable gift should be recorded and communicated to His Majesty by the Honorary Secretaries, and the following is a copy of the letter that was subsequently written to Lieut.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.S.I., C.V.O., Buckingham Palace, S.W.:—

"19 *Nov.*, 1915.

"At the Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, last evening, Mr. E. D. Bacon presented the Sheets of Nepaul and other stamps sent by His Majesty the King.

"We were desired to write and ask you to convey to the King the grateful thanks of the Fellows for His Majesty's gracious gift which forms a valuable addition to the Society's Collection.

"The Fellows heard with the greatest concern of the recent terrible accident to His Majesty and desired to express to His Majesty their continued loyalty and devotion to his person and their hope that he may speedily be restored to health and strength again."

Gifts were also made to the Society's collection by

The President, consisting of a number of post cards and entires, and three of the current Russian series printed on thin card (with inscription on back) for use as coins; and

Mr. I. J. Simons, being a further contribution mounted on the Society's Album sheets of 90 1d., red (1855–57), and 19 2d., blue (Plates 7–15), Great Britain.

Mr. Green submitted for the inspection of members a 1d. black stamp of Great Britain, postmarked 2/5/40 (being a Saturday, four

days before the issue was authorised), and cancelled 4/5/40.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of two candidates :—

Mr. Edward Desiré Erman Van Weenen, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and

Mr. Ernest Howard Collins, proposed by Mr. J. R. Laing, and seconded by Mr. J. G. Langton, both of whom were, after ballot, declared duly elected fellows and members of the Society.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a Display of the Stamps of India by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

The collection has been added to considerably since last shown to the members. It comprises many important retouches of the ½ a., 1 a., and 4 as. new transfers of the 1 a., Die I, dated July, 1854, Die II, August, 1854, and partly reconstructed sheets, including one of Die I, which differs from that of July, 1854, besides many retouches.

In the 4 as. value Mr. Hausburg showed reconstructed sheets of Die I, with blue dividing lines, and Die II, with close and also medium spacing, and expressed the opinion derived from dated postmarks on several pairs recently found that the *close* setting is the *second* and the *medium* the *third* in order of date instead of the reverse. He pointed out that this view was also supported by the fact that a sheet of the *wide* spacing is known dated March, 1855, and another of the *close* dated April, 1855, which does not allow much time for the medium to come in between.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Corfield, seconded by the Vice-President, and unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Hon. Secretary: Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Oct. 28th. Paper: "Imperforate Issues of Victoria." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

In order to show the differences in type more clearly Mr. Stephenson had prepared enlarged photos of every variety. This materially helped in his explanation, especially in the case of the various issues of the 2d.

The superb condition of the specimens shown also eliminated some of the usual difficulties, besides evoking the admiration of all those present.

Mr. Stephenson afterwards presented the enlarged photos to the Society. Mr. Peck presented fifteen sheets of Heligoland reprints, all different from those the Society possessed. We now have twenty-six complete sheets—two official Berlin prints, the rest being Leipzig and Hamburg printings, making a useful reference collection, although far from complete.

Nov. 11th. "Interesting Varieties."

Mr. F. Gregory showed British Guiana, 2 c. on 10 c., inverted overprint; Barbados, No. 23, double print, and No. 24, double perf. at bottom.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson's exhibit was five copies of Barbados, 1d. on 5s., a superb pair, both with straight serif, two copies sloping serif and with full stop and one with comma.

Mr. W. Pimm showed sheets and panes of British and South Africans with errors and varieties.

Mr. W. H. Goodwin, British errors of perforation.

Mr. G. Johnson, the Society's collection of Heligoland, recently remounted, the difference between the various printings being explained.

Mr. W. F. Blackhurst, early Moens' catalogue, etc.

The following gave cash donations for the purchase of covers, sections, and blanks, so that the remounting of the Permanent Collection might be continued: Messrs. W. H. Goodwin, Dr. A. I. Esslemont, G. Johnson.

Dr. Esslemont was also thanked for a mounted collection of war envelopes, fully annotated.

At the above meetings the following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. F. S. Porter, F. Gregory, C. T. Boyton, E. J. Norden.

The above meeting decided to make a collection of cash, stamps, etc., on behalf of the "National Philatelic War Fund Auction.' Will members forward their donations *at once* to the Hon. Secretary, and he will transmit all in the name of the various donors to the London Secretaries?

Nov. 25th. Display: "British North America," by Mr. B. B. Tilley.

The aim of Mr. Tilley in all these displays is to show every variety in fine condition, used and unused, and in distinct shades. Mr. Tilley achieved this splendidly, and the display was made still more interesting by Messrs. W. Pimm and T. W. Peck bringing

their fine collections of these interesting colonies, thus making up a wonderfully fine and extensive display of the early issues.

DEC. 9TH. Display: "Gems picked up by Mr. M. J. Schulte."

First of all the following were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection: Messrs. J. Swabey, J. Gallatly, F. C. Henderson, M. J. Schulte and C. A. Stephenson.

Mr. Schulte then gave a display of his "gems," rightly so called, for they are the pick of the very best collections, and are faultlessly arranged and mounted. His volume of "stamps artistic" was again shown brought up to date, and four other volumes of superb selections filled up a busy and delightful evening.

On our programme there is a rare error—only one on the page—March 24th should be 23rd. Will members and others kindly note?

Owing to the fact that some of our British and Colonial regular contributors are on active service, and that sales are very satisfactory, we should be glad of more sheets for the packets. If any British, Colonial or Foreign collectors have stamps for sale we should be glad to hear from them. We are specially in need of regular supplies of recent and current issues above the 1d. value as well as the older issues.

Subscription from January 1st to September 30th is 3s. 6d.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1915 was held at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., on Tuesday, November 16th, 1915, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Mr. H. L. Hayman (President), Baron de Worms (Vice-President), Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, Percy Ashley, W. A. Boyes, Fred J. Melville, A. J. Sefi, J. L. Thomas, W. van Oppen, W. Busch, J. J. Hoddinott, E. W. Arnold, A. H. Harris, H. J. Bignold, C. S. Warbrick, E. Buhl, T. E. Sansom, H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and five visitors. The President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on October 19th, 1915, were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. Oliver in reply to a message of condolence from members at the loss of his son at the front was read. Mr. Clifford W. Kissinger, proposed by Mr. W. R. Rickett and seconded by Mr. Fred J. Melville, was elected an ordinary member of the Society. Forgeries for the forgery collection were received from Baron de Worms. Mr. H. H. Harland presented a copy of his *Costa Rica: A Plate Study* to the library. The donation was acknowledged with thanks.

The President announced that owing to the shortage of labour the X-ray apparatus provided by members of the Herts Philatelic Society for the use of wounded soldiers at the Dollis Hill Hospital, Hampstead, was not quite ready, but would be completed shortly. The total cost of the installation was £260, of which £242 had already been subscribed, and the President guaranteed that the balance would be duly furnished.

Particulars as to the date of the presentation and of the tea provided by Mrs. Hayman for the inmates of the hospital would be published in due course, and the President extended an invitation to all members who would wish to be present at the function.

Mr. Fred J. Melville then gave a display of a portion of his collection of War stamps, accompanied by explanatory notes. Although the collection was modestly described as material for journalistic purposes, it comprised an extensive range of specially surcharged stamps, Official entires, censor cancellations, Red Cross stamps, etc., etc., used during the war by the Allies. Altogether it was a most interesting and instructive compilation, and the eulogies passed upon it by the President and Vice-President were fully deserved.

In responding to a hearty vote of thanks Mr. Melville promised to bring the remainder of his collection before the Society on a future occasion.

Social amenities followed and a very pleasant and successful evening was brought to a close at 8.30 p.m. The next meeting is fixed for Tuesday, December 14th, 1915, at Pagani's Restaurant at 6.30 p.m. precisely, when the President has promised to give a display of his collection of stamps issued for foreign post offices abroad. The new session commences January 1st, 1916, and applications for membership and for copies of rules should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary without delay.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS,
November 18th, 1915.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1915–16.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE,
96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

AT the 365th meeting, held on Friday, November 12th, 1915, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the chair, Mr. Goodfellow gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Persia, prefacing it with an interesting account of the early postal system conducted by a lord of the kingdom appointed by the Shah, much the same as the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

The country, from its prolific issues, many of them gaudy and others unnecessary, has not been a popular one with collectors and few have ventured to specialize in it, but when many of these issues exist in thirteen or fourteen different perforations, anything like a specialized collection entails an enormous amount of labour, time, and album sheets, and any attempt to enumerate the stamps shown by Mr. Goodfellow would require a special number of the *London Philatelist.*

The study of the stamps, however, made a very interesting evening; and although it may perhaps not have given many the desire to seriously collect Persia, yet they are certain to take a little more notice of those they have.

Mr. Alexander J. Séfi was elected a member of the Society and Mr. F. Cartwright nominated as a corresponding member.

The President reported upon the sale at the Essex Hall of the remainder of the late Mr. J. H. Abbott's stamps, the gross amount being £595, and taking into consideration the difficulties at the present time the amount was thought a satisfactory one.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

96, MOSLEY STREET,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately,* e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 16th and 17th, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, sheet of 240, 1d., red, plate 165,* some soiled and creased	2	18	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICAL," 1901, 1s., green and carmine,* with gum, slightly damaged	2	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown,* imperf., outer line at top cut into	20	0	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown	4	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, outer line at top cut into	4	7	6
Ditto, 1861, perf., 6d., yellowish brown,* no gum, reperforated at bottom	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, intermediate perf., thin spot	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, Service, set of 1d. to 2s., mint	2	0	0
North Borneo, 1892–3, 1 c. in red on 4 c., pink, with surcharge at back also, pair	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cameroons, "C.E.F.," ½d. to 5s. complete, mint, two sets, each	7	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, purple and green, mint	3	5	0
Togo, 1 mark, carmine, 1914, Anglo-French Occupation, narrow setting, few perfs. clipped rather short	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, wide setting, 40 pf.	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 80 pf.	2	12	6
Ditto, 1915, Anglo-French Occupation, 5 pf., pair	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 pf. and 10 pf., mint £2 4s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 pf., pair, used	3	0	0
Ditto, 1915, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 5 pf. and 10 pf., ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 pf., ditto	4	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* no gum	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1851, on white, 1d., purple-black, block of 21, mint	3	3	0
Argentine, 1876, imperf., no wmk., thick paper, 5 c., rose,* with gum	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Marshall Islands, 1914, "G.R.I.," 1d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf, 2d. on 10 pf., 2d. on 20 pf., 4d. on 40 pf., 5d. on 50 pf, and 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 10 pf., rose, sheet of 100	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, sheet of 100	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 20 pf., blue, sheet of 100	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, sheet of 100	6	10	0
New Britain, 1915, "G.R.I.," 1d. on 3 pf. to 8d. on 80 pf., complete (except 2½d.), mint, set of 9	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another similar lot	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, first seven of above, set of 7	3	5	0
New Britain, 1915, 1d. on 5 pf., green, sheet of 100	11	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 10 pf., carmine, sheet of 100	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 20 pf., blue, sheet of 100	16	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., variety, small straight topped "5," mint	3	15	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. to 9d., sets of 9 £5, £5 10s. and	5	12	6
Collections: Lemaire's, 2377	56	0	0
Ditto, Moens', over 1000	20	0	0
Ditto, German Empire and States, 1452	20	0	0
Ceylon, 195	17	0	0

Sale of December 1st, 1915.

Great Britain, 1d., intense black, block of 8,* slightly creased	12	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on bluish	4	5	0
Oldenburg, 1862, ½ gro., "DRITTO",* no gum	5	0	0
Ceylon, Five Cents on 8 c., yellow, inverted surcharge, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, Five Cents on 15 c., olive, pair, inverted surcharge, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, another, with "Revenue" omitted, mint	2	2	0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25, green and orange, block of 4, mint	28	0	0
Cape, 1882–3, CA, 6d., mauve, block of 4, mint	3	12	6
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 1914, wide setting, 3 pf., brown, 5 pf., green, and 10 pf., carmine, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, and 1d. on 5 pf., green, block of 4 of each	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 pf., blue, and 30 pf., red and black on flesh, and same stamps, with narrow setting of overprint, two of each	1	15	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 1914, a similar lot	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 20, 25 and 30 pf., two of each	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 pf., red and black on flesh and narrow setting, 25 pf., red and black on yellow, four of each	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., red and black, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, dito, another, used	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto, on entire original	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., scarlet and black on pink, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, another, used	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 mark, carmine, mint	12	12	0
Zanzibar, 1904, Two and a half on 8 a., olive, error "HLAF," mint	2	7	6
British Columbia, 1860 (?), "Jeffray's Fraser River, Express Paid," in black on buff envelope, with Post Office cancellation, the first mail service in the country	5	0	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, imperf., 10 c., green, pinholed	2	15	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey,* part gum	2	7	6
St. Vincent, 1866–9, no wmk., 4d., yellow, strip of 3	3	3	0
New Britain, 1914, ½d. to 8d. (except 2½d.), mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. to 5d. (except 2½d.), mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., vert. pair, showing varieties, mint	2	0	0
Samoa, 1914, "G.R.I.," ½d. to 9d. (except 2d.)	5	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides	3	12	6

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of November 19th, 1915.

Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, hor. pair*	15	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1875, 2 marks, yellow, mint	2	17	6
Porto Rico, 1877, 10 c., brown*	2	10	0
Winterthur, 2½ r., two specimens on entire	6	5	0
Mauritius, Express Delivery stamp, 1904, 15 c., grey-green, double overprint, one reading "LNIAND," used on piece. Expert committee's opinion attached	2	17	6
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., black, 10 specimens, including double line variety (2), misplaced transfer, etc.	13	0	0
Ditto, Periodicals, 1879, $12, strip of 3*	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, $24, strip of 3*	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
United States, Periodicals, 1879, $60, pair, one stamp some perfs. clipped	3	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1st issue, 1 r., black on green*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., black on pale yellow*	4	15	0
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 8th, 1915.

Lot 1, Great Britain, a mint collection from 1884 onwards, face value (exclusive of the ½d. and 1d. Victorians), exceeds £50	110	0	0
„ 30, Turkey, collection of 472	10	0	0
„ 72, Transvaal, 1877, "V.R." in black on 1s., yellow-green, No. 164, block of 8, mint	6	5	0
„ 75, ditto, 6d., No. 201, block of 10,* creased	5	0	0
„ 121, New South Wales, 1853, 2d., error "WAEES"	2	15	0
„ 139, South Australia, 1s., orange, rouletted, block of 6	8	15	0

Sale of November 11th and 12th, 1915.

Argentine, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue*	6	0	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., S.G. 15, on piece	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, cut at bottom	5	0	0
Ditto, 1888–90, "Two" twice on 4 c., rose, S.G. 222*	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, cut close	7	0	0
Spain, 1865, imperf., 12 c., centre inverted, close two sides	2	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1863, 2 rs., blue, mint	2	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1902, $100, purple on yellow, "specimen"	2	2	0
Transvaal, July, 1877, imperf., "V.R." in red on 6d.	3	5	0

Sale of November 25th and 26th, 1915.

Austria, Mercury, 6 k., yellow, thick paper	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 k., rose, thick paper	12	0	0
Bavaria, 1 k., grey-black	3	5	0
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ s., black on pale lilac*	5	15	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green*	7	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	15	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., medium blue	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	4	4	0
Ceylon, imperf., 5d., chestnut, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., deep yellow-green*	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, rare shade*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	0	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown, deepest shade	6	0	0
Ditto, clean-cut perfs., 2s., blue	4	5	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., green	6	0	0
France, 1853, 80 c., carmine, *tête-bêche* pair, little cut at top	6	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	3	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., pair, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, Levant, Beyrouth provisional, 1 p. on 2d.	7	15	0
Hanover, 1859, 10 gr., green	3	0	0
Hawaii Numerals, 2 c. on greyish*	3	10	0
Hong Kong, 1863, 96 c., yellow-brown, mint	9	10	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red*	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on bluish, very early state	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, medium state of plate	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, medium state of plate	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe"	4	10	0
Naples, ½ tor., Cross, deep blue	6	10	0
Natal, 1902, £20, green and red	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	8	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., vermilion, thinned	3	12	6
Ditto, 6d., orange	3	12	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, with 1d., Plate 1, on entire	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green, four copies, with a 1852, 6d., brown, on entire	8	10	0
Ditto, 1851, on yellowish wove, 1d., lake, hor. pair	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet	27	0	0
Ditto, 1s., purple	16	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ g., black on green*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 g., black on rose	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 g., black on yellow	4	15	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ g., green*	3	5	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., lake	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	3	0	0
Roumania, 1858, 108 paras, red postmark	39	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue*	6	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red	8	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., bright red	16	0	0
Ditto, another copy, pale red*	9	0	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., green, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 1856, imperf., 1s., orange, pair	6	5	0
Spain, 1850, thick paper, 10 rs., green	3	15	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 rs., red	8	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 rs., red	£4 &	5	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze	11	10	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue	6	10	0
Ditto, 1865, perf., 12 c., frame inverted	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, imperf., 12 c., frame inverted	4	12	6
Philippine Islands, June, 1855, 5 c., bright red*	3	12	6
Johor, Two c. on 24 c., "CENST,"* with gum	3	0	0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25, mint	6	10	0
Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines, Type 2	8	15	0
Geneva, 1843, 5 c., double, close at left	23	0	0
Vaud, 4 c., black and red	24	0	0
Winterthur, 2½ r.	£3 12s. 6d. &	4	15	0
Poste Locale, 2½ r., no frame to cross,* full gum, No. 50 on sheet	16	0	0
Ditto, another, No. 8, used	5	0	0
Switzerland, 1854, 5 r., *blue*, without silk thread,* with gum	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1852, on yellowish, 1d., blue, earliest state, slight thinning	3	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 1d., blue on bluish cartridge paper, creased	5	0	0
Ditto, 1855–6, 1d., pale blue, thin paper, medium state	£3 5s. &	3	3	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi	8	0	0
Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., deep blue*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., vermilion*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 120 c., blue*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 240 c., red-brown, mint	3	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of November 10th and 13th, 1915.

Canada, 10d., blue, on entire	4	4	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 4, on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 9, mint	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1858–79, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C.", off centre	2	3	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., lilac, imperf., strip of 3, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green*	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, used	5	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	3	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, vert. strip of 5, "specimen"	6	0	0
Ditto, 1884, 3d., lilac, strip of 3, mint, imperf.	2	0	0
British Levant, 1887–96, 40 paras, double surcharge, mint	11	10	0
British "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, ½d., blue-green, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., pair on piece	2	14	0
India, 1854, first transfer, ½ a., blue, block of 6*	2	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., "PENOE," worn impression	6	4	0
Moldavia, 1859, 80 p., red, block of 4, on piece	4	8	0
St. Helena, Georgian, 4d., Postage and Revenue, block of 8, on piece	3	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in black, 1d., red, fine roulettes vert. and imperf. horizontally, strip of 5, mint	8	0	0
Samoa, "G.R.I.," 6d. on 50 pf., block of 4, on piece, top pair inverted "9" for "6"	2	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. on 50 pf., block of 4, top pair, inverted "9," ½d. on 3 pf., 2½d. on 20 pf. (two being without fraction bar), all blocks of 4, on part entire	4	17	6
Ditto, similar lot, but ½d. instead of 2½d., without fraction bar	4	15	0
Ditto, similar lot, but with fraction bar to ½d.	4	10	0
Siam, 1907, 40 ticals, mint	2	10	0

Sale of November 18th and 20th, 1915.

British Central Africa, 1896, CC, £1, mint	3	8	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, slight defect	5	5	0
British Somaliland, "O.H.M.S.," 2 a., single CA, no stop after "M"	2	16	0
New Zealand, pelure paper, 1s., green*	2	6	0
Straits Settlements, Georgian, $500, "specimen"	3	18	0
Federated Malay States, 1st issue, $25, block of 4,* one stamp creased	30	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Selangor, $25, green and orange,* creased	2	4	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	2	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.	5	5	0
New Brunwick, 1s., mauve, repaired	4	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo, very early impression	3	5	0
New Zealand, 1d. on blue	2	12	0
Ditto, 1872, no wmk., perf. 12½, 2d., ver., S.G. 138a, mint	2	4	0
Nova Scotia, 1s.	9	10	0
Portugal, 1853, 100 r., lilac, vert. strip of 5, bottom stamp separated, on piece	21	0	0
Rhodesia, 1896, One Penny on 4s, block of 4, mint	5	5	0
Togo, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 10 c. on 5 pf., sheet of 100, mint	6	15	0

Sale of December 2nd and 4th, 1815.

British East Africa, 1890, 4 a. on 5d., pair on entire	2	14	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 2s., blue	4	15	0
Natal, 1902, £10, green on orange	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-ver., proof on card	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., carmine, on laid	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue, on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, paler shade	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., indigo	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 3, 2d., on piece	2	4	2
Samoa, "G.R.I.," ½d. to 5s., set of 11 varieties, *used*	21	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., imperf., close one side	2	17	0
South Australia, 1855, 1d., deep green, pair	2	12	0
Straits Settlements, Georgian, $500, "specimen"	2	12	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* slight tear	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1851, 1d., blue, imperf., block of 10, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 9, mint	2	2	0



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THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Appreciation of the Old British Issues.

CAREFUL examination of the recently appearing catalogues, elsewhere referred to, cannot fail to bring home to every reader the inevitable future of what are now generally designated the standard issues of the stamps of the British Empire. It will be seen in all these catalogues that there is, and has been, a constant and rapid rise in the value of almost all the older stamps, and despite this, it is a universally recognized factor in the philatelic market that the supply at even these enhanced prices is woefully inadequate to the demand, and that dealers are unable to replenish their stocks. Copies of stamps that are only of second or third rate class may perhaps be more readily acquired, but specimens that in accord with modern requirements are in really fine condition are in the greatest demand. Examples of the old issues in "superb" condition, or in unsevered pairs, and blocks seem already to command prices that altogether ignore catalogue rates, and this modern phase of collecting—which continually gathers force, coupled with the gradual absorption of all the old stocks, and notably by the accumulations of big collectors—presage a future rise in price far beyond any that has yet taken place.

One of the results of this terrible war will undoubtedly be that each great group of the belligerents will try to shut the others out from inter-trade. Hence it is easy to foresee the patriotic preference that will be given for many years to the stamps of our own empire. The British Empire will be welded in even closer bonds by the recollection of the common struggle in the fields of battle, and it is inevitable that this feeling should be reflected in the ranks of stamp collectors, who will find an additional glow of patriotic fervour in collecting these "signs and tokens" of their vast Dominions that have sustained the shock of arms and emerged in greater power than ever.

The One Shilling Stamp of Victoria, 1854.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



ON the 21st March, 1854, a notice was published in the Government *Gazette* at Melbourne asking for tenders for the supply of 3,000,000 stamps of the denomination of one shilling at the rate of 500,000 a month, the first supply to be delivered not later than the 1st June, 1854.

Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson sent in the only tender, and the design eventually accepted was the well-known octagonal one with the laureated head of Queen Victoria in a circle, surmounted by the inscription "VICTORIA" at the top, and "ONE SHILLING" below the head. The stamps were printed in dark blue on wove, unwatermarked white paper and afterwards gummed (*vide The Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, pp. 78–80). The plate on which the accepted design was engraved was "eight inches in height by six inches in width and one-twelfth inch thick." About half an inch from the top is a row of five engravings one-fifth inch apart, the fourth from the left being the one used for printing the stamps. The design of the other four engravings is similar to this one, but the first three are unfinished, having no lettering round the white circular band, and the one on the extreme right is lettered "POSTAGE" "ONE SHILLING" instead of "VICTORIA" "ONE SHILLING" (*vide The Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. I, p. 92). The agreement was signed on the 29th April and the contract was concluded on the 30th October, 1854. Although it was only notified in the Government *Gazette* that this value was being prepared on the 13th July, 1854, the actual date of issue appears to have been the 6th July, 1854 (*Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 80). The above most valuable information was obtained and published by the foremost philatelist in Victoria, Mr. David H. Hill, one of the oldest members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

More information is published later in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* by him, and in Vol. VI, pp. 90, 131, he states that these 1s. stamps remained in issue till April, 1865, but that during the two years 1862 and 1865 over 500,000 were destroyed. This leaves a total of about 2,500,000 issued, of which over 1,000,000 were not perforated. Some were rouletted in 1857, the earliest known date being 27th August, 1857, and is said to gauge about 8½, most specimens being 7 to 7½, and the remainder were perforated 12 in 1859, the earliest known date being 17th June, 1859.

These stamps being lithographed from transfers taken from the single engraving, it is of course not possible to "plate" them in the ordinary sense of the word, as all the "types" are identical, but, like many other lithographed stamps, most, if not all of them, have a distinctive flaw.

The work of separating the principal varieties was commenced some fifteen years ago, but it proved even more difficult than in the case of the

1d. and 3d. of the first issues, to work out a likely setting. In the case of 1s. there were many more combinations and marginal stamps that upset calculations, and the great difficulty was to arrange a setting that was at all a possible one. Eventually the most plausible one seemed a setting of forty, arranged in five horizontal rows of eight each. Naturally this does not appear a very convenient arrangement for a sheet of one hundred, and so far it is only possible to give the plating guides for the stamps of that setting with additional details of other "types" and abnormal combinations that have been seen. As examples of the difficulties that have had to be overcome and of "types" that appear in very different positions, it may be mentioned that No. 17 should be the first stamp of the third horizontal row, but it has also been seen with such large margins that in addition it must also be the top right-hand corner stamp, and also the lower left-hand corner stamp, and there are many others, such as, for example: Nos. 25–32 should be the stamps of the fourth row from the top, but they have all been seen with such margins that they must also be the top row; Nos. 17–24 should be the stamps of the third row, but the following—17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24—have been seen with such margins that they must also come in the bottom row, and there are many others.

There are also the abnormal combinations: No. 15+16+15 (in the collection of Mr. C. L. Pack), 39+4+33, 22+33+34, 34/26, 36/12, 35/27/35, (17+9)/(25+17). N.B. 34/26 means a vertical pair, 34 being above 26; and so on.

The numbering of the setting is as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

It will be seen that No. 1–8 form the top row of the setting, but in addition Nos. 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 have also been seen with undoubtedly top margins.

In the same way it may be seen that Nos. 33–40 form the bottom row of the setting, but the following "bottom-row" stamps have also been seen: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32.

Nos. 1, 9, 17, 25, 33 should be the stamps normally on the left-hand side

of the sheet, but Nos. 1, 17, 33 have been seen with portions of other stamps on the left-hand side; and Nos. 15, 26 have been seen with margins so large that they must also belong, sometimes, to the left-hand side.

Nos. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40 are the stamps normally on the right-hand side, but Nos. 17, 23, 26, 28, 33 have been seen with such margins that they must sometimes be on the right-hand side also.

Even supposing that some of the original transfers on the stone were damaged and replaced by transfers belonging to other positions, it is inconceivable that there was only one setting, and it is quite likely that there were several stones made up, all using the setting of forty as a foundation. Before enumerating the peculiarities of each type I should like to mention that there are some five or six that have no prominent and constant flaws, and in these cases the easiest way to tell the number on the sheet is by comparing the position of the portion of the adjacent stamp, one of which is usually visible on one side. In the case of a stamp being cut or perforated very closely on all four sides so that no portion of any of the adjacent stamps are visible, I am afraid there is no means that I know for the identification of any of those that have no marked flaws in the design, but the number of such specimens is not large.

There are some peculiarities which are common to all the types, and which, as might be expected, are also found in the original engraving on the plate.

(1) The diagonal frame-line at the south-east corner is partially double for a short distance near the lower end.

(2) A minute coloured spot, sometimes very faint, between the coloured circles and below the right-hand vertical stroke of the "N" of "ONE."

(3) The right-hand side of the vertical stroke of the first "I" of "SHILLING" is produced beyond the coloured inch above it. Sometimes this is very faint.

(4) The lower horizontal frame-line is bent downwards at the right-hand end.

(5) Between the two coloured circles and above and to the right of the "R" of "VICTORIA" there is a small coloured dot, sometimes very indistinct.

There are in existence some very important retouches and varieties caused by folds in the transfers.

1. The whole of the left-hand side and a portion of the next stamp on left have been heavily and very clumsily redrawn.

2. The "IA" of "VICTORIA" has been roughly redrawn, and the right-hand "cross" is damaged. The left upright stroke of the "N" of "SHILLING" has been joined to the circle below by means of a coloured blot. This is No. 2 in the setting of forty.

3. A vertical transfer fold across the top of the "A" and cutting through the "LING" of "SHILLING" and the right-hand "cross" making the

"G" much smaller, and the "cross" consists only of the horizontal bar and a coloured dot above it. The "LI" and the portion of the lined background below them are roughly retouched. This is No. 35 in the setting of forty.

4. The lined background on the right-hand side has been retouched opposite the "A" and "G." This is No. 40.

5. A vertical fold in the transfer through the "S" of "SHILLING" making it appear narrower than usual. This is No. 38.

6. A vertical fold in the transfer through the first "L" of "SHILLING," so that only the horizontal part of the "L" with a dot (rather obscured in this specimen by the postmark) appears. The breaks in the inner and outer circles above and below the "L" are very noticeable.

7. A vertical fold in the transfer between the "O" and "R" of "VICTORIA" and close to the "R," and passing between the second "L" and second "I" of "SHILLING," touching the top of the "I" and causing the foot of the "L" to be bent up slightly. This is No. 20

8. A slight vertical fold in the transfer. It can be seen by the break in the circumference of the inner circle containing the head above the second "I" of "SHILLING," and in the circle below the foot of the vertical stroke of the second "L" of "SHILLING." This is No. 17.

9. A somewhat similar fold, but the second "L" of "SHILLING" looks like an "I" with a coloured dot after it. This is No. 39.

10. A somewhat similar fold, but slanting over towards the left. It passes between the "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA," the circle above being broken, and causes some injury to the left vertical stroke of the "N" of "SHILLING" and the circle below it. This is No. 25.

11. A vertical fold passing through the "N" and "G" of "SHILLING," making them appear more stumpy than usual. The circle below the "N" and the outer diagonal frame-line at the south-east corner are also broken. This is No. 34.

12. The fold in this case has the effect of squeezing the "N" of "ONE," so that it appears more stumpy than usual.

13. A damage to the design in the top left-hand corner. This is No. 23.

There are other defects and flaws which may be described at a later date if it is possible to give more information about the ways in which the sheet of 100 was made up.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of February 17th there will be a Display of Cape and Mauritius Stamps by Mr. Chas. de la Torre.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, February 17th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, February* 15*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1916 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXIV bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

DEATH OF SIR DAVID MASSON.

BY WILMOT CORFIELD.

THE announcement of the passing away of Sir David Parkes Masson, K^{t}., C.I.E., comes to Indian and English philatelists alike as that of a loss to be mourned.

Though a Fellow of this Society since 1899, it was in India, rather than in London, that Sir David's influence as a philatelic force was the more widely felt. I seemed to know him intimately, though, as a matter of fact, we seldom met, but long years of frequent correspondence across a great country on the business of a society, the success of which made insistent appeal to both, seems to justify my acceptance of the editorial invitation to submit this personal testimony to a regard learned long since to be entertained, for the late Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of India. I last

saw him a year or two ago. We parted almost on the steps of the Society's rooms with his assurance that on his return he hoped to find leisure for taking a real interest in the Society's affairs. But it was not to be: a protracted sojourn on business "East of Suez" in India and the Straits, a breakdown in Ceylon when returning, for him, and then the ending here in London. He died at the age of 68 on the 30th December, and was buried at Brookwood on New Year's Day.

Banker of Lahore, Karachi, and Kashmir; A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy of India; for fifteen years Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles; holder of the Volunteer Decoration; Deputy Grand Master of Masonry in the Punjab; Member of the Council of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab; Knight; and Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, David Masson, until 1911, filled many parts while making many friends in the financial, social, and legislative world of Western India over a period of thirty years.

In India Masson's philatelic record stands at the highest; his love of stamps was developed years prior to general interest being taken in the Stamp as the collector knows it. Living as he did in close touch with the commerce of the Punjab, Kashmir, Afghanistan, and bordering countries, he had unusual opportunities for gratifying a refined taste in the matter of things of moment to the true philatelist. His specialized albums of Afghans and Kashmirs contained perhaps the grandest exhibits of the kind ever made. His collections of India, the Indian Convention States, and Ceylon are assumed to be of some considerable magnitude, though as yet the truth of the assumption remains to be ascertained. My own memory, however, goes back to the Calcutta Exhibitions of days when the "Premier City" was the actual nucleus of the Philatelic Society of India, and to the gems from the Masson Collection then displayed.

It seems to me only the other day that a little assembly of collectors met early in 1897 for the launching of the new Society in an upper room of a fine old Calcutta house, standing upon what had been the historic park of Elijah Impey. From the windows could be seen Clive's ramparts; nearer still the episcopal palace of Heber, the home of Macaulay, and at least one of the birthplaces of Thackeray; while away to the south were the palms skirting the domain where Hastings had stood up to Francis, to the exceeding hurt of Francis. The old house was shattered by a great earthquake, but before it fell to the destroyer it had seen the birth of the Philatelic Society of India, and are not the earlier chronicles of the Philatelic Society of India written in the closing pages of the *Philatelic World* and the opening numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of India?*

Masson, though not at the meeting, was one of the first fifty members of the Society. He became for years its Treasurer, was for a time its President, and, perhaps, all along its strongest and best known officer.

Philatelists owe the most authoritative work (1900–1) on *Jammu and Kashmir* to David Masson. His discovery that the so-called "first issue" of Kashmir was bogus remains one of the most memorable and startling of accepted disclosures ever made in Philately. Later on (1908) his *Afghanistan* (an exhaustively illustrated work on which he had the in-

valuable collaboration of Mr. B. Gordon Jones) set the seal of a recognised master of the study of the stamps of the Amirs upon the settlement once and for all of difficulties previously regarded as almost insoluble. The pages of the Indian Society's journal reveal over a long-drawn series of years his intimacy with many other recondite phases of Oriental Philately, perhaps most notably in the cases of Sirmoor and Poonch.

A very thorough philatelist has been called away, whose researches into philatelic mysteries of Asia have been as profound as they were successful in the shedding of light upon darkness otherwise likely to have remained impenetrable—as earnest a lover of stamps Asiatic as any that ever attempted the probing of their secrets to be revealed since Bartle Frere let loose a trio of then unconsidered circular trifles for the puzzlement of the philatelic sages of a succeeding generation.

The sympathy of the Society will be with Lady Masson and his only daughter, whose late husband (a winner of the D.S.O.) lost his life on active service.

DEATH OF MR. EDMUND SHORTHOUSE.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

On January 17th there passed away in Edmund Shorthouse the last but one (Mr. James Botteley, who is still well and collecting again) of the older school of the Birmingham philatelists.

Having been a close personal friend for just over thirty years, I feel confident that a few words of appreciation of a kindly gentleman of the old school will be appreciated.

Mr. Shorthouse, who was a brother of the celebrated author, came of a fine old Quaker family, whose members were noted for their longevity, and I well remember his aunt dying well over a hundred years of age. He was possessed of fair private means, and was never engaged in business. In his younger days Mr. Shorthouse did very good work for the poorer children of Birmingham, being a leading worker in the Ragged School Union, and for many years he took a class there three or four days a week.

He never married, but from very early days devoted himself to his many hobbies. One of the first was that of growing "tulips," and he was known to have paid many pounds for a single bulb. Then came old china, tokens, medals, and coins. In these latter about 1885 he had a noted collection of early U.S. money, with many of the rarities of the first colonial coinage of Lord Baltimore—the Hog money of Bermuda, etc. etc.

In the '80's he also formed a very fine collection of early Australian books with coloured plates, which, I believe, ranked as the second best in England.

He was a keen and noted chess player, and played for his town on numberless occasions. He was also very expert at croquet, and was a silver medallist in 1896.

It is, however, as a stamp collector that we are most interested in him.

He once said, "that of all my hobbies, both in amusement and interest, 'Philately' has given me more pleasure than any other."

In 1878 he first met Pemberton, a native of Birmingham, and the first dealer of his day. Mr. Shorthouse loved to turn up his old letters and show his friends the prices he paid in those days: Zurich, unsevered strip of five types of the 4 rp., mint, at £10, now worth £400, might be noted as an example.

Soon after I started in the stamp business I made his acquaintance, and we were soon close friends. Shorthouse was always willing to "finance" a good deal, and share the profits, and many a good venture did we have together. I may perhaps be allowed to mention two.

In 1888 I saw in the book catalogue of Mr. Harvey, the well-known bookseller of St. James' Street, the offer of a stamp collection for £650. I went up to London and soon found it was an enormous bargain, and wired Shorthouse to bring up the money. I then went back and sat on that box for half a day, until he arrived, and well remember that two collectors came in and wanted to see it. Harvey begged me to let him show it to these two good clients, but I would not consent, and Shorthouse duly arrived in the afternoon. Both those gentlemen are alive and members of the Royal Philatelic Society. They are the Marquis of Ripon (then Earl de Grey), and the present Baron de Worms.

About 1887 I persuaded Shorthouse to take a trip to Australia on purpose to buy stamps. This was most successful, and he came back with a trunk full of collections, including the grand one of unused stamps formed by Mr. David Hill. There were wonderful unused "Sydneys." The finest and earliest printings of the 2d.'s we sold at £10 each! Another gem was a mint imperforate *pair* of the square 8d. New South Wales, which went at £25!

After I left Birmingham Mr. Shorthouse took up various countries and formed somewhat large collections, then parted with them and started others.

The last two or three years he has been chiefly interested in Greece and Mexican. He was always very fond of British unused stamps, and made several collections of these—some of them on a large scale.

He always told me that all his hobbies (except flowers and bulbs) had paid him, but that he had done better out of stamps than out of any other.*

DEATH OF MR. J. R. LAING.

WE announce with deep regret the death of Mr. James Robert Laing at the age of 55 on January 6th. This sad and unexpected intimation will be received with deep sorrow by the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, with many of whom Mr. Laing had been on terms of intimacy, and

* The *Daily Telegraph* of January 20th, in a note about Mr. Shorthouse, stated that "After about twenty years of collecting, the careful account he kept of his purchases and sales showed that his philatelic hobby had produced a profit in 1900 of £3200." We should, however, be inclined to think that the total financial results of Mr. Shorthouse's investments far transcends this sum, which is inconsiderable beside the amounts realized by other leading collectors. Mr. Shorthouse, however, though a very fine judge and keen buyer, did not keep his purchases long enough to feel the full benefit of their appreciation. With his opportunities in the olden days he might have stood possessed of one of the finest collections in the world. He was a man of much culture and a most interesting personality.—ED.

whose amiable and engaging personality had secured him a wide circle of friends. Mr. Laing's death occurred at his residence, 53 Camden House Court, Kensington, the interment taking place at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 8th of January.

Mr. Laing was elected to the Royal Philatelic Society on January 1st, 1905, and he became a member of the Council in May, 1913, on which body a vacancy now occurs through his lamented death and where his services will be much missed. Mr. Laing was a philatelist of considerable experience, having a large general collection with certain countries specialised. Some of these—such as New Zealand, which have been displayed to his fellow-members—were of important dimensions, and evidenced much philatelic labour and acquaintance with his subject. In the name of all the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, we can but deeply deplore this unlooked-for severance from a genial, able, and highly respected fellow-member, coupled with our profound expressions of sympathy with Mrs. Laing and his relatives.

NEW SOUTH WALES. NEW DISCOVERIES.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., inform us of an addition to the list of stamps surcharged O.S. in the issue of 1891–2, viz. the 7½d. on 6d., brown, perforated 10 × 12, which is now only catalogued as existing perf. 10, although listed in the former perforation without the official surcharge. This new variety will be No. 446*a* in the present catalogue.

As mentioned in Mr. Castle's paper, read before the Royal Philatelic Society, *vide* pp. 266–9 in the number of this Journal for December last, the Registered stamp imperforate on the hard bluish wove paper, with manufacturer's watermark, issued in 1859, has now been found in *vermilion* and Prussian blue in addition to the already chronicled colours of orange and Prussian blue.

THE FRANKFORT NEWSPAPER STAMPS OF 1858.

AT the December meeting of the Society Mr. J. C. Sidebotham presented for its collection a specimen of one of these stamps described in an illustrated article on page 175 of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1873 as a "dentated" adhesive. This is loosely attached to a heading cut from *Der Aktionä*, a Frankfort newspaper, of 7th March, 1858, which also bears an imprint of the same design in the upper right-hand corner to right of the title. A letter from a correspondent to "Mon cher Sidebotham," of 12th September, 1873, accompanied the gift, which was accepted with a lively expression of the meeting's thanks. The design represents a spread eagle, with "FREI STADT FRANKFURT" above, and "ZEITUNGS—STEMPEL" below. The stamp seems to have enjoyed at one time a fitful appearance in catalogues and magazines, and this particular "dentated" copy seems to have been one of a strip of twenty-five gummed and perforated specimens found in the editor's drawer—possibly the only survivors of a supply that, but for

the Prussian occupation of the city during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, would have been issued on 1st January, 1867. Colour, black; value, one kreuzer. The war apparently also caused the extinction of other projected similar stamps of a like character elsewhere intended for postage and also representative of newspaper dates.

CAMEROONS.

WE have the following interesting communication from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.:—

"Having recently had the pleasure of meeting the Acting Directors of Post and Telegraphs at Duala, in the Cameroons, we have been able to obtain from him a certain number of stamps, with particulars of the printings and the numbers surcharged, and you may like to place this upon record.

"The German S.S. *Professor Woermann* was seized at Freetown, Sierra Leone, shortly after the declaration of war, and on her was found a large stock of the German colonial type stamps for this colony, having the inscription 'KAMERUN' and consigned to the German postmaster at Duala.

"The whole of these stamps were surcharged in Freetown with the initials 'C. E. F.' and value in English currency.

"The numbers were as follows:—

½d. on 3 pf.	20,000
½d. „ 5 pf.	100,000
1d. „ 10 pf.	100,000
2d. „ 20 pf.	59,900
2½d. „ 25 pf.	10,000
3d. „ 30 pf.	10,000
4d. „ 40 pf.	10,000
6d. „ 50 pf.	10,000
8d. „ 80 pf.	10,000
1s. „ 1 mark	2,000
2s. „ 2 marks	2,000
3s. „ 3 „	2,000
5s. „ 5 „	2,000

POST CARDS.

½d., Inland	20,700
½d. by ½d., reply	200
1d., International	100

"The surcharge was in blue on the two halfpenny and the 1d. stamps, and in black on the other values.

"Two sheets—each of one hundred stamps—have been found with the surcharge in black on the 1d. on 10 pf.

"One sheet has been found of the 2½d. on 20 pf. with the last vertical row clearly double printed.

"One sheet of 3s. (twenty stamps) was found with the surcharge double, and some ½d. on 5 pf. have been seen with a faint double impression.

"The four high values were in sheets of twenty stamps, and on each sheet stamp No. 12 has an inverted 'S' after the figure of value.

"The low values were all printed in one operation from a single setting of the surcharge—the figure only being altered for each value—one hundred to each sheet.

"There are very small varieties in these, due to shifted and large stops; the only one of any importance is in the 1d. on 10 pf. Here in stamp No. 41 the figure '1' has a thin serif and thin foot.

"The authorities in the Cameroons would not execute any orders from stamp dealers, but each officer with the Expeditionary Force was allowed to purchase seven sets; and as most of these officers have been home on leave, a number of these sets came into the market, but high prices were demanded for them.

"Lately, however, certain officers and officials purchased larger lots, and we hear of one man who got £240 worth at face value, and an even larger lot has lately changed hands in London.

"Care should therefore be taken not to pay fancy prices for the low values."

THE X-RAY FUND OF THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

ON Saturday, January 15th, the "X-ray" apparatus, subscribed by the Herts Philatelic Society, was formally presented by the President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, Hon. Consul for Belgium, to the authorities of St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill, of which Cardinal Bourne is the patron.

Prior to the presentation, the visitors were invited to inspect the hospital, and a most interesting demonstration of the X-ray apparatus was given by Dr. Finzi (Captain in the R.A.M.C.) to the visitors, who included the Mayor and Mayoress of Hampstead (Alderman and Mrs. O'Bryen), who were accompanied by their daughter, the Hon. Consul of Belgium and Mrs. Hayman.

The very fine apparatus has been installed in a room set aside for this specific work, and a tablet inscribed as follows placed on the wall:—"This X-ray apparatus was presented to St. Andrew's Hospital by the Hertfordshire Philatelic Society, 15th January, 1916. H. L. Hayman, President; Baron de Worms, Vice-president."

The company, the convalescent men, and staff were subsequently entertained at tea by Mrs. Hayman in the large recreation room, which has just been built within a few yards of the hospital.

We cordially congratulate the Herts Philatelic Society and its generous and energetic President upon this very successful effort on behalf of sufferers in the war.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

A SPLENDID INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GIFTS.*

THE response to the appeal for stamps for the National Philatelic War Fund's Auction is growing splendidly in volume. Four lists of fifty donations of stamps have been issued, and to these are now added another 150.

OVER 400 DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Only 12 donations of philatelic literature, etc., have been recorded hitherto, and to these we are now able to add another 28, and 13 new cash donations.

The total number of donations communicated to the Press is thus brought up to 451, distributed over the three classes of gifts as follows:—

Gifts of Stamps	350
„ Literature	40
„ Cash	61
	451

This is a distinct improvement on our published total of 260, and the Christmas appeal has undoubtedly had the effect of quickening up collectors and dealers in sending along their gifts. Some of the most remarkable gifts will be described in a later *communiqué*.

PREPARING THE CATALOGUE.

No time should be lost now by those who have not yet sent in their gifts. The Executive Committee has appointed a Catalogue Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Walter Bull, Charles J. Phillips, and N. L. Stocken, together with the three Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. W. Corfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, and Fred J. Melville. The preparation of the Catalogue is already in progress. A full list of the donors will appear in the official catalogue.

GIFTS OF STAMPS should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey; GIFTS OF LITERATURE to Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham; and CASH DONATIONS to the Hon. Treasurer, C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

DONORS OF STAMPS (5TH, 6TH, AND 7TH LISTS).

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Miss Edith Pope.
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George and Gladys Calvert.
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"G. P."

* Communications from the Executive Committee.

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"Anon."
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PHILATELIC LITERATURE, ETC. (2ND LIST).

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Baron de Worms.
Baron P. de Worms.
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W. A. Harmer.
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W. Corfield.
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Philatelic Society of India.
J. Godinho.
Robert Reid.
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Hon. Librarians, Royal Philatelic Society.
H. Edgar Weston.
Mrs. M. A. Taylor.
Mrs. Minnie Geddes.
Miss I. Wrightson.
Mrs. Fannie Pyne.
F. A. Dinham.
"W. E."

CASH DONATIONS (3RD LIST).

E. D. Bacon.
Bright and Co. (collection per).
R. P. Croom-Johnson.
Capt. L. W. Crouch.
W. E. Curry (per Glendining and Co.).
D. Field (collection per).
H. M. Hansen.
Victor Marsh.
W. H. Peckitt.
Philatelic Journal of India.
Pretoria Philatelic Society.
Puttick and Simpson and Staff.
Sydney Philatelic Club.

The date of the sale of stamps and collections sent in to the National Philatelic War Fund has been fixed for March 13th and 14th. As the official catalogue is now in active preparation collectors and dealers should lose no time in sending along their donations.

The sale is in aid of the societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem; it will be held at 47 Leicester Square, W.C.

Up to date (Jan. 19) over 650 separate gifts have been received by the hon. secretaries, and it is hoped that this number will be considerably augmented in the next few weeks. One gift of special value received this week is the whole of Mr. Armitage's collection, the catalogue value of which is about £900. The stamps contained in it include some very fine old Ceylon, Nevis, St. Helena, St. Vincent, Nova Scotia, and other rare stamps.

Stamps for the sale should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey; literature to Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.; and cash donations to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

It will be seen from the foregoing official communications that the date of the auction is now definitely fixed for March 13th and 14th, and that it will be held at 47 Leicester Square. The number of lots will be very large, and it is contemplated to commence the sale at 2.30 each day, the rostrum being occupied successively by the philatelic auctioneers, Messrs. Walter Bull and Co., Glendining and Co., Harmer, Rooke and Co., Plumridge and Co., and Puttick and Simpson.

The catalogue, which is in active preparation, will form a handsome and permanent souvenir of the sale, with copious illustrations of the principal lots and a beautifully designed cover executed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. This firm has also designed a striking War Fund stamp, which will be printed in six different colours and retailed at one penny each for the benefit of the Philatelic War Fund.

A number of important contributions have been received during this month, but it is anticipated that—following the definite fixing of the date of sale—many other donations will be made.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon every one connected with stamp collecting to co-operate, so that the result may be a striking testimony to the patriotism of Philately.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE NEW CATALOGUES.*

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS.



THE practically normal appearance of the great Trade Catalogues reflects great credit alike upon the enterprise of the publishers and the printers in overcoming the many difficulties in their production owing to the inevitable scarcity of both labour and materials incidental to the crisis that we are now experiencing.

Hence Stanley Gibbons' present and twenty-ninth edition, although issued after a considerably longer interval than its predecessor, is but slightly increased in bulk, and is principally noteworthy for a marked appreciation of the older issues of the British Empire, and for the inclusion of the recently captured German possessions by this country, which are included in a supplement. The publishers state that "in all cases the stocks on hand were but small, the greatest number of any one value being about 28,000, and there are several cases of where but one, two, or three copies of a high value was seized and overprinted. These stamps will always be of a very high degree of interest, and although prices are now high, we think they must constantly advance as the supplies are so limited. As it is at present uncertain how these late German colonies will be disposed of when peace is declared, we have thought it best to group them all in a supplement at the end of this Catalogue, from here they can, in due course, be transferred to their proper place. We have had many enquiries as to what step we propose to take as regards the early issues of the conquered German colonies, and we state definitely that we shall leave them where they are in Part II. of our Catalogue. The bulk of these stamps were certainly not issued for postal requirements, and we should say that 95 per cent of them never saw the colony in which they were supposed to have been issued. The plates and the dies are all kept in Berlin; we have heard it asserted in Germany itself that many of the stamps and overprints have been reissued, and possibly reprinted, and such labels cannot be looked upon as worthy of inclusion in a catalogue of genuiue British Colonials."

This decision and the reasons given appeal forcibly to philatelic opinion in this country. It has always been known that the issues for the relatively magnificent German colonies had been utilized for the exploitation of collectors, and the increase of the Imperial postal revenues and their elimination from a catalogue of British Imperial stamps seems a foregone conclusion.

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire*, Part I, 1916: 391 Strand, W.C. *Catalogue de Timbres-Poste*, 1916: Yvert and Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1916: Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 127 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

The inclusion of the entire issues of Egypt in Part I is, however, not consistent with the foregoing decision, although it finds a parallel in the case of Transvaal and Orange River Colony. In the former case there are palpable difficulties in separating the British and Boer issues as they are twice alternated. We should incline to the opinion that ultimately all pre-British issues should be given in a supplement at the end of the Catalogue.

The publishers make the announcement, which will certainly be welcome to the vast majority of collectors in the British Empire, that it has become more and more necessary to advance the prices of these fine old stamps, and amongst those of which the prices have been most advanced in this Catalogue are Bahamas, British Guiana, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, St. Helena, St. Lucia, etc.

Judging by the tone of the markets we might also have expected a rise in the stamps of the Cape and of all the early Australian issues, all of which seem alike to be increasing in demand and decreasing in supply. This view is borne out by the publishers' own statement, whose opinion that the results of the Great War will be a patriotic wave in favour of our own issues cannot be for a moment gainsaid. I can see no limit to the ultimate value of the *standard* early British Imperial issues—beyond that imposed in even more exigent terms of condition—and I feel confident that collectors are fully justified in accepting Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' profound belief in the brilliant future of these fine old issues.

The welcome innovation of the subordination of the minor varieties, by dropped type, noticeable in the last issue has not been, as yet, further proceeded with, but the Catalogue in every way fully maintains its high traditions.

MESSRS. YVERT AND TELLIER.

DESPITE the fact that a large and important section of Northern France is still under the heel of the German monster, and that Amiens—whence the Catalogue emanates—is within but a short distance of the fighting line, the second appearance of the Catalogue since the commencement of the war has not been materially delayed, and the publishers are to be heartily commended for their spirit and enterprise. Messrs. Yvert and Telliers' Catalogue, which now practically occupies the entire field of French collection, has now achieved full recognition as an indispensable guide to all philatelists of our Ally, a position amply justified by the excellent edition of 1916. The publishers call attention to the great historic interest of the surcharges coming from the events of the war, and confirm the existence of the great demand for them, which already obtains in Great Britain. The provisional issues of our enemies in Belgium and Poland—presumably by those of Servia and Montenegro—are duly listed, but in accordance with the French law (of August 17, 1915), forbidding their importation, are not priced. In congratulating Messrs. Yvert and Tellier upon their fine enterprise in the continued issue of their excellent Catalogue, I can but express the fervent wish—shared by us all—that the 1917 issue may be preceded by a termination of the terrible struggle that has so closely united our two nations.

MESSRS. SCOTT.

THE words "Seventy-fourth Edition" on the title-page bespeak an apparent hoary old age in Messrs. Scott's Catalogue, which is, however, no way influenced by any senile decay, but, on the contrary, shows a continued increase in purpose and intelligence. The fact that this Catalogue represents all the issues of the world in strict alphabetical order removes many obstacles that beset Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' work—previously alluded to—all the provisional issues caused by the war being set down under the respective countries occupying their enemy's territory. I am glad to see that the stamps issued by Germany and surcharged for Poland seem but few in number and low in price—an example that might have been better followed in other and less important countries.

The issues of Mexico receive important additions in the cataloguing of the many varieties caused by the recent insurrection, and collectors of Mexican stamps may well find their energies entirely absorbed in making complete collections of that unstable country. The task of separating the wheat from the chaff in these provisional—or perhaps apocryphal—issues is by no means easy, as evident by the publishers' statement, viz.: "It is stated that in parts of Mexico occupied by the revolutionary forces, instructions were given to apply a distinguishing surcharge to all stamps found in the post offices. This surcharge was usually some arrangement or abbreviation of the words 'Gobierno Constitucionalista.' We list such surcharges as were specially authorized or were in general use in large sections of the country. There were numerous other handstamped surcharges, each of which was used in one town or locality. At the best, they were merely control marks, and of no more significance to general collectors than similar control marks used in Ecuador in 1902–7. The fact that they were often struck in an unnecessary variety of colours and positions suggests the influence of philatelists. Eventually the use of stamps bearing any surcharge other than those we list was forbidden. For these reasons we have omitted them from the Catalogue."

The excellent arrangement of this Catalogue, by which minor varieties are differentiated in smaller type, are followed out in all the later issues, and thus make the work of Messrs. Scott a reliable and "standard" guide both for the advanced and the simple collector. The lists of New Zealand, however, omit several important varieties, while the Registration stamps, as also those of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are still banished to the end of the lists, and in New South Wales the 2d., lithographed, of 1856 is still excluded. The grouping together of the two perforations of the early Perkins Bacon issues on "1860, perf. 11½–12, 12½–13," makes a purely arbitrary and uninteresting list of this country.

Mr. W. T. Wilson (18 Livingstone Road), Birmingham, who acts as sole agent in this country, will be prepared to send copies of this excellent Catalogue to all enquirers on a remittance of four shillings, which is inclusive of postage.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Antigua.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that other values of the current set, the ½d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., are coming in new shades and with yellow gum.

Adhesives.

½d., deep green, thick paper and yellow gum.
2d., dull purple and red-brown ,, ,,
6d., magenta and grey-black ,, ,,
1s., deep blue and dark purple ,, ,,

Australia.—We read in the *Australian Stamp Journal* that a horizontal strip is known of four 5s. Kangaroo stamps showing a double impression in faint outline of the orange portion of the stamp. The second print, it is stated, is about half-way down from the top. Georgian paper.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News informs us that the 2d. and 3d. stamps, Kangaroo design, have been printed on paper with a new watermark, which has a small narrow Crown besides narrow "A," whereas King paper has a narrow "A" but a large Crown.

British Honduras.—We are told in the *S.C.F.* of the finding of a copy of the 10 c. stamp of 1899, in which the overprint lacks the final "E," and in consequence reads "REVENU."

Bushire.—All the Coronation stamps of last year, with the exception of the 2 and 5 toman values, were overprinted

"BUSHIRE
UNDER BRITISH
OCCUPATION."

in black.

For particulars of numbers issued see page 274, Vol. XXIV.

Mr. R. Roberts writes:—

"In the Bushire stamps there do not appear to be any distinct varieties in this surcharge, although the type is somewhat irregular. The only constant variety I have noticed is on the tenth stamp of each row, which has the 'B' and 'U' of 'BUSHIRE' broken, the top of the 'B' being open thus, 'BU' and sometimes missing altogether, 'bU.' In some values (1 ch., 3 ch., 6 ch., and 10 ch.) the fifth stamp has the ball of the 'd' missing, reading 'Unfer' instead of 'Under,' but this does not appear in all values, as does the previous variety. The space between 'Under' and 'British' varies considerably from 1 m. to 2½ m. in all values. There are other irregularities in some values which are not constant, such as 'R' in 'BUSHIRE' very faint and hardly discernible, 'B' without serifs, broken 'O's,' etc., but these I attribute only to defective inking and do not consider as type varieties. This rather points to the surmise that the setting is in horizontal rows of ten. I have not, however, seen unbroken sheets of these stamps, mine being all in strips of ten. I would be interested to know if they were printed in this form or in sheets."

Mr. W. T. Wilson writes:—

"*Re Bushire under British Occupation, first issue, on Persia*, 1911–13.

"You may like to have the following note for chronicle:—

"I find in my second consignment that there has been a new setting of the overprint, printed on horizontal strips of 10 as before. The salient differences in the new setting are:—no stop after "Occupation," ninth stamp. The tenth stamp has the capitals "U" and "B" in "Under British" of the same size as all the others in strip, whereas on the first setting they were smaller; the spacing in these two words also differs."

CANADA.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* about a 3 c., green, War Tax stamp. We are told that the design is the same as that of the 1 c. and 2 c. showing the head of King George with "CANADA" above and "WAR TAX" below.

FIJI.—We have seen a specimen copy of the 2s. 6d., Georgian type, paper coloured through.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., black and carmine on blue.

NAURU.—The following British stamps, Georgian type, are before us, the three higher values "specimen" copies, and all overprinted "NAURU" in sans-serif caps, in red on the 10s. value, and in black on the remainder.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., red.
2½d., blue.
2s. 6d., brown.
5s., rose-carmine.
10s., deep blue.

NEW BRITAIN.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been shown a Registration label of the town of Herbertshohe overprinted "G.R.I. 3d.," precisely in the same way as the Rabaul stamp, which was issued months ago.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the ½d. stamp of the Georgian issue overprinted vertically, reading upwards, in sans-serif caps in black, "OFFICIAL."

Official.

½d., green; perf. 14 × 15.

NIUE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a New Zealand 2½d. pictorial stamp, *perforated 14*, overprinted in two lines, "Niue, 2½ peni," in carmine.

Adhesive.

2½d., dark blue, wmk. single-line NZ and Star, *perf. 14.*

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Mr. W. T. Wilson writes:—

"I enclose for chronicle—

"*Belgium Unpaid*, 1915-16, 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., and 50 c., *presumably London prints.*—The shades of all values differ from the Belgian prints, those of the 5 c., 20 c. and 30 c. being totally different, the new colours being 5 c., deep green, 20 c., deep grey-green, and 30 c., bright French blue. A prominent difference may be noted in the tail of the left-hand lion, the tuft has a quite different finish towards the foot of lion, and is much smaller than in the first issue."

DENMARK.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 kr. stamp and the 1 and 5 öre Official stamps, watermarked with Crosses.

The 5 öre Official was listed on page 183, Vol. XXIV.

Adhesive.

5 kr., deep carmine, wmk. Crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.

Official.

1 öre, orange, wmk. Crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.

POLAND.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that Warsaw has lately established a Postal Service, for which purpose they have issued special postage stamps. The 5 groszy, blue-green on cream, bears the Arms of Warsaw. A dragon, with a human upper part of the body, stands under an arch. In its left hand the dragon holds a shield, and in the right hand a sword. The 10 groszy bears the Polish Eagle, and over its head is a crown. The 5 groszy has been surcharged and changed to 6 groszy, and a few of the 10 groszy have also been surcharged 2 groszy.

Adhesives.

5 groszy, blue-green on cream, dated 1915, perf. 11½.
10 groszy, bright red on cream, dated 1915, perf. 11½.

Provisionals.

6 on 5 groszy.
2 on 10 groszy.

SWITZERLAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of the new Charity stamps which are sold at a premium of 5 c. each. The design shows a portrait of a young Swiss girl in two positions, with inscriptions "Pro Juventute" at top and "Helvetia" below. We believe these stamps are only available for use in Switzerland.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News is informed that the 5 c. value has a portrait of a *boy*, and the 10 c. that of a *girl.*

Adhesives.

5 c. + 5 c., green on buff, perf. 11½.
10 c. + 5 c., carmine on buff ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The watermark, four Arrow Heads, one in each corner, has been used for the 24 c. Ploughman type. —*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

24 c., red-brown, watermark four Arrow Heads.

BRAZIL.—A new stamp is chronicled in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and described as follows: Large size and oblong in shape, and bears a picture of, presumably, the town of Frio; above the picture is "TRICENTENARIO CABO FRIO," and below "1615—13 DE NOVEMBRO—1915," and at the foot of the stamp is "BRAZIL—100 REIS—CORREIO."

Adhesive.

100 reis, grey-blue, perf. 12.

HONDURAS.—Another value, the 10 centavos, of the latest set, has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Like the 1 centavo, it shows the Puente Ulua. *Mekeel's Weekly* lists this stamp with the "Oficial" overprint in red.

Adhesive.

10 c., dark blue, no wmk., perf. 11½.

Official.

10 c., dark blue, no wmk., perf. 11½.

NICARAGUA. — According to *Mekeel's Weekly*, another provisional has to be chronicled.

The 35 c. of 1912 has been surcharged in wo lines in black, "Vale.—c. $0.02."

Provisional.

2 c. on 35 c., green and brown.

SALVADOR.—The set of eight stamps chronicled on page 228, Vol. XXIV, are before us, and we find that all are printed in *single* colours, black no longer being used, and on the tinted paper.

We have also the whole eight varieties with the "Oficial" overprint in black, of which only the 5 c. and 12 c. values were referred to on page 282, Vol. XXIV.

UNITED STATES.—*Mekeel's Weekly* has been informed that at last the 50 c. stamp, perf. 10, has been placed on sale at Washington.

Adhesive.

50 c., lavender, perf. 10.

URUGUAY.—The *Stamp Lover* adds the 23 c. and 1 peso to the lithographed set types of 1910.

Adhesives.

23 c., dull blue, perf. 11½.
1 peso, scarlet ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield has favoured us with the following extract from a letter from a captain attached to the General Head-quarters Staff:—

"DUALA, *5th Dec.*, 1915.

"Only one set of stamps has been issued in Cameroons. When we landed all the stamps had been removed from the G.P.O. in Duala, and we have only found a few odd ones here and there. On board the *Professor Woermann*, however, which was captured near Canary in August, 1914, by H.M.S. *Carnarvon*, and taken to Sierra Leone, was found a supply of the usual Cameroons stamps, presumably the annual supply from Germany. These were overprinted in Sierra Leone and sent here, the first issues being made in June, 1915. I attach a specimen of the 3 pf. surcharged ½d.

"As the part of the country we hold is in military occupation, the only correspondence is between the various units, etc., and as such is unstamped and franked by the sender—like the enclosed envelope. The same applies to letters sent out of the Protectorate by members of the Expeditionary Force. Private individuals use the ordinary C.E.F. stamps.

"The Germans in the part of the colony they still hold use the old stamps for private letters and frank official ones.

"If any stamps are in existence surcharged G.R.I. they must be forgeries upon the old German stamps."

Stamp Collecting reports some French provisionals.

The 5, 10, 25, and 35 c. values of the current issue of Gaboon have been overprinted

"Corps Expeditionnaire
Franco Anglaise
Cameroun."

Provisionals:

5 c., green and olive-grey.
10 c., carmine and red (1910).
20 c., deep blue and chocolate.
35 c., dark violet and green.

LIBERIA.—We have the 3 cents on 10 c. triangular stamps, type 60, both ordinary and Official, surcharged with a Red Cross and 2 c.

Another batch of provisionals is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Provisionals.

2 c. on 25 c., grey and blue, issue of 1906.
5 c. on 30 c., violet ,, ,,
10 c. on 50 c., black and green ,, ,,
20 c. on 75 c., black and brown ,, ,,
25 c. on $1, black and pink ,, ,,
50 c. on $2, black and green ,, ,,
$1 on $5, grey and marone ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1915–16.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.
Wilmot Corfield. D. C. Gray. T. W. Hall. Capt. G. F. Napier. F. J. Peplow. Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E. Baron P. de Worms. R. B. Yardley.

The third meeting of the season 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 16th December, 1915, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: M. P. Castle, Baron de Worms, I. John Simons, L. S. Wells, F. S. Porter, Baron Percy de Worms, Col. J. Bonhote, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Wilmot Corfield, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, and one visitor, Count Costa.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th November, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

A letter from Lieut.-Colonel Clive Wigram, C.S.I., C.V.O., in the following terms was read:—

"Buckingham Palace,
"22*nd Nov.*, 1915.

"Dear Sir,—

"I have laid before the King your letter of the 19th inst., and I am commanded by His Majesty to request you to be good enough to thank the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society for their kind expressions of sympathy on his accident.

"Yours faithfully,
"Clive Wigram."

Mr. Sidebotham presented to the Society's collection an original letter dated 12th September, 1873, written to him, together with copies of the Frankfurt Newspaper stamp, both impressed and used as an adhesive. Both the stamps and the letter are the same as those referred to in an article in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* or 1873, page 175.

Mr. Sidebotham's gift was much appreciated, and was accepted with the thanks of the Members.

A suggestion by Mr. Simons that Members should be invited to present to the Society's Collection some of the less expensive stamps of Great Britain was approved, and a note was directed to be added to the Notice and Agenda for the next meeting.

The Members then proceeded to ballot for the election of Mr. A M. Tracy Woodward, proposed by Mr. F. J. Peplow, and seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and he was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

The President then gave a display of the Laureated issue of New South Wales.

The collection, which was arranged by the recently issued work on "New South Wales," included all varieties known in used condition and in numerous shades. It was also practically complete in unused specimens, of which, including the Registered stamps, nearly 100 varieties were shown.

Among these may be mentioned the 1d. on thick card and on laid paper, also "WALE" on watermarked paper; the 2d. on thick card and in deep ultramarine, with other early printings, Plate II (star), etc.; the 3d. in shades on unwatermarked paper; the 6d. (2) with fine background, and the 8d. (2).

The Registered stamps included also unused specimens of the various imperf. and perforated issues. In the used section was a block of 14 of the 1d. with watermark, the 2d., Plate II with stars, in ultramarine; the 3d. with watermark, double-lined "2"; several copies of the 6d. "WALLS," and of the several varieties of inscriptions on the 1d. and 3d., and all the listed shades and varieties of the Registered stamps, including a complete made-up plate.

Many pairs and strips were shown, and all the stamps were arranged as far as possible in their probable sequence of shades as printed.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Hausburg, seconded by Colonel Bonhote, and unanimously carried.

The Market.

Messrs. Walter Bull and Co.

Sale of 10 December, 1915.

	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Togo, 1914, "Occupation Franco-Anglaise," 10 on 5 pf., green, sheet of 50, mint, showing all varieties		3	3	0
Zululand, Postal-Fiscal, £20, green and black, mint		9	15	0

Sale of 16 and 17 December, 1915.

		£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., mauve, mint		3	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown,* with gum, slight crease		4	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867–83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	2	2	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	7	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	3	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, slight crease	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	3	3	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 1861, intermediate perfs., 8d., brown, little defective	2	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 2s, blue	2	8	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs., off centre	2	14	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 8 c., orange, inverted surcharge, mint	2	8	0
Hong Kong, 1879, "Three" on 5 c. on 18 c., lilac, S.G. 253, mint	4	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac	2	12	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 4d., blue, full roulettes at bottom, blind at right	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, corner clipped and two small tears	5	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s, red and green, creased	2	0	0
Lagos, 1884-6, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	13	10	0
Mauritius, small fillet, 2d., blue, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., slate-blue	5	12	6
St. Helena, 1863, 4d., carmine, imperf., mint	2	5	0
Transvaal, 1875, 1d., orange-red, fine roulettes	2	10	0
Ditto, 1877, 1s., yellow-green, inverted overprint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on green, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, slanting "V.R.," 6d., blue on blue, ditto, thinned	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-ver.,* cut close	14	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-ver.,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-ver.	2	12	6
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., S.G. 86	5	10	0
Ditto, another, No. 88	5	12	0
British Honduras, 1885, 6d., yellow, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1887, 1s., grey, mint	2	4	0
Nevis, litho. 6d., grey, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, mint	3	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., orange, S.G. 29, mint	2	12	6
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	7	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, Plate 1	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, Plate 2, on laid, creased	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., crimson-lake, Plate 2, No Trees on Hill	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5, pick and shovel omitted	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green	4	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf., on piece, slight defect one corner	3	3	0
New Zealand, 1s., green on blue, thinned	2	12	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, 1d., orange-vermilion, imperf.	5	0	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	4	15	0
Queensland, 1879–80, 2d., blue, "PENGE," nick at side	2	2	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue £2 10 and	2	12	0
United States, a specialized collection of 1165 stamps	98	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 15 December, 1915.

Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, 1s., bistre, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, Dec., 1886, set of ½d. to 1s., mint	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1879, 2½d., blue, Plate 15, imperf., mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown, imperf., mint	4	5	0
Ionian Islands, 1d., blue, block of 12, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., lake, ditto, ditto	1	10	0
Perak, 1883, 2 c. on 4 c., rose, Gibbons' No. 33*	2	0	0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25, mint	7	10	0
Lagos, 1893, Half-Penny on 2d., mauve and blue, gauranteed	7	0	0
Liberia, 1892, 8 c., black and brown, inverted centre	3	0	0
Natal, 1869, tall caps, 1s., green, with certificate	5	15	0
Ditto, 1870, 1s., green, curved black overprint	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy, no perfs. at bottom	3	5	0
Togo, 1914, wide overprint, 80 pf., mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1915 (Jan.), 5 pf., green, pair	2	4	0
Canada, 1868, 1 c., brown-red on laid, small tear	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet, cut close	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive, mint	2	2	0
New South Wales, Diadem, 3d., green, imperf., on entire	4	10	0
Samoa, 1914, G.R.I., ½d. to 9d.	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d. to 6d.	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., blue, pair, one with surcharge inverted	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3s., blue-black	8	0	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Philatelic War Fund Auction.



FROM the extended notes and communications of the Executive Committee contained in the present number it will be seen that the final arrangements for this important event are well in hand, and that there is every anticipation of a highly successful issue to the protracted labours of those associated with this good work.

As the sale is fixed for the 13th and 14th of March this will be the last opportunity we shall have to invite further support, and we take this eleventh-hour occasion to most earnestly entreat the utmost extension of generosity to this truly National Fund, on the part not only of those who have not hitherto contributed, but of those who have already subscribed, in the hope that they may still further increase their donations. The total aggregate of gifts is fortunately very large, but there has been a little disappointment at the relative scarceness of the big contributions from some of the philatelic magnates. There is, however, yet time to remedy this, as we gather that a supplementary sale is a matter of necessity, and all late received gifts can be easily therein included.

We are also specially desirous of impressing upon every one connected with Philately the absolute necessity for a large and representative attendance on the days of the sale.* The valuable and varied nature of the lots to be sold should undoubtedly assure a large audience keen on securing

* The recent appeal for contributions in aid of the Red Cross to the second sale of curios by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, by Lords Lansdowne and Plymouth, include the following pertinent reminder to all collectors :—

"We would therefore earnestly appeal to the collectors and owners of all such things to remember that if it were not for the sacrifices of our soldiers their collections might ere now have been swept away by an invading army. Every gift which is sent to the sale will do something to ease the suffering of the brave men who have won this immunity for us."

philatelic gems which will be mementoes of an historic event, but beyond this a big and enthusiastic assembly cannot fail to increase competition and develop the feeling of patriotic fervour. We trust therefore that the spacious rooms, so kindly placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, will be crowded to their utmost limits on the days of the Sale. The venue in Leicester Square is a most convenient one, and every arrangement having been made for the comfort and convenience of bidders, we trust that the attendance—and the biddings—may constitute a record in the annals of Philately.

We venture to reiterate most earnestly the special appeal we have already made to our readers to show to the world that Philately's claims to patriotism are not exceeded in depth and fervour by any class of the community, and by a supreme effort to achieve a result that shall contribute, for all time, a memento of the world-wide influence of stamp-collecting.

The National Philatelic War Fund.

STAMPS VALUED AT OVER £2000 DONATED.



HE inscription on the card on which the gift of His Majesty the King to the National Philatelic War Fund is mounted is as follows:—

"This 9d., Plate V., Great Britain stamp was taken from my collection and given to the National Philatelic War Funds Auction in September, 1915.

"(Signed) GEORGE R.I."

The following patronage is announced:—

Patrons.

H.S.H. THE PRINCESS OF MONACO.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.
ROBINIA, VISCOUNTESS MOUNTGARRET.
LORD BURNHAM.
SIR WALTER EGERTON.
LADY EGERTON.
THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P. (late Postmaster-General).
THE RIGHT HON. J. A. PEASE, M.P. (Postmaster-General).
THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE.

SPECIAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND STAMPS.

In connection with the National Philatelic War Fund a special stamp has been prepared, in a series of six colours, to be sold at 1d. each, or 6d. the set. The money collected by the sale of these stamps will be added to the total realised by the sale of rare stamps sent in to the Fund, which is in aid of the Societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem.

The stamps, which have been engraved and produced by the printers of the earliest British postage stamps, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. (as illustrated), represent in the central vignette "The Sword of Justice." A simple but effective frame with uncoloured lettering on a white ground reads "National Philatelic War Fund, 1916." In each of the upper spandrels is the Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and each of the lower angles is the "Red Cross."



The stamps are printed from recess-plates in convenient little sheets of twelve; the centre is black in each case, and there are six different frame colours: Blue, green, lake, purple, orange, brown. The stamps have been generously presented to the Fund by the engravers and printers, and the proceeds of their sale should represent a substantial addition to the total realised by the auction. These stamps will be ready for distribution immediately, and will be obtainable from all stamp dealers at—

1d. per stamp.
6d. per set of six different colours.
1s. per sheet of twelve stamps.
6s. per set of six sheets.

All the indications point to a record sale on March 13th and 14th, when the National Philatelic War Fund's Auction is to take place at 47 Leicester Square.

NEARLY 1000 DONATIONS.

Nearly 1000 separate donations of stamps, literature, and cash have been received by the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer of the National Philatelic War Fund. These are apportioned as follows:—

Gifts of stamps	750
Gifts of literature	52
Cash donations	176
	978

The Hon. Treasurer has already been able to forward substantial contributions from the Fund to the Red Cross organisations, amounting in all to £235, and he hopes to be able to forward another cheque for 100 guineas before the auction sale.

The value of the stamps donated up to the present is estimated at about £2000, and it is desired that collectors and dealers will make every effort to raise the value of the gifts of stamps to £3000. The latter sum, it is inter-

esting to note, is the approximate cost of the work of the Red Cross in connection with the war *every day*.

Gifts of stamps or collections can still be received by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Heathside, Weybridge, Surrey; of literature by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.; and of cash by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

THE NEXT STEP.

The success of the collection of stamps, etc., by philatelists in aid of the Societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem is thus assured, but the realisation of their value is the next object that should have the attention of all collectors. The philatelists of the English-speaking world have supported the Philatelic Fund most loyally, but there still remains the great test of their patriotism in the way in which they support the auction sale on March 13th and 14th by bidding generously. The Committee is confident that the philatelists of this country will continue their support to the completion of the great enterprise.

The number of donors is already over 978, but further help is asked.

THE SOUVENIR CATALOGUE.

The official catalogue of the auction sale will be a finely illustrated record of this notable event in the annals of Philately. It will have a distinctly philatelic cover, designed and engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and will contain illustrations of the King's gift, and of a number of the other rare items donated. The catalogue will be sold at 1s., and copies will be obtainable from most stamp dealers and from the Hon. Secretaries (post free 1s. 3d.).

RECENT DONATIONS.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO. 200 print sets in sheets of current issues, face value, nearly £70.

THE GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE. A quantity of used stamps of different countries.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF SIERRA LEONE. Zanzibar on ½ anna, India, with double overprint (not catalogued).

Among the latest gifts of special value is a valuable selection of modern Great Britain issues in mint condition from Mr. Charles Nissen.

Messrs. Bright and Son have sent collections of British, French, Belgian, Danish, and other telegraphs, proofs, essays, and newspaper stamps, a Mexican 2 reales, printed on both sides, and a valuable lot of Cyprus in mint condition.

Mr. R. B. Yardley's second donation includes some rare New South Wales and early Straits Settlements varieties.

Mr. Paul H. King, of the Chinese Custom Service, has sent a valuable curio, a Chinese lady's robe, not philatelic. It is not described as in mint condition, indeed it is ninety years old, but it is "entire," and comes from the collection of the late Dr. Bushell, of H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking.

Among the cash donations there are no fewer than ninety-two collected by Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co., representing a total up to the present of £34 7s., which sum has been received by the Hon. Treasurer.

Among the recent donations of stamps is a gift from the Government of Trinidad. This comprises a mint set of Trinidad stamps up to and including £1, a mint set of Postage Dues, and an entire sheet of the Red Cross stamp issued on Flag Day, October 21, 1915.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack has presented an almost complete collection of Transvaal from 1878 issue to date, also very fine collections of Orange River Colony and Sarawak.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, has sent a used block of eight 1s. triangular Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. R. B. Sparrow's gift includes some valuable items, notably, the Stock Exchange Forgeries of the Great Britain 1s., green, Plates 5 and 6 (only 37 copies of Plate 6 are known); a sheet of the Rainbow series of proofs; the £5 Telegraph in gold (essay); a superb mint marginal pair of the Twopence, blue, 1840, without white lines; Schleswig-Holstein, first issue, 2 schilling, a superb unused block of ten, and an unused strip of four of the 1 schilling.

Lady and Sir Walter Egerton have sent donations. From Lady Egerton the Fund has received a valuable collection of Straits Settlements stamps of the Victorian period, in mint pairs, and a mint copy of the $5 with dot on neck (a variety which occurred only once on a sheet). Sir Walter's gift consists of the current issues of British Guiana in blocks and panes.

The splendid gift of Mr. G. W. Armitage, consisting of the whole of his valuable collection, has already been reported. Its catalogue value is about £900, and it is especially strong in Ceylon, Nevis, St. Helena, St. Vincent, and contains such stamps as the square Nova Scotia 6d., unused, and the 1s., mauve.

Mr. Stuart J. Anderson has given a valuable collection of South Australia, and Mr. M. H. Horsley has sent an old collection in a Lallier album.

GIFTS OF STAMPS (14TH LIST).

J. C. Dallimore.
H. Clark.
Lewis Mennich.
J. G. Cairns.
Sir Harry Barron (Governor of Western Australia).
Ernest Renier.
G. F. Rotherham.
G. H. J. Simmons.
Erling Hiorth.
R. E. R. Dalwick.
G. E. Hamilton.
Miss Le Mottée.
Anon.
Miss D. Suhr.
E. D. Price.
John A. Klemann (per Nassau Stamp Co.).
C. Nissen.
Miss Gwen. Wilson.
Albert Edward.
Walter T. Hill.
F. C. Henderson (18th donation).
G. W. Taylor.
Andrew O'Connor (2nd donation).
W. Gaddum.
Mrs. Francis Pott.
Anon. (Walton-on-Thames).
Miss Edith Bennett.
B. T. Holbrook.
J. Craig.
Per Messrs. Plumridge and Co.—
C. T. Marshall.
Capt. A. E. Hopkins.
Mons, E.
I. L.
J. A. Cunningham.
Dr. C. A. Mays.
F. Hiorth.
N. E. Waterhouse.
Per F. C. Henderson—
C. H. Scott.
Mrs. A. M. Smith.
John P. Eglen.
Miss J. Falconer.

A. F. Brown.
Mrs. S. Teasdale.
Mrs. C. Aylen.
A. W. Charles.
F. C. Henderson (19th donation).
Miss F. Crockatt.
Anon.
Miss Wilhelmina Stannard.
Paul H. King (per H. L. Hayman, Esq.).
Miss Janie E. Magill.
C. Stuart Dudley.
Anon.
Miss K. Pigott.
Lt.-Col. Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of S. Australia.
Harold G. Smith.
Miss E. M. Tanner.
M. Nix.
Miss H. Crooks.
R. Westhorp.
F. C. Henderson (20th donation).
Miss Edith F. Graham.
Rev. C. W. Holland (per R. Roberts, Esq.).
Percy W. Allday.
Miss C. Dunn.
Miss Alice Jones.
A. Elliott.
W. P. Costerius.
British Red Cross Society.
Stuart J. Anderson (2nd donation).
E. L. Angeloglous.
Miss Mary Hoblyn.
E. F. Sawyer (per Messrs. Bright and Son).
Messrs. Bright and Sons.
His Excellency the Governor of British North Borneo.
Miss B. Clark.
E. D. Bostock.
F. C. Henderson (21st donation).
T. Wickham Jones (4th donation).
Col. A. St. Leger Burrows.
Mrs. Sampson.
H. B. D. Grazebrook.
J. H. Birch.
Capt. G. D. Davidson.
W. S. Lincoln.
Herbert Bailey.
William Barrow.
G. E. J. Crallan.
R. B. Yardley.
Herbert Clark.
Anon. (per Red Cross Society).
Miss Dinah Walker.
N. Koning.
Miss Marion C. Hime.
J. S. Higgins, jun.
Mrs. A. Ashcroft (per R. Roberts).
Sir A. Martindale.
Miss A. A. Brown.
J. Birchall.
F. C. Henderson (22nd donation).
Herbert R. Oldfield.

CASH DONATIONS (4TH LIST).

Per W. Bull and Co.—
W. Bull and Co.
S. Abbott.
J. Bird.
G. Loverius.
R. Matson.
R. Larkworthy.
H. Staniforth.
Per Bright and Son—
C. La Fontaine.
R. F. Midsud.
M. Schaap.
C. Cohen.
E. H. Collins.
M. Giwelb.
W. G. Hamersley.
Harmer, Rooke and Co.
Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.
Dr. J. N. Keynes (2nd don.).
Mrs. Lockhart.
Philatelic Literature Society.
Per Plumridge and Co.—
W. G. Paderick.
H. Staniforth.
E. B. Purefoy.
E. F. Sawyer.
Col. R. M. B. Thomas.
Per Harmer, Rooke and Co.—
Count Costa.
L. J. Kershaw.
J. Nicol.
Lt.-Col. Storey.
H. Bodman.
Capt. Coode.
R. C. West.
F. Falck.
H. Royle.
Jackson Clark.
Dr. Goodman.
Dr. McDonall.
Dr. Matthews.
J. Arnold.
S. Abbott.
H. C. Adams.
Rev. J. J. Barnard.
A. D. Besant.
Capt. R. A. Binns.
Mrs. Boult.
Per Harmer, Rooke & Co.—
Col. the Hon. J. Pleydell-Bouverie.
Dr. W. E. Bradley.
L. H. Brierley.
G. B. Browne.
J. P. Buchanan.
E. Buhl.
C. C. Bush.
J. C. Butterwick.
C. J. Byrne.
I. Cansino.
S. Chapman.
Dr. F. Collie.
Capt. Collier.
C. A. Squire-Cox.
Capt. L. W. Crouch.
Rev. W. E. Daniels.
G. Dessaint.
A. Dore.
A. H. Dunstan.
E. Elkan.
M. Eschwege.
R. S. Farden.
Capt. Galloway.

Per Harmer, Rooke & Co.—
M. Gardner.
P. Gilding.
Rev. H. S. Gladstone.
I. Goldman.
E. G. Hibbert.
Col. Hancock.
A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Sub.-Lt. C. H. J. Homan.
J. A. Hudson.
J. Jellyman.
Archdeacon Josa.
I. Jeffryes.
Dr. T. S. Kerr.
A. D. Lowe.
R. Mabson.
Leo Mayer.
A. R. A. Macgregor.
D. J. McIntyre.
P. P. Nichols.
J. Pillischer.
O. Pinette.
B. D. Pope.
D. Pringle.
H. P. Quinton Patterson.
H. Rogers.
J. H. Smith Saunders.
A. G. Spence.

Per Harmer, Rooke & Co.—
The Editor of *Stamp Collecting*.
The Proprietor of *Stamp Collecting*.
T. E. Taylor.
F. Travers.
F. B. Turpin.
L. J. Ullmann.
Miss C. Vivian. [Ward.
Fleet-Paymaster B. N.
A. J. Waring.
A. J. Watkin.
W. J. Webster.
E. R. Woodward.
Dr. Mitchell Winter.
E. E. Yates.
Anon.
A. H. Hatchett.
Rev. C. Hatfield.
D. G. Roberts.
W. H. Rumfitt.
A. M. South.
G. H. Timmins.
Rev. F. G. B. Hastings.
H. Salter.
Anon.
Dr. Cave.

Per Harmer, Rooke & Co.—
E. C. Alston.
F. H. Bean.
A. R. Bradley.
W. Busch.
A. E. Charlesworth.
Mrs. Curtis.
W. E. Curry.
H. M. Giveen.
R. W. Iverson.
Miss Jenkins.
H. S. Staniforth.
D. G. Hodgeton.
R. E. Landesmann.
Rev. J. Mursell.
Dr. E. Barclay Smith.
Miss Bellamy.
Brighton Jun. Phil. Soc.
H. B. Carlyon.
C. S. Chauntrell.
City of London Phil. Soc.
Leeds Philatelic Society.
Leicester Philatelic Society.
North of England Phil. Soc.
Oxford Philatelic Society.
B. Pinner.
Sheffield Philatelic Society.
T. B. Smith (subs. per).

GIFTS OF STAMPS (15TH LIST).

Miss Cooper.
R. W. Gosse (per Oswald Marsh).
Miss E. Bell.
The Mayor of Droitwich.
Miss G. Wright.
S. J. Donovan.
Miss A. MacNaughton.
A. B. Magwood.
Miss A. Hopwood.
A. G. Spencer.
G. E. Anderson.
"Kaybee."
Anon.
Anon. (Sheffield).
Anon. (Southend-on-Sea).
Anon. (Carlisle).
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The One Shilling Stamp of Victoria, 1854.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(*Continued from page* 5.)



HERE are two minor sub-types of this One Shilling stamp:—

(1) There is a white patch of irregular shape in the back hair nearest the "IA" of "VICTORIA." Nos. 1–4, 6–9, 11–15, 27, 30, 31, 40 are as above.

(2) The same part of the hair has three additional horizontal lines of shading across the white patch. In certain cases some of these extra lines are rather faint.

Nos. 5, 10, 16, 17, 18 (faint), 19, 20 (faint), 21–26, 28, 29, 32 (faint), 33–39. These lines do not appear on the original engraving.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES.

1. The right-hand upright line of the frame is missing for the last 2½ mm. at the top. There is a portion, 1 mm. in length, missing from the diagonal frame-line at the north-east corner, 1 mm. from the top end.
2. There is a line of colour across the vertical stroke of the "T" of "VICTORIA," a small spot between the arms of the "V," a small-coloured spot on either side of the first "I" of "SHILLING," and two more to the left of the first "L," one at the top and the other at the foot of the vertical stroke of the "L."
3. A coloured circle in the lined background just above the "O" of "VICTORIA," a coloured dot before the second "I" of "SHILLING."
4. A heavy coloured circle almost touching the diagonal frame-line at the south-west corner and below the "E" of "ONE." The diagonal line of the "N" of "SHILLING" is generally almost and sometimes quite broken where it joins the right-hand upright stroke.
5. An indentation in the upper horizontal frame and lined background 6 mm. from the left. A small-coloured spot on the circumference of the circle of solid colour containing the head of the Queen below the "C" of "VICTORIA." A minute coloured spot in the south-west angle of the cross-like ornament on the right between the "A" and "G." The left vertical stroke of the "H" of "SHILLING" is broken where it meets the cross-bar.
6. The "N" of "SHILLING" is badly damaged, and in late states there is a shapeless blotch in place of the "N." A large-coloured spot on the inside of the circle above and between the "N" and "G" of "SHILLING." A coloured spot on the upper horizontal frame 7 mm. from the left, and another on the diagonal frame-line in the north-east corner 7½ mm. down from the top.

7. This is one of the difficult ones to "plate." The upper horizontal frame-line is very weak and missing altogether in places. The right-hand vertical frame-line is broken in places; starting from the top, the line is in existence for 1½ mm., then missing for ½ mm. then broken into a series of dashes and dots for 1½ mm., then continuous for 3 mm., and then broken again for ½ mm. This type is also found sometimes with a large white patch in the angle below the "N" of "ONE" and a large-coloured dot in the triangular white space below the "E" of "ONE."
8. The left "cross" has a short lower limb, the right "cross" a short upper limb. The right-hand vertical stroke of the "H" of "SHILLING" is either entirely missing or is represented by a coloured dot at the top and bottom. There is a coloured dot between the upper parts of the first "I" and "L" of "SHILLING."
9. This is another difficult type to identify. There is a single frame-line, doubled for the last 3 mm. on the right between this stamp and and the one below (No. 17).
10. Two of the vertical lines in the background near the diagonal frame-line in the south-west corner are broken, giving the appearance of a small white patch below and between the "E" of "ONE" and the "S" of "SHILLING"; inside the outer frame and 1 mm. below this white patch there is a small-coloured dot. There is only one line between this type and the one below, and that is much heavier than usual, and is prolonged beyond the stamp on the left, the extra part being in the shape of a sharp hook.
11. The vertical stroke of the "T" of "VICTORIA" is produced downwards until it touches the coloured circle, and there is a coloured mark in the white circle below and to the left of the foot of the "T." There is also a blotch or defect in the background above and to the right of the top of the "T" and a small-coloured spot on the coloured circle above and between the "O" and "R" of "VICTORIA."
12. There is a coloured spot between and near the base of the "N" and "G" of "SHILLING," and considerably nearer the "G" than the "N." The middle 5 mm. of the vertical frame-line to the right of the stamp is thickened considerably, and this line is produced upwards for ½ mm. beyond the outline of the stamp.
13. Coloured spot in lined background above "V" of "VICTORIA." "N" of "SHILLING" has nick in diagonal bar near the top.
14. Coloured spot in lined background below and slightly to the left of the first "I" of "SHILLING." Small-coloured spot just outside diagonal frame-line in north-west corner 5½ mm. below the top corner. Break in coloured circle below and between the "T" and "O" of "VICTORIA."
15. The lower vertical limb of the "cross" on the right-hand side has a coloured line more or less distinct across it. A horizontal dash between the "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA."
16. This is another of the difficult types to distinguish. The vertical frame-line on the left-hand side for a distance of 1 mm. from the

top is heavily drawn, and is evidently two lines joined. Below it resolves into two fine lines drawn close together.

17. There is a coloured vertical dash on the outside of the coloured circle between the feet of the "A" of "VICTORIA." The left arm of the right-hand "cross" is very weak, and sometimes appears detached from the cross. This "type" is sometimes found with a large piece out of the framework below the "S" of "SHILLING."

18. Also a difficult one to plate. A coloured horizontal line or excrescence between the lower part of the "O" of "ONE" and the circle. If the upper horizontal frame-line is visible, it is of course the thickened line with projecting hook-like end described under No. 10.

19. The right-hand "cross" has a broken upper limb, so that it looks like a cross with a short upper limb and a coloured spot above it. This "type" is sometimes found with a vertical-coloured line across the design touching the top of the second "I" of "VICTORIA" and passing between the second "L" and "I" of "SHILLING."

20. A small white patch in the coloured circle containing the head, about 1 mm. from the circumference on the right-hand side and in a line with the right-hand side of the "N" of "ONE." There is a coloured spot in the lined framework above the second "I" of "VICTORIA."

21. The left-hand arm of the right-hand cross is broken; there is a slanting coloured dash below the "G" of "SHILLING" and touching the circle surrounding the lettering. A small-coloured dot below the first "L" of "SHILLING" and the outline of the circle defining the lined framework broken at the same place. In some examples there is a white line or split across the design running between the left "cross" and "V" of "VICTORIA" and between the "L" and "I" of "SHILLING."

22. A white patch in the lined framework at the angle formed by the left vertical frame-line and the line across the south-west corner, and 1 mm. from the "N" of "ONE."

23. A coloured spot on the circle surrounding the inscription ½ mm. below the horizontal bar of the left-hand cross. A coloured spot on the inner circle between the "E" of "ONE" and the "S" of "SHILLING." A short dash at the point where the left vertical stroke and the diagonal stroke of the "N" of "SHILLING" meet. A coloured dot on the outer circle below the "G" of "SHILLING."

24. The lower vertical limb of the left-hand "cross" is very faint and often missing. There is a coloured dot on the inner circle just below the right-hand arm of the left-hand cross. The upper curve of the "O" of "ONE" near the inner circle is thickened, and there is a thickening of the inner circle, in most examples, just above the same "O." The second "I" of "VICTORIA" has a sort of spur at the foot on the left-hand side. There is a break in one of the lines of the framework near the south-west corner below and between the "N" and "E" of "ONE."

25. There is a coloured spot on the circle below and slightly to the left of the "O" of "VICTORIA." A small-coloured spot in the angle formed by the left and upper arms of the right-hand "cross."
26. The right-hand "cross" has a coloured dot below the lower vertical limb. A dot and dash to the left of the "V" of "VICTORIA." Sometimes the "V" and left-hand "cross" are blurred, and have other coloured spots near and also touching them. An excrescence inside and on the right of the "O" of "VICTORIA." Several coloured dots, more or less distinct, between the same "O" and the "R" of "VICTORIA."
27. A coloured spot between the two circles surrounding the lettering, under and between the "N" and "G" of "SHILLING." There is a small white space under and slightly to the right of the first "L" of "SHILLING."
28. A small, sometimes rather indistinct coloured spot at the foot and about ½ mm. to the left of the "T" of "VICTORIA." About halfway down the left vertical side of the stamp there is rather a large coloured excrescence in a line with the foot of the left-hand "cross."
29. A coloured spot slightly to the right of and above the end of the foot of the second "L" of "SHILLING." This type is found with a horizontal break cutting through the top of the right-hand "cross."
30. A largish coloured blotch on the circle to the right of and just above the horizontal bar of the right-hand "cross," and a smaller spot on the same circle half-way between the above large blotch and the "A" of "VICTORIA." A large coloured blotch below and between the "N" and "E" of "ONE." A coloured spot on the circumference of the coloured circle containing the head above the second "L" of "SHILLING."
31. Another difficult type to identify. The horizontal line below the stamp is double for nearly 6 mm. of its length, starting from the right.
32. A small coloured spot on the inner circle above and slightly to the right of the right vertical limb of the "N" of "ONE."

    One example of this type has a white line or break extending from from the top left-hand corner above the "C" to 1 mm. above the "R" of "VICTORIA."
33. A coloured spot in the angle of the first "L" of "SHILLING." A coloured spot on the inner circle above and slightly to the left of the "H" of the same word, and a small vertical dash between the vertical strokes of the upper part of the same "H." A coloured dot on the outer circle just below the "G" of "SHILLING,' somewhat similar to but larger than the dot under the "G" in No. 23.
34. A thickening of the circle below and between the two "L's" of "SHILLING."
35. An excrescence on the inside of the curved part of the back of the "G" of "SHILLING." There is usually a coloured spot slightly

above and to the right of the foot of the first "L" of "SHILLING." An example of this type is known with a white line or break across the design, extending over the first "I" of "VICTORIA" and just above the "G" of "SHILLING." Another is known retouched above the "R" of "VICTORIA," with a coloured mark cutting the top of the "R" and passing below the second "I" of "VICTORIA."

36. A large coloured spot below the "C" of "VICTORIA," connecting it with the circle surrounding the inscription. The first "I" of "SHILLING" has an excrescence at the top on the left-hand side.

37. A small coloured spot between the upper vertical part of the left-hand "cross" and the outer circle, and ½ mm. above the left-hand bar of the "cross."

38. A large coloured spot between the "A" of "VICTORIA" and the right-hand "cross." Some examples of this type have a white line or break across the design, passing just below the "V" of "VICTORIA" and across the upper limb of the right-hand cross.

39. The lower part or foot of the first "L" of "SHILLING" is broken, so that it looks like an "L" with a short foot and with a dot slightly to the right of it. The lower vertical part of the right-hand "cross" is also broken, and the right-hand arm has a sort of spur above and at the end of it.

40. This is rather a difficult "type" to identify. Many examples have a spot on the inner circle opposite the foot of the "O" of "ONE." The upper horizontal frame-line is broken 5 mm. from the left for a distance of ½ mm. This type is also found heavily retouched to the right of the "A" of "VICTORIA" and "G" of "SHILLING."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of March 16th there will be a Display of the Stamps of Siam by Mr. Harold Row.

The collection contains about 15,000 stamps, and has been compiled principally with the object of working out the history and interrelationship of the various surcharges, and the system of mounting adopted has been chosen as being the most suited to the demonstration of these facts. A feature has been made, as far as the available material would allow, of reconstruction of all distinguishable settings of the surcharges, and a large proportion have been either wholly or nearly completed. There are a considerable number of unique pieces in the collection.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, March 16th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, March* 14*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1916 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING STAMPS.

IN Messrs. Whitfield King's Catalogue for this year, elsewhere referred to, it will be seen that the total number of stamps issued to date as included in the catalogue is 28,591, of which 8343 are apportioned to the British Empire, and 20,248 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 6011, Asia 5648, Africa 6955, America 5815, the West Indies 2216, and Oceania 1946. The British Colonial stamps thus represent nearly one-third of the total issued of the world, and when the question of value is considered would probably show an even larger percentage. The foregoing figures, moreover, only represent Standard varieties, hence the total of full catalogue and philatelic varieties would represent a vastly greater aggregate.

THE "PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN."

THE first number of the above-named journal having been published on first of February, 1891, our contemporary has now attained its first jubilee. We therefore tender our very sincere congratulations to Mr. P. L. Pemberton, the editor, and to the publishers of that journal, coupled with the best wishes for a further and vigorous longevity. Among those who have been associated with the direction of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* during the past quarter of a century are the well-known names of Mr. William Brown (of Salisbury)—the founder of the journal,—Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Percy Bishop, Mr. M. Z. Kuttner, Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, the late Mr. S. C. Skipton, and the present editor, Mr. P. L. Pemberton.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has always maintained a dignified position in philatelic literature, ignoring personalities, and justly filling its columns with sound and interesting matter, while the delicate functions of a critic and exponent of contemporaneous literature under the guise of a "Philatelic Review of Reviews" have been most judiciously exercised. To the present editor (Mr. P. L. Pemberton) in particular we would extend our hearty felicitations upon his display of the philatelic ability and courtesy that have evidently descended to him from his illustrious father, the late Mr. Edward Lorines Pemberton, who was the greatest philatelist of the early days of the pursuit, and whose name will always be held in veneration and respect by the world of stamp-collectors.

The claim of our contemporary to be "the oldest philatelic magazine" only precedes the existence of the *London Philatelist* by eleven months, as by January next this journal will have also established its jubilee—and it may be under the disadvantage of a sole editor!

CAMEROONS.

By STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.

WE have recently purchased from a well-known business firm in Liverpool a large number of envelopes which contained their correspondence from this district during a greater part of 1915, and a few notes may be of interest thereon.

The bulk of the stamps are the 1d. on 10 pf., then comes the ½d. on 5 pf. and ½d. on 3 pf., with a sprinkling of the 2½d. on 25 pf., 3d. on 30 pf., and 8d. on 80 pf.

The most interesting point is that nearly all the envelopes dated from January to August are without any stamps.

The following are a few of the inscriptions written on the envelopes:—

"Duala, 28.1.15. Business papers. No stamps available."

"Duala, 12.4.15. On His Majesty's service."

"Duala, 12.4.15. No stamps available. On active service. E.N.W."

"Duala, 4.8.15. On active service. No stamps available"; and in red ink, signature, "Capt. O. C. Quit."

Some heavy letters from Duala, dated March and May, 1915, have postage-paid stamps attached in Liverpool of from 1s. to 2s. 4d. to pay, but the bulk seem to have been delivered without extra charge.

From 9th August, 1915, business letters to Liverpool began to arrive franked with the Cameroon stamps. This is the earliest date we have so far seen the stamps used on genuine correspondence, and we presume by then the officers of the expeditionary force had been supplied with all the stamps they wanted, and that then the general public were kindly allowed to purchase stamps for legitimate postal requirements.

In our opinion an inquiry should be made into the methods adopted in issuing the Cameroon provisionals. As far as we have been able to learn from officers and officials who have been home, we find that at first each military officer was allowed to purchase seven complete sets; later on large parcels were bought by certain officials who undoubtedly made a fine thing out of this issue.

Yet all this time, with a stock of nearly 350,000 stamps at Duala, commercial letters had to be marked "no stamps available," and business firms were being charged deficient postage to as much as 2s. 4d. per letter, through the bad arrangements and speculation of British officials in the Cameroons.

Thank goodness that the postal issues in the British Dominions across the seas are in general free from this sort of speculation.

We have found one stamp of 1d. on 10 pf. postmarked "27.1.26," evidently the 2 in the year has slipped in for the 1.

DEATH OF MR. COURTENAY SMITH.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death, which has occurred in New South Wales, of Mr. Courtenay Smith, whose name is so well known to philatelists on both sides of the ocean. We can testify to a pleasant correspondence extending for many years past with the deceased gentleman,

and as a Londoner born he had naturally many affinities with "the old country," where he will assuredly be unfeignedly regretted alike for his personality and the great services he rendered to Australian Philately.

We append a notice illustrative of Mr. Courtenay Smith's philatelic labours from *The Australian Philatelist* of December 6th last :—

"Mr. Courtenay Smith obtained a world-wide reputation amongst philatelists by his two books, *Stamp Hints* and *Future of Philately*, and by contribution to English philatelic journals. But among Australian stamp collectors he is best known as the founder of the Junior Philatelic Society of Australia at the latter part of 1911, which he put upon a sound footing, against strong opposition ; and he only relinquished the presidentship after the success of the society was assured. He would have been in the chair up to his death, but he suffered from a mild form of deafness, which was quite enough to debar him from hearing all that was said at the meetings. After his vacating the chair he was unanimously elected life president ; and he continued an unabated interest in the doings of the society up to the last. He lived, however, long enough to see a remarkable crop of fruit—in the shape of over 300 members—off the tree he planted.

"Mr. Courtenay Smith was a good collector in his young days, but of late years he was a quasi-dealer in stamps, the profits of which were devoted to the upkeep of an inebriate home, and which he ran unsupported by Government funds. No one was turned away, not even the man who could not afford to pay. Many collectors knew of Mr. Smith's philanthropic scheme, and did not grumble if the stamps sent for their approval were priced higher than could be obtained elsewhere, knowing that the proceeds were to be devoted to, probably, reforming some unfortunate inebriate. It was only failing health that compelled him to relinquish the home.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

WAR STAMPS.*



THIS little *brochure* is the forerunner of a contemplated quarterly series giving the latest information and financial appraisement of the numerous philatelic war issues that are at present such a prominent feature in stamp circles. The leading position of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, coupled with the acute philatelic and financial acumen of Mr. Charles J. Phillips, cannot fail to present to "all and sundry concerned" a full and complete knowledge of all that has yet transpired with regard to these provisional issues. Collectors are warned that the prices of these war stamps vary almost from day to day, and that the supplies are precarious

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of War Stamps*, edited by Charles J. Phillips. 391 Strand, W.C.

as emanating from members of the Expeditionary Forces. Seven pages are occupied by the issues for the enemy colonies occupied by this country, while ten are devoted to the issues occasioned by the war—other than those of the British Empire. It will be seen that in the latter list the Red Cross overprints form a numerous class and tend to increase considerably the already redundant varieties of the French Colonies.

In the quondam German Colonies the lists of Cameroons, Marshall Islands, New Britain, Samoa, and Togoland, with their numerous varieties, are carefully listed, while copious and instructive explanatory notes are appended. An especially useful feature is that in almost every case the numbers issued are given, although collectors are warned by the author that this is by no means an infallible guide to value. We are of opinion that there will be many and striking fluctuations of pricing before these issues settle down to permanent catalogue value, but this Catalogue can be meanwhile confidently recommended to all collectors who affect these historically interesting issues.

HANDBOOK OF SWEDISH ISSUES.*

THIS is a handbook giving full lists of all the varieties of Swedish postal issues, with the numbers printed and the present market values, issued by the Swedish Philatelic Society. An interesting preface is indited by Messrs. Karl Glas and Harry Wennberg, while the latter gentleman contributes an illustrated article upon the Swedish Postal Museum and its contents.

The lists of varieties of the earlier issues are, as might be expected under the circumstances, both inclusive and accurate. From a long acquaintance with the first issue the writer can testify to these exceedingly good lists of the celebrated skilling banco issue of 1855, in which every stamp in every shade is both listed and appraised. The only exception we should take would be to the price assigned to the *grey-blue* of the 4 sk. banco, which has always in this country been considered as practically the rarest variety unused. This stamp thus is assuredly far rarer than the 3 sk., green, but is only valued here at 300 krons, while the former stands at 450–500. The letterpress classification conveniently placed only on one side of the leaves and the superb illustrations should induce the gratitude of all Scandinavian philatelists to the authors of this invaluable Handbook.

NOTES ON CONTROLS.†

THIS is a small pamphlet of some forty pages dealing with the control numbers on the margins of the sheets, which interest many collectors of English stamps, though we doubt the author's initial statement that this cult has become "universal." The author handles his subject, however, with evident thorough acquaintance, and, aided by excellent illustrations, this little work—to be followed by others dealing with subsequent issues—cannot fail to find a ready acceptance.

* *Handbok öfoes Sveriges Francoteckin*, 1855–1915. Sveriges Filatelist Förenings Förlug, Stockholm.

† *Notes on Controls*, Part I, Victorian Period, 1884–1900. Reginald B. Rowell, 89 Farringdon Street, E.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the current 10s. stamp has been seen in a *pale ultramarine* colour, and that the 2s. 6d. and 5s. values have also been issued in distinctly different shades.

Adhesives.

2s. 6d., pale grey-brown; perf. 11 × 12.
5s., bright carmine ,, ,,
5s., pale carmine ,, ,,
10s., *pale ultramarine* ,, ,,

Australia.—The *P. J. G. B.* states that the 6d. Kangaroo stamp has been printed on the new paper referred to on page 20.

Canada.—The new 3 c. War Tax stamp referred to on page 21 has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

It turns out to be the current 2 c. stamp with "1 T c" engraved in the lower part of oval containing the portrait of King George.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that there are two distinct printings, deep scarlet and carmine-rose, noticeable.

Adhesives.

3 c., deep scarlet; perf. 12.
3 c., carmine-rose ,,

Cook Islands.—The 1½d. deep mauve stamp, printed on chalky paper and perf. 14 × 14½, is listed in the *Postage Stamp*.

Adhesive.

1½d., deep mauve, chalky; perf. 14 × 14½.

Fiji.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the current ½d. green stamp overprinted "War Stamp" in the same manner as the New Zealand stamp of like value.

EUROPE.

Ægean Islands.—We gather from the *Postage Stamp* that the new Italian provisional, 20 c. on 15 c., elsewhere chronicled, has been issued (overprinted?) for use in Calimno, Caso, Cos, Karki, Leros, Lipso, Nisiros, Patmos, Piscopi, Rodi, Scarpanto, Simi, and Stampalia.

Belgium.—Some new Parcel Post stamps have been issued and are chronicled in the *Postage Stamp* as follows:—

Parcels Post.

Design, Flying Wheel; perf. 13½.

10 c., blue-green.
15 c., olive.
20 c., vermilion.
25 c., brown.
30 c., lilac.
35 c., grey.
40 c., yellow-orange.
50 c., bistre.
55 c., light brown.
60 c., grey-lilac.
70 c., green.
80 c., red-brown.
90 c., blue.

Design, A Locomotive.

1 fc, grey.
1 fc. 10 c., blue.
2 fcs., red.
3 fcs., violet.
4 fcs., green.
5 fcs., brown.
10 fcs., orange.

Finland.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows:—

"I find that none of the philatelic papers have found it worthy to notice the slight alterations that the recent issue of the Finland stamps have undergone. I have so far found the following differences: 5 penni, the green colour is now slightly darker; 10 penni, there are now three vertical strokes (against five formerly) on the left marginal side before the upper scroll, besides some other slight differences: the gum on these two values, as well as on the 20 penni, is now crinkly (vertically) instead of smooth as before. I

must, however, notice that on a sheet of 10 penni recently bought by me, the gum is that of the new issue, whilst the stamp itself is the old issue. Perhaps a quantity has again been printed by the old plates and the new (crinkly) gum has been applied to them. In the 2, 20, 40 penni and 1 mark values I have so far found no differences at all.

"The most noticeable differences, however, I have found on the 10 marks value. Not only is the colour greenish grey and black instead of grey and black, but the perforation is quite a new one, viz. 13½ with pointed teeth instead of 14 with stumpy teeth. I think this stamp is worthy to be classified as a separate issue :

"Perf. 14 pointed teeth instead of 13½ stumpy teeth; 10 marks, black and greenish-grey, instead of black and grey as before."

ITALY.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the current 15 c. stamp surcharged "Cent 20" in small black type above the head and three short horizontal bars in each top corner obliterating the original value.

Provisional.

20 c. on 15 c., slate, S. G. type 43 ; perf. 13½ × 14.

LEVANT (ITALIAN P.O.).—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles the current 10 c. and 15 c. Italian stamps with the surcharge of "VALONA" and new value in sanserif caps.

Adhesives.

20 paras on 10 c., rose.
30 ,, 15 c., slate.

LIBIA.—*Smith's Monthly* informs us that the Italian "Red Cross" stamps have received the overprint "LIBIA" in black.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—We hear that the three stamps issued in 1912 have now appeared printed on ordinary unsurfaced paper.

ROUMANIA.—The current 5 b. Postage Due stamp has now the "TIMBRU DE AJUTOR" overprint in black.—*Stamp Lover.*

Postage Due.

5 bani, green on pale green ; perf. 13½ × 11½.

RUSSIA.—From a communication received from Mr. A. Scheindling we gather that the supply of ordinary postage stamps in Russia has never failed, indeed three different issues, exclusive of the carton paper stamps, may be purchased, and that the Postal Authorities discouraged the use of the carton paper stamps for *postage*.

Small notes (paper money) of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 50 kop have already been issued and others of 15 and 20 kop are expected in a few days.

Carton paper stamps of the values 1, 2 and 3 k. have not been issued, and, it is stated, never will be.

SWITZERLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 3 c. value to the 1911 set of Poste-Payée stamps.

Adhesive.

3 c., red and green on blue, granite paper, wmk. cross ; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Two or three new stamps are before us : 500 reis, type 72, violet, probably change of colour ; 1000 reis, slate-blue, type 80, change of colour ; 2000 reis, blue, type 75, change of colour.

We have seen a long official list of the following stamps that are not to be valid after January 11th, 1916 :—

Date of Issue (official).	*Ordinary.*
1890.	20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700 and 1000 reis.
1891.	100 reis.
1893.	100 reis.
1894.	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000 and 2000 reis.
1896.	10 reis.
1898 and 1899.	Surcharged stamps.
	Journal Stamps.
1890.	10, 20 and 100 reis.
1891–3.	10, 20 and 50 reis.
	Postage Due Stamps.
1890.	10, 20, 50, 200, 300, 500, 700 and 1000 reis.
1895–1901.	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 2000 reis.

ECUADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 3 c. (Robles) stamp of 1911–13 printed in *black*.

It appears to us, after comparing it with the illustration in Gibbons, No. 103, to have been re-engraved.

Smith's Monthly Circular, on Continental authority, reports the following stamps of the 1911–15 series with diagonal overprint "OFICIAL" in a new type in which the letters are in *antique* capitals.

Officials.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 centavos, *antique* caps.

Adhesive.

3 c., black, portrait of Robles ; perf. 12.

HONDURAS.—Yet another value, the 2 centavos of the new set, "Puente Ulua" design, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2 c., rose-carmine, no wmk. ; perf. 11½.

MEXICO.—The 2 c., 5 c. and 10 c. of the new set chronicled on page 251, Vol. XXIV., *perf. 12*, are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.; and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 1 c. and 3 c. as well, also the new 1 peso stamp with a view of the Lighthouse building at Vera Cruz.

Adhesives.

1 c., violet; perf. 12.
2 c., green ,,
3 c., brown ,,
5 c., bright orange; perf. 12.
10 c., ultramarine ,,
1 p., black and brown ,,

PERU.—A batch of provisional stamps have come to hand. The surcharge is either "un Centavo 1915" or "2 Centavos 1915" in large fancy type, all in red.

Provisionals.

Un centavo 1915 on 1 c., green, 1898. S.G., No. 347.
,, ,, 1 c., green and black, 1907–8. S.G., No. 367.
,, ,, 2 c., red and purple, 1907–8. S.G., No. 368.
,, ,, 4 c., olive-green, 1907–8. S.G., No. 369.
,, ,, 10 c., brown and black, 1907–8. S.G., No. 371.
,, ,, 10 c., black, 1900. S.G., No. 351.
2 centavos 1915 ,, 12 c., blue and black, 1905. S.G., No. 364.
,, ,, 20 c., green and black, 1907–8. S.G., No. 372.
,, ,, 50 c., black, 1907–8. S.G., No. 373.

URUGUAY.—*Smith's Monthly* reports some more values of the lithographed Postage Due series.

Postage Dues.

1 centesimo, green.
6 centesimos, brown.
30 c., grey and red.
40 c., brown and blue.
45 c., carmine and violet.
50 c., blue-green and grey.
75 c., vermilion and brown.
1 fc., deep brown and brown.
2 fc., carmine and brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—Additional values to the set of Gaboon stamps with overprint

"Corps Expéditionnaire
Franco-Anglais
Cameroun"

are added in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Adhesives.

1 c., red and brown.
2 c., brown and black.
4 c., blue and violet.
25 c., blue and brown.

ERITREA AND SOMALIA.—The Red Cross stamps of Italy have been issued overprinted in black for use in these places.—*The Postage Stamp.*

LIBERIA.—The new provisionals referred to on page 22 are before us, but the descriptions therein given are not quite correct. The list should read:—

Provisionals, Ordinary.

2 c. in red on 25 c., brown and black, 1909. S.G., No. 166.
5 c. ,, ,, 30 c., brown, 1909. S.G., No. 167.
10 c. ,, ,, 50 c., deep green and black, 1906. S.G., 154.
20 c., in black on 75 c., chocolate and black, 1909. S.G., 169,
25 c. ,, ,, $1, pink and black, 1906. S.G., No. 156.
50 c., in red on $2, deep green and black, 1906, S.G., No. 157.
$1 in black on $5, marone and deep grey, 1906, S.G., No. 158.

Provisional, Officials.

10 c., in black, on 50 c., deep brown and green, 1909. S.G., No. 378.
20 c., in red, on 75 c., violet and black, 1909. S.G., No. 379.
25 c. ,, ,, $1, deep green and black, 1906, S.G., No. 360.
50 c., in black, on $2, plum and black, 1906. S.G., No. 361.
$1 ,, ,, $5, orange and black, 1906. S.G., No. 362.

MOROCCO (FRENCH).—*Ewen's Weekly*, on Continental authority, informs us that a new series has just appeared.

The stamps, it is stated, are the size of the large pictorial issue now in general use for most French Colonies. The principal monuments of Morocco are shown in black in frames of various colour.

Adhesives.

Pictorial Issue.

1, 2 and 3 c., "Tower Hassan," at Rabat.
5, 10 and 15 c., View of "Bab-el-Djedid."
20, 25 and 30 c., Ruins of "Bal-Chillah."
35, 40 and 45 c., "Koutoubia," at Marrakech.
50 c. and 1 fc., View of "Babel-Mansour."
2, 5 and 10 fcs., Ruins of "Volubilis," near Fez.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1915-16.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield. Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
D. C. Gray. T. W. Hall. Baron P. de Worms.
Capt. G. F. Napier. R. B. Yardley.
F. J. Peplow.

The fourth meeting of the session 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 20th January, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, Rev. H. A. James, D.D., M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, C. J. Tyas, Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Col. F. H. Hancock, J. L. Green, Capt. F. M. Montresor, B. D. Knox, Reginald Le May, Ernest H. Collins, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Col. J. Bonhote, and one visitor, A. Griffith Lock.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President at the request of the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th December, 1915, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretaries reported that the following Fellows had recently died:—

Sir David Masson on the 30th December, 1915, and Mr. J. R. Laing (a member of the Council) on the 6th January, 1916. Mr. Hausburg stated that he had written to Lady Masson and Mrs. Laing expressing the sympathy of the Society in the loss they had sustained, and read a reply from Lady Masson conveying her thanks. A resolution expressing a sense of the loss the Society has sustained owing to the death of these two Fellows and of the sympathy of those present with the members of their families was unanimously passed.

The Hon. Secretaries read a letter from Mr. C. E. Fagan resigning his membership of the Society, which was accepted with regret.

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of Captain H. F. Murland, proposed by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and seconded by Mr. F. J. Peplow, and he was duly declared elected a Fellow and member of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian produced for the inspection of members an illustrated pamphlet on the *Provisional Stamps of Campeche*, by Edwardo Aguirre, which he had purchased for the Society's library.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a Display by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D., of Nineteenth Century Stamps of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Servia, and other countries involved in the present war. The display comprised a large number of specimens, and included many rarities in the various issues. The collections shown, which were more in the nature of general than specialized collections, were inspected with considerable interest, and a very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. James for coming to town and affording members an opportunity of appreciating the many varieties he had been able to obtain was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Jan. 6th. Display: "Leeward Islands." Mr. W. Pimm.

Messrs. W. O. Gansert, J. K. Douglas-Bedwell, A. R. Vincent Daviss, and the Rev. W. E. Daniels were elected members.

Messrs. H. L. Hayman and H. Grindall were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection and Dr. J. N. Keynes to the Library.

Mr. W. Pimm's display of the stamps of the six Leeward Islands was up to his usual standard, and included practically every variety. His notes were extremely useful, and included the numbers of each variety printed, showing that there are very good reasons for the rarity and consequent high prices of some of them.

Jan. 20th. Display: "African Colonies." Mr. L. H. Brierley.

Votes of condolences were passed with the relatives of Sir D. P. Masson and Mr. Edmund Shorthouse, who had died since last meeting. Both had been members for many years.

Mr. Brierley's display comprised all British African colonies excepting Stellaland and early Transvaals, and was a real treat. In order to be included in this select company a stamp has to be *absolutely mint* and *well centred*, and the *watermark well centred* if that is possible. When we consider that the collection, even under such restrictions as these, was complete, excepting of course minor varieties where someone had forgotten to dot the i's and cross the t's, the vote of thanks at the end was very well deserved.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Established 1891.

Session 1915–16.

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee,
96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

At the 366th meeting, held on Friday, Nov. 26th, Mr. J. S. Higgins gave a display of

the unused portion of his fine collection of the Surface Printed Stamps of Great Britain, all stamps being in perfect mint condition, and including proofs, essays, colour—trials, and controls.

Mr. Frederick Cartwright, of 226 Platt Lane, Rusholme, was elected a Corresponding Member.

THE 367th meeting on Friday, Dec. 10th, took the form of a small exhibition by Members, each contributor showing twelve stamps, which he considered of special interest, and giving his reasons for so doing.

Mr. Duerst, in the unavoidable absence of the President, took the chair.

Mr. Goodfellow showed :—Norway, 4 sk. of 1855, lion with double foot; U.S.A., New York Post Office and premières gravures of 10 c., 1861 ; Southern Nigeria, £1, also half used as 10s. telegraphically ; Great Britain, forgeries of 1s., green, Plates 5 and 6, also 1s. with "k" in circle; Levant, 2d., postmarked Beyrout, July 2nd, 1906; New Zealand, 1856, 2d., printed from lower portion of plate only ; Queensland, 1860–1, 1d., and Registration stamp in mint blocks of 4 ; Tasmania, Nov., 1853, issue, both used and unused; Victoria, 1866, 5s., used, pair and single; Western Australia, 1857 issue, 2d. and 6d.

Mr. Munn showed 12 British Colonials, which are rarer in the used state than unused :—Antigua, 6d. and 1s. and 1d., used, in St. Kitts ; Montserrat, 1d. and bisected half CC ; St. Christopher, 2½d. CC and 1s. CA ; St. Vincent, $\frac{5d.}{4d.}$ and $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}d.}{4d.}$; Turks Islands, overprinted two with ½ and one 4 ; Virgin Islands, 4d. on 1s., used in Tortola.

Mr. Mendel Albrecht showed 12 specimens of Peace, Ocean Penny Postage, and Anti-Slavery envelopes with imitations, and a Mulready caricature recently added to his collection.

Mr. Hamersley showed French stamps used abroad or posted on shipboard, with English, Italian, and Spanish cancellations.

Mr. Ginger showed seven stamps of second issue of Mauritius, and five Cape of Good Hope Woodblocks, including retouched corner, and 4d. in colour of 1d. Also the newly discovered stamp of Victoria, the 1d. with watermark Fourpence.

Mr. Gee showed a frame of twelve Mafeking stamps, and another with twelve errors.

Dr. Floyd showed twelve bisected stamps used as halves ; a reconstructed sheet of 1s., green, Plate 5 ; Cyprus, on 2½d. ; Great Britain, Plate 14, top two rows of sheet ; Egypt, *tête-bêches* ; Cyprus, Plate 216, 1d., block of 6, with corner margins and inscription ; Switzerland, panes or reconstructed sheets of 5, 10 and 15 rappen ; Bergedorf, complete mint sheet of 100 1½ skilling, black on yellow ; Sarawak, 2 cents on 12, showing make up of sheets from types of 5 ; Moldo-Wallachia, sheet each of 6 and 30 paras, machine printed issues.

Mr. Duerst showed a frame of Roumania:—1858, 80 paras on blue ; 1867, 2 bani on yellow, with damaged right upper corner ; 1878, 30 b., printed on both sides ; 1891, 25 b., Jubilee issue, rare perf. 13 ; 1894, 5 b., error of colour ; 1869, 50 b., with double head ; 1876, strip of 3, with *tête-bêche*, used ; 1900, 10 b., pair ; 1870, wrapper stamp with bisected half of 3 bani ; 1898, 25 b., *tête-bêche* ; 1906, Exhibition stamp, 15 b., with doubly printed centre, and post card of July 1st, 1894, bearing inscription "ROUMANIC CARTA POSTAL," which was issued for one hour only.

Mr. J. T. B. King showed stamps of Nevis, from which the "Revenue" had been erased and covered by a fraudulent cancellation, and £2, British South Africa, with holes of perforated cancellation filled up and hand-coloured.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht showed twelve post-cards of German Colonies, with "G.R.I." and other overprints.

Mr. Natham Heywood showed a frame of stamps of Victoria with the "Butterfly" cancellation, also the 1d. Sydney View and 2d. Laureated Head of New South Wales, with the same cancellation, the latter being a stamp not chronicled as yet.

THE 368th meeting was held on Friday, January 7th, by kind invitation of the Council of the Whitworth Galleries, in the room occupied by the James H. Abbott collection of postage stamps.

The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, and supported by a goodly muster of members and friends.

After the formal business had been disposed of the members gathered round the cabinets to hear descriptions of the leading features of some of the countries whose stamps were represented, Mr. Beckton taking Serbia, Mr. Goodfellow the British North American Colonies, Mr. Duerst Roumania, Mr. Hamersley France, and Mr. Munn the Australian Colonies.

After a practical demonstration of the locking arrangements of the cabinets and construction of the slides by Mr. Bateman, the Curator, the desire to further extend the usefulness of the collection by its being supplemented by countries not included in the James H. Abbott collection found expression in the following resolution :—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the provision of a spare cabinet at the Whitworth Institute, intended to be used for the exhibition from time to time of collections of postage stamps on loan, would prove an additional source of interest to all philatelists and also to the general public."

A copy of this resolution to be sent to the next council meeting of the Institute.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN STAMP OVERPRINTED "G.R.I."

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

HIGH COMMISSIONER,
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
32 VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.
7th February, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—A cablegram has been received by the High Commissioner from the Union Government to the effect that it is advised that German South-West African stamps overprinted "G. R. I." are being offered for sale extensively in England.

The Union Government, which is now administering that colony, desires it to be known that no stamps have been overprinted, issued, or used in that territory at any time since its occupation other than those of the Union of South Africa, which are current in the Protectorate.

I should be glad to know from you whether you are aware of any such overprinted stamps being offered for sale in this country, and if you would be good enough to call attention in your Journal to the Union Government's notification.

Yours faithfully,
T. G. NIGHTINGALL,
Secretary.

The Market.

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 9 and 10 December, 1915.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos, green*	5	5	0
British New Guinea, "G.R.I.," set of 13, 1d. to 5s., all mint	50	0	0
Cameroons, "C.E.F.," set of ½d. to 5s., and a Dahomey Red Cross stamp, all mint	7	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., pale brick-red, block of 4	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 4d., blue, block of 7	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate on bluish, pair	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep yellow-green, pair	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, block of 3	9	0	0
Cayman Islands, Feb., 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint	3	3	0
Great Britain, "Govt. Parcels," 1891, 1d., lilac, inverted overprint, mint, with certificate	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., dull green, two copies on entire	4	0	0
Samoa, "G.R.I.," 9d. on 80 pf., pair, mint	3	10	0
South Australia, 1856, rouletted, 1s., orange, printed both sides	3	17	6
Sudan, 1897, 5 mils., overprint inverted, block of 4, Types 2 and 3	4	5	0
Sudan, Army Service, Jan., 1905, 1 mil., overprint inverted, block of 10, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Jan., 1906, 5 mils., double overprint, block of 4, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a mint block of 10	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 mils., "ARMY" error	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 mils., double overprint, once inverted, mint	4	0	0

Sale of January 13th and 14th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1852, on blued, 4d., brownish red, block of 6, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1870, 1s., black, S.G. 47, pair, mint.	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac	2	10	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., overprint inverted, mint.	4	5	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, black on red, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, black on red, on piece.	3	15	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., S.G. 15, with certificate	2	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	13	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, 1864, Reprint, Large Crown wmk., pair, mint	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, red postmark	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, reconstructed plate of 240, all red postmarks	13	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, reconstructed plate of 240	2	12	6
Ditto, 1878, £1, brown-lilac	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, another "Specimen"	2	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	6	10	0
Ditto, £5 on white			
£2 15s., £3 3s., and	3	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICAL," 1884, 10s., blue	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Crown, £1, brown, "Specimen"	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, Edwardian, £1, green, "Specimen"	15	10	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., blue, pair, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 3d., blue, hor. strip of 3,* two cut into	3	5	0
Ditto, 1s., dull purple, pen-cancelled	8	0	0
Nyasaland, 1896, £25, green, "Specimen"	3	0	0
Ditto, 1908, £10, blue and mauve, "Specimen"	3	3	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, pair, Types D and A, mint	8	5	0
Swaziland, 10s., fawn	4	5	0
Trinidad, 1855, litho., 1d, indigo-blue, trace of crease	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-bronze £3 &	3	5	0
Zululand, £5, black on red	5	0	0
Collection in Century Album—about 6050	20	0	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of January 7th, 1916.

Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 5d., pair, mint	6	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904, multiple, £1, on piece	3	12	6
Ceylon, 2s., blue, clean-cut perfs.	3	10	0
India, Service, 1867–73, 6 a. 8 p.*	2	2	0
Ditto, Patiala, 1895, 2, 3, and 5 rs., mint	7	10	0
Collection of Colonials, 1580	12	0	0

Sale of January 21st, 1916.

Belgium, LL in frame, 10 c., brown, mint	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1879, 2 m., vermilion on orange, mint	2	10	0
Naples, 1858, 50 gra., pale lake*	3	10	0
Cuba and Porto Rico, 1866, ¼ r., black on buff, overprinted with "66" and "1866"*	2	0	0
Bangkok, 2 c. on 32 c., pale red, wide "S," mint	3	17	6
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone, mint	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	12	0	0
Ditto, CA, 16 c., pale violet, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12½, 1 r. 12 c. on 2 rs. 50 c.*	2	10	0
Hong Kong, 1885, $1 on 96 c., grey, imperf., mint	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued*	2	10	0
Egypt, Suez Canal, 1870, 5 c., 4 copies on entire	2	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1902, 1s. on 5s., block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Bahamas, 1862, no. wmk., perf. 13, 4d., rose*	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped*	4	7	6
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green, mint	2	4	0
Dominica, 1886, 1d. on 1s., magenta double surcharge, mint	2	10	0
Nevis, 1878, 1d., red, "ONF"*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey*	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown, mint	2	10	0
Fiji, Times Express, 1s., quadrille paper	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 2	4	10	0
South Australia, 1870–1, 3d. in carmine on 4d., slate-blue, small surcharge	2	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 11th and 12th, 1916.

Great Britain, 1876, 8d., brown, imperf., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	2	18	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, small tear	4	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, intermediate perf., thinned	3	7	6
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs., clipped	3	5	0
Ditto, 1863–7, 2d., yellow-green	2	5	0
China, 1883 (March), 3 cands., vermilion, imperf. pair	2	0	0
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 4 as., black, imperf.	2	15	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1885–96, ½ a., green, "GWALIOR," with normal *se tenant*, mint	2	2	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., inverted overprint, mint	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 4	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	5	0	0
Ditto, 1d., rose, blocks of 4, two cut into £5 and	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet £6 and	12	5	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto, retouched, on piece	23	0	0

*Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 4d., full blue £4, £5 5s., and	5	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, repaired	7	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1862–4, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, 6d., mauve, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1884–90, Anchor, 1s., green, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., orange, ditto, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 19	7	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, two copies very fine	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, cut into and heavily cancelled	3	5	0
Natal, 1902–3, ½d. to £20, set of 20	22	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, one shilling in black on 2d., mint	16	10	0
Ditto, 1894, ½ in blue on half 1d., vermilion, on entire	2	0	0
Rhodesia, 1896–7, 8d., green and mauve on flesh, imperf., block of 4, mint	25	0	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 1914, wide setting, 40 pf., on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1915 (Jan.), 5 pf., pairs £2 and	2	2	0
Ditto, 1915, on Gold Coast, ½d. to £1, set of 12, with small "F," mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d. to 10s. (except 2½d.) ditto	3	3	0
Zululand, Postal Fiscals, 1890, £5, green and carmine, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £20, green and black	22	0	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green, mint	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round, ragged margins, and creased, on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., rubbed as usual	2	12	6
Hawaii, 1859, 2 c., pale blue on thin bluish* paper little discoloured	9	5	0
Ditto, 1864, 1 c., black on white laid, variety with "HA" only at left*	10	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo on laid	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on entire	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, another, without whip, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, 1851–3, 2d., blue, stars, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green*	6	5	0
Ditto, 1854–6, 8d., golden-yellow, close at right, on piece	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, 1d., orange, rouletted*	2	2	0
Samoa, 1914, "G.R.I.," ½d. to 9d., mint	7	10	0
Ditto, two sets *used* £6 and	6	2	6
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., red-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, 2d., brown on red*	2	2	6
Collections, Foreign Album, 8456	76	0	0
Ditto, Imperial (3 vols.), 5553	48	0	0
Ditto, Foreign Album, 6072	42	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of January 6th and 8th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1870, Large Star, rough perf., 1d., blue, block of 4, mint	18	0	0
Cameroons, set of 13, ½d. to 5s., mint	7	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., imperf., close one side	3	2	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	7	0	0
France, 1853, imperf., 80 c., carmine, block of 49	4	15	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, *used*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1867–83, cross, 10s., grey-green*	10	15	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen," strip of 5	6	5	0
Ditto, Levant, 1887–96, 40 p., purple on blue, double surcharge, mint	12	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 2d., blue, on piece	3	3	0
Nyasaland, 1897, £10, yellow	3	3	0
Roumania-Moldavia, 1859, 80 p., red., block of 4, on piece	4	4	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	3	0

Sale of January 12th and 15th, 1916.

Argentine Republic, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue	3	18	0
Ceylon, 1861, Star, 1d., blue on *bleuté**	3	0	0
Gibraltar, 1889, carmine, no value, mint	19	0	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue	3	10	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., buff	5	5	0
New South Wales Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., carmine	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., deep blue	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854, imperf., 2d., blue, block of 12	7	15	0
New Zealand, 1857, thick paper, 1s., green	4	8	0
Ditto, 1862, imperf., 3d., lilac, pair	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet	22	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	3	8	0
South Australia, 1856, imperf., 1s., orange, pair	7	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	3	15	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown,* part gum, corner perf. missing	5	10	0
Hong Kong, 96 c., olive-brown, mint	8	8	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red*	4	15	0
Naples, 1860, ½ t., deep blue	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 4, 1st impression, on entire	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish	4	10	0
Russian Levant, 2 k., brown and blue, S.G. 5*	4	8	0
Trinidad, 1852, early impression, 1d., blue	3	15	0

THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXV. MARCH, 1916. No. 291.

The Continuation of the Philatelic War Fund.

MAGNIFICENT contributions have been made to the War Funds by the British Farmers' Association, the Bric-a-brac collectors, and other associated bodies, who have not been content with an initial success, but have continued their good work, and apparently intend to carry it on until the end of this dreadful war. The philatelic body, as recorded elsewhere, can already claim a triumphant success for their War Fund Auction, but we urge with all earnestness that it should follow the preceding good examples and *not close the fund until the expiration of the war.*

Generous as have been the contributions so far received there must be many collectors who from various circumstances have not yet given, while there are assuredly many who will not hesitate to give again. We have already received promises of further help from a number of the donors to the present fund, and we are convinced that numerous others will be forthcoming.

We understand that there are three to four hundred lots of stamps already available for the additional auction, and we see no reason why this number should not be largely added to, so as to make the third day's sale of considerable importance. Beyond this a large sum of money can be collected by the continued sale of the souvenir stamps and by subscription lists started in the philatelic journals, Societies, and Exchange Clubs. In a word, do not let us relax our efforts in this truly great and good cause as long as the war continues, so that our ultimate total may be one that will always remain a credit to British Philately.

The National Philatelic War Funds Auction.



IT is with profound satisfaction that we are enabled to record the great success that has rewarded the patriotic labours of the philatelic community, in the realization of an amount that will considerably exceed the sum of three thousand pounds. We cordially congratulate all those who have so strenuously laboured to this end during the past months, and especially the Hon. Secretaries, and notably Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who has practically devoted his whole time to the work during the past winter.

The occupation of the rostrum by Mr. Walter Bull on the opening of the sale at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 13th of this month, found a large and representative gathering in Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's spacious rooms, so generously placed at the disposal of the Fund by that firm. With the exception of Messrs. D. Field and M. Giwelb, who were unfortunately absent through illness, practically all the leaders of the stamp trade were present, while the Royal Philatelic and other Societies, as well as the general body of collectors, were very largely represented, and one and all evinced their patriotic sympathy with the Fund by generous competition. The arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of all present, which included the supply of afternoon tea, were all that could be required, and Messrs. Puttick and Simpson are to be highly commended for the great assistance they have afforded in promoting the successful results of the auction. The auctioneers officiating for successive portions of the catalogue were Messrs. Walter Bull, A. W. Wilson of Puttick and Simpson's, J. H. Telfer of Plumridge and Co., D. Glendining, and E. G. Harmer, and to all these gentlemen are richly due the thanks of philatelists for their remarkably efficient conduct of the sale.

The catalogue, which extended to some fifty pages and contained numerous illustrations of the rarest specimens kindly given by Messrs. Godart and Co., bore a very handsome cover with especially made steel-plate engravings designed and executed by the well-known stamp-engravers, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., who generously presented these evidences of their great skill to the Fund. The catalogue, which is sold at one shilling or two shillings and sixpence with the list of prices realized, will form a highly interesting historical record, and should command a wide sale throughout the British Dominions.

To Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. also is due the credit for the beautiful souvenir stamp (as illustrated on page 27 in our last issue), which will remain on sale during the war, and which it is confidently anticipated will realize a large sum. We trust that all Philatelic Societies and members of the trade will endeavour to circulate them to the widest possible extent. The eight sheets of twelve specimens overprinted as a memento of the sale were satisfactorily disposed of at prices ranging between £2 10s. and £5 per sheet. As the overprinting die has been destroyed, these ninety-six specimens will

probably be much sought after by all who wish to have a complete record of this sale.

The disposal of "the King's Stamp" at an early period of the sale was naturally *the* event of the day. The bidding practically started at £100, and rapidly rose by scores to £280, at which price it was knocked down amidst general applause to Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. With great generosity that firm at once put up the stamp again for further competition, and it was then resold with renewed applause to Mr. Frank Godden (of 359 Strand) for £245. Needless to say that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' fine action raised enthusiastic applause in the room, shared, we are convinced, by every philatelist. His Majesty the King cannot fail to see that this great result—in thus obtaining the sum of five hundred guineas for the Fund—is the most striking evidence of the high appreciation of His Majesty's generous contribution by all of his subjects who are stamp collectors.

The Great Britain lots included many nice stamps, the best being a pair of 2d., blue, without lines, from the late Lord Crawford's collection, presented by Mr. R. B. Sparrow, which realized £20. The Royal Philatelic Society also acquired for £5 a bronze medal by Wyon. A fine collection of Greece was generously given and bought in by the donor, Mr. Hausburg, at £90, and is to be resold at the second auction. The blocks of six and ten respectively of the 1 and 2 schillings of Schleswig-Holstein, given by Mr. Sparrow, were sold, and not beyond their value, for £36.

In the British Colonial issues noticeable lots were: India, 4 annas, head inverted (poor), £10; Ceylon, ½d., imperf. block of four, £16; British East Africa, 1890–94, entire sheets of all values, £14 10s.; Cape, 1s., yellow-green, block of eight, £16, presented by Mr. Dorning Beckton; 5s., CA, unused (with trifling defect), £10, presented by Mr. H. J. Duveen; some fine Mauritius early issues, presented by Mr. Eric Mann and others, Rhodesian sets, presented by the Administration to £50 face value, and Newfoundland, one shilling, £12 15s., and Nova Scotia, one shilling, £8 10s.

The United States section included some desirable stamps largely contributed by our kind American friends, notably a block of four 1861 3 c., *première gravure*, presented by Mr. J. W. Scott, which realized £22. A fine lot of unused St. Lucia of the first issue, presented by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons (whose gifts realized over £150) found ready purchasers. The set of Trinidad commemoration surcharged specimens, which were presented to the Philatelic War Fund Auction of March 28, 1900, by His Majesty the King, then Duke of York, and now presented by Mr. Hausburg, realized £52. The 13 c. Hawaii, given by the Misses Maréschaux, slightly damaged, fetched £46. A fine unused 1d. Sydney, Plate II, given by Mr. Eric Mann, attained £33, while a 1d. London Print New Zealand of 1855 obtained the record price of £15. The fine collection of Victoria, presented by Mr. Hausburg, realised £135, and a good old collection, given by the Misses Maréschaux, was keenly competed for and sold for £132. Many other general collections also sold very well.

Philatelic literature was represented by about thirty lots, and on the whole was worthily competed for. The Royal Philatelic Society were the purchasers for £5 5s. of Dr. Houison's own annotated copy of the *History*

of the Post Office of New South Wales, kindly given by Mr. J. H. Smyth, of Sydney. Mr. F. J. Peplow's beautiful *Plates of the Stamps of Japan*, of which only twenty-five copies were printed, realised £11 11s., and the other works all maintained good results.

In general it must be conceded that highly satisfactory prices were attained—this notably when the specimens were fine—and the numerous attendance and spirited biddings fully evinced the patriotism of every one connected with stamp collecting in this country.

The total amount realized by the sale is approximately as follows:—

1st day	£1603
2nd day	1268
Donations	380
	£3251

Beyond this, however, and subject to the deduction of certain expenses, are the receipts for the sale of catalogues and the souvenir stamps, while a large number of lots are reserved for the additional day's sale. It should not therefore be beyond reasonable expectation, aided by further efforts, that ultimately a grand total of £5000 should be attained. We earnestly commend this aspect of the question to all our readers, as we feel convinced that the ultimate attainment of such a splendid sum would appropriately crown the patriotic endeavours of the philatelic community of the British Empire.

PRICES REALIZED.

Lot.	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
35.	Great Britain, 1865, 9d., straw, plate 5, unused; of the greatest rarity. This copy is, as usual, perforated with the single-line machine and is one of the few copies from the imprimatur sheets so done at Somerset House for inclusion in the sets contained in "Before and After the Stamp Commission"	525	0	0
12.	France, 1862–71, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair,* perforation at bottom cuts into design	3	5	0
29.	Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, pair with side margins, mint	20	0	0
31.	Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green, block of 15; severed across one row and discoloured into bluish-green	8	0	0
38.	Ditto, 1872, 1s., green, *plate 6;* the "Stock Exchange" forgery	3	0	0
41 and 42.	Ditto, £5, orange, mint; two, each	7	0	0
58.	Ditto, Telegraphs, 1877, £5, gold, imperf., mint	5	0	0
67.	Greece, specialized collection in two vols.	90	0	0
78.	Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, strip of 4, mint	6	0	0
79.	Ditto, ditto, 2 sch., deep rose; a block of 10,* no gum	30	0	0
84.	Sicily, 10 gra., indigo, vert. pair; lower stamp is retouched, mint	4	15	0
96.	Finland, 1866, 10 p., purple-brown on grey; error*	6	10	0
104.	Switzerland, 1850, 2½ rappen, black and red, Poste Locale, with cross, a strip of 4, unused, with gum; a little close at bottom and right side, and there is a defect at left; rare in strips	5	0	0
105.	Ditto, 2½ rappen, black and red, Poste Locale, without cross, mint	7	0	0
112.	Ceylon, imperf., ½d., lilac on white; block of 4, mint	16	0	0
121.	Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	5	0	0

Lot.	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
147.	India, 1854, 4 as., red and blue; *inverted head*, corners cut, and a poor copy	10	0	0
196.	Cape of Good Hope, 1853–8, 1s., yellow-green; a block of 8, three are a little cut into and there is a slight crease and two minute tears, but are fair copies and exceedingly rare in blocks of this size	16	0	0
207.	Ditto, 1883, C A, 5s., orange;* part gum, trifling damage in centre	10	0	0
230.	Mauritius, 1847, 1d., orange on bluish; medium impression	7	10	0
236.	Ditto, 1859 (March), small fillet, 2d., blue on bluish, early imp.; pair, one cut into at top	7	0	0
239.	Ditto, 1859 (October), large fillet, 2d., deep blue, small margins	10	0	0
240.	Ditto, ditto, another very similar copy, but is slightly cut into at top left corner	10	0	0
241.	Ditto, ditto, another, rather close and minute defect at top	7	0	0
242.	Ditto, ditto, another, close at left and extreme right bottom corner defective	6	10	0
243.	Ditto, ditto, another; the finest copy of all	14	10	0
244.	Ditto, 1859 (December), Greek border, 1d., bright red, small margins at sides, but good margins top and bottom.	4	0	0
247.	Ditto, 1854–9, Britannia, Fourpence, black on green,* no gum	3	15	0
276.	Rhodesia, 1890–4, ½d. to £10, complete, mint	17	10	0
279.	Ditto, 1898–1908, ½d. to £10, complete, mint	17	10	0
292A.	Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., purple; strip of 3, two type A and one type D, mint	9	10	0
323.	Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet, close at bottom and small margins	4	15	0
324.	Ditto, 1s., scarlet, small margins; good colour	12	15	0
337.	Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, cut into one side and thinned	8	10	0
351.	United States, 1861, 3 c., claret, *première gravure;* block of 4, mint	22	0	0
366.	Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, mint	4	10	0
396.	St. Lucia, 1860, 4d., blue; block of 4, mint	15	0	0
397.	Ditto, ditto, single copy*	3	10	0
398.	Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, vert. pair, mint	5	10	0
403.	Ditto, 1864, C C, perf. 12½, 6d., violet; block of 4, mint	4	0	0
404.	Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 4d., yellow; block of 4, mint	4	10	0
405.	Ditto, 1883–4, C A, Fourpence, black on yellow; block of 4, mint	8	0	0
433.	Trinidad, 1891, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and 5s., surcharged "9d."; one of the four sets thus overprinted in commemoration of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York to the Island, and is the set presented by him to the Philatelic War Fund Auction held on March 28th, 1900	52	0	0
445.	Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green; cut into at bottom; used with a 1 pesos, blue, on entire	5	15	0
446.	Ditto, Corrientes collection of 110 (16 on entires)	15	10	0
452.	British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green; cut round and creased	10	0	0
453.	Ditto, 12 c., blue; cut round and thinned	5	15	0
455.	Ditto, 1852, 1 c.; repaired	6	0	0
501.	Hawaii, 1851, 13 c., blue, type 2; damaged and repaired	46	0	0
513.	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine on yellowish, plate 2,* with gum	33	0	0
516.	Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep dull blue, plate 1, early imp.; thinned at top	5	10	0
519.	Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, plate 2, early imp.; thinned	6	10	0

Lot.	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
526.	New South Wales, 1851–2, no wmk., 6d., deep brown, plate 2; strip of 4, heavily cancelled	7	0	0
529.	Ditto, 1854–6, imperf., 2d., blue; retouched extensively, cut into at left	3	10	0
530.	Ditto, ditto, another copy	3	3	0
535.	New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., dull carmine	15	0	0
548.	Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine	5	0	0
549.	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green; repaired	3	0	0
550.	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy	3	3	0
563.	South Australia, 1870–1, perf. 11½, 3d. on 4d., Prussian blue; clipped at sides	11	0	0
579.	Victoria. An exceedingly fine specialized collection of the issues from 1850 to 1885, including the following 1st type, 1d., 21 copies, including 1st printing (a pair), 2nd printing, a strip of 6 and one unused, 3rd printing, one unused; 2d., 8 copies, including one unused and a fine background; 3d., 22 copies, including a strip of 6; 1864, a complete reconstructed plate of the 2s., blue on green, etc. etc., 513	135	0	0
	Collections—			
644.	Permanent Album, 2150	132	0	0
646.	Plain Book, 343	10	0	0
648.	Lallier, 488	18	0	0
650.	Plain Books, 643	16	0	0

DONATIONS TO END OF FEBRUARY.*

Up to the end of February the statistics of the separate donations to the Fund are as follows:—

Gifts of stamps	853
Gifts of literature	67
Cash donations	191
	1111

GIFTS OF STAMPS (16TH AND 17TH LISTS).

D. A. Berry (per Messrs. Harmer, Rooke).
J.T. Allen Bolton (per do.).
J. P. Buchanan (per do.).
B. F. J. Cooper (per do.).
E. Crawshaw (per do.).
W. Fleming (per do.).
M. Gardner (per do.).
T. V. Grose (per do.).
E. A. Head (per do.).
Miss Lyall (per do.).
K. L. Nogh (per do.).
G. Potts (per do.).
H. S. Staniforth (per do.).
J. L. Thomas (per Messrs. Harmer, Rooke).
A. W. Tyrrell (per do.).
J. L. Ullmann (per do.).
A. Waroquiers (per do.).
E. M. Whiting (per do.).
H. G. Whyatt (per do.).
J. W. Willgoos (per do.).
D. Field (3rd Donation).
Louis E. Bradbury.
Miss E. L. Stoneham.
H. L. Green.
F. C. Henderson (23rd Donation).
A. G. Angier.
Mrs. J. Roach.
Miss L. Leach.
"Anon."
Miss F. M. Browne.
Umejiro Kimura.
Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N.
The University of Leeds (per Leeds Philatelic Society).
W. A. Town (per do.).
Percy Jackson and F. V. Preston (per do.).
Clifford Moss (per do.).

* Received too late for insertion in the February issue of this journal.—Ed.

W. A. Birber.
Miss E. N. Spencer.
L. S. Wells.
H. O. Wells.
Miss D. M. M'Manns.
R. W. Harold Row.
E. L. Ralli.
F. R. Ginn.
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Miss Pansy Pollock (2nd Donation).
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Peter Hylen (per do.).
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P. Terry (per do.).
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Miss Alice Jones (2nd Donation).
Miss P. M. Mudan.
C. H. Molloy (2nd Donation), per Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.
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Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.
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"Anon."
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Miss Bell (2nd Donation).
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J. B. Wivell.
I. J. Simon.
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E. Martin Goult.
F. C. Henderson (25th Donation).

GIFTS OF LITERATURE (4TH LIST).

F. C. Hill.
T. R. Parker.
F. A. Bellamy.
F. H. Vallancey.
Mrs. Gore.
F. J. Peplow.
Philatelic Literature Society.
Herbert Clark (Brighton J.P.S.).
Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.
C. Nixon.
Miss A. Cassels.
E. W. M. Murphy.
Mrs. Wood.
J. B. Wivell.
Miss Mackenzie.

CASH DONATIONS (5TH LIST).

Dr. E. Barclay-Smith.
F. A. Bellamy.
Miss Bellamy.
Brighton Junior Philatelic Society.
Mount Brown.
H. B. Carlyon.
C. S. Chaunterell.
City of London Philatelic Society.
Leeds Philatelic Society.
Leicester Philatelic Society.
North of England Philatelic Society.
Oxford Philatelic Society.
B. Pinner.
Sheffield Philatelic Society.
F. B. Smith (Subs. per).

The National Stamp Collection of India.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



T the next meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society there will be a display of the stamps of all classes of India and the Indian States forming the National Stamp Collection of India, the property of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta. The recently arrived plates, etc., from which were printed the Indian stamps made in Calcutta in 1854 will also be shown for the first time. These, it will be remembered, have been presented to the Society by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The purport of the story of my honorary association with the early days of this collection may be gathered from articles in the *London Philatelist* of March, 1906, and November, 1908, and there is no occasion to repeat it now. Having suggested the starting of the collection, I was invited to take charge of it by the Trustees in my personal capacity and not as Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of India. I worked on it for very many months, and, having schemed it out, done the difficult spade work, and got well into the stride of the whole undertaking, just as the pleasant part of my self-suggested labours was beginning, and I was about to get into touch with the States, circumstances arose rendering the abandonment of the project of the scheme of the Hall itself a possibility. All the collections of the Trustees accumulated to that date were entrusted (pending a settlement of the main question of the building of the Hall) to the authorities at the Indian Museum. The stamp collection went with them. This was early in 1907. The truly magnificent nucleus I had got together and beautifully arranged, including, with much else, possibly one of the most superb collections of Indian Fiscals and Telegraphs then known to exist, was handed over by me at a cost to the Trustees (apart from that of the albums) of exactly Rs. 60, representing my incidental outlay on postages, stationery, and lettering the covers of the albums.

Very many stamps in the collection are literally as brands snatched from the burning (to my mind a very proper burning), for as one result of the turning over of obsolete stock in the Government almirahs about the time I was permitted to inspect their contents a neat little furnace on the premises of the Stamps and Stationery Department was, at times, uncommonly busy. About the same time I also arranged another (reference) collection for the Stamps and Stationery Department.

The Queen Empress died on 22nd January, 1901, and at a mass meeting held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 6th February, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, announced his now historic scheme for the creation of a vast National Indian Monument to Queen Victoria. The hall almost adjoins the High Court (erected in 1872), and it may be of interest to philatelists to learn that were the vignette of the destroyed Cloth Hall at Ypres to be removed from a recently issued Belgian stamp (35 c.) and another of the

Calcutta High Court substituted, the merely casual observer would probably fail to notice any change in the appearance of the stamp. I was fortunate to find myself seated fairly close to His Excellency, and the vision of the sea of upturned faces of all nationalities, creeds, and castes in that memorable assembly abides with me as never to be forgotten.

The silver voice of the orator announced the objects to be placed in the Hall—statuary, paintings, engravings, prints, maps, personal relics, arms, accoutrements, coins, medals, documents, letters, models, plans, sculpture, miniatures, engravings, trophies, manuscripts, and personal mementoes—and when it paused for a moment at the word "coins" I remember saying to myself, "and stamps." The stamps resulting from that mental addendum of my own will be on view in Southampton Row at the next meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society mounted and arranged by Mr. Frank Godden in his own very acceptable and scientifically characteristic way; and a few months hence will find their permanent home at "Belvedere," the nucleus of which was the Alipur residence of Warren Hastings and his wife, the Baroness Imhoff, and since then, until the change of the capital to Delhi, the official abode of the Lieut.-Governors of Bengal. At "Belvedere" is to-day assembled the glorious Victoria Memorial Hall Collection in all its other classes as set forth in Lord Curzon's original programme of 1901, pending the completion of the hall itself. The stamps will join it later on.

Some years ago I suggested, in a Calcutta newspaper, a Calcutta statue to Clive. Within a week Lord Curzon suggested the same thing in London in a letter to *The Times*. The Calcutta newspaper put it down to telepathy.

Calcutta got its Clive, and Lord Curzon also got an approximate replica of Clive for Whitehall. Clive on the verandah of "Belvedere" will guard the stamp collection of "Belvedere." But for Clive there might never have been any British-Indian stamps to guard.

The story is too long to tell in these columns, but I have every reason to suppose that to me is due the credit for the suggestion of the site on which the Victoria Hall is now rising. In course of time collection, statue, and site will be associated in perpetuity.

The original advocate of the creation of the Indian Collection has to some extent also been instrumental in bringing into prominence the need for the reawakening of a greater collection than that of India. The "Tapling" Collection is too good a national asset to remain truncated for ever. It would be as easy to round it off to the end of the Victorian era as it was to start the Indian Collection of the Victorian Hall. What is chiefly needed is a statesman of influence and imagination to interest himself in a movement making for philatelic progress, and who is also able to grasp the real significance of Philately as a world-force, making for national and imperial advancement. Calcutta is not the only city that keeps convenient little furnaces on the premises. Philatelists, only last month, showed what they can do at the call of patriotism. The Viceroy of the Town Hall in the Esplanade had but to put up his hand, and close on half a million sterling fell into it, as it were, from the ceiling above the head of Bacon's marble Cornwallis. He had but to put up his hand and two Clives took up positions in Whitehall and "Belvedere." For the completion

of the British Museum Collection to the beginning of the Edwardian era money is not so much needed as is the co-ordination of existing opportunities. Cannot telepathy come to the aid of Philately for once?

Two specially pleasant memories remain to me of my connection with the Indian Collection. I was honoured by his present Majesty in Calcutta, when Prince of Wales, with a personal interview during a state ball at Government House. He graciously spoke of the pleasure with which he had learned of the launching of the Indian Collection.

On the occasion of a later function of state I arrived at the India Museum in Chowringhee (where the Hall's Collections were first housed), and formally handed over the albums to an official. He *at once* passed them to the fair daughters of Lord Minto (recently arrived, whom I then saw for the first time), and they *at once* together eagerly turned over the pages with expressions of delight at the sight of the stamps. It seemed to me a happy augury for the future of the collection that the first members of the public to look through it should be the deservedly popular daughters of no less exalted a ruler than the Viceroy himself.

Lord Minto had gone, and I had seen Lord Hardinge (to-day on his way to England) installed within the Throne-room of Wellesley's pillar'd pile. My own last day but one in Calcutta had arrived. I looked in at the museum for the last time. During the whole course of the Minto *régime* I had never again set eyes on the albums until then. A locked glass-case in a corner caught my eye. There was the stamp collection. I had had the covers of the albums lettered in gold descriptive of their contents: the inscribed sides were *turned down*. An Indian gentleman whom I had long known as in charge of the galleries gave me the reason:—

"Sir, I am a man of many duties, and people come to this jadhu ghur from many parts, therefore (this with a graceful gesture of the hand peculiar to an Indian of refinement), therefore (pointing to the glass box), therefore is this thus."

"I understand! Good bye!"

"Huzoor, Sahib, Salaam!"

And we parted, never to meet again.

The good man knew that, were the contents of those volumes known, people coming not only from Cashmere, Chili, and Ceylon, but from York, New York, and Yokohama would —— and he was but one man after all, though of many duties. As for me, I left a larger slice of my life in that glass box than most people suppose.

"Therefore is this thus."

Driving away from the Museum, I wondered to myself if by any chance I should ever see the collection of many memories again. Never could I have imagined a meeting with it in Southampton Row, its treasures munificently and magnificently multiplied, at a crisis of war shaking the mightiest of the nations at all their gates. I have more than once urged in the Indian press the placing of the Thuillier-Numeroodin plates, etc., in the Victoria Hall. At the Margate Congress I suggested the British Museum as their rightful destination. Little did I think when driving along in the glare of Chowringhee that a Viceroy of India would one day present them to the

Royal Philatelic Society in London, and that they would pass into my custody. The apotheosis of Babu Numeroodin is at hand.

The Indian Stamp Collection takes its place in the front rank of the specialised official collections of the world—deeply significant of the change for the better in the attitude of authority towards Philately.

A Plea for the High Value Stamps of Siam.

By R. S. LE MAY.



SOME little time ago, while casually reading a report of a recent auction sale, I happened to notice the prices obtained for *unused mint* copies of the three green "postal fiscal" provisional stamps of Siam, which were issued in 1907, and which bear a face value of 10, 20, and 40 ticals respectively. As these prices are certainly instructive to the uninitiated, perhaps I may be allowed to quote them: The 10 and 20 ticals were put up together and realized the sum of £2 10s., that is to say, 5s. above their combined face value; while the 40 ticals sold for £3 7s. 6d., showing a surplus, on the original face value, of 7s. 6d.*

Now, although it may be a fact that, at auction sales, the sums realized for moderately rare stamps very seldom reach catalogue value, yet the prices quoted above are surprising, almost bordering on the ridiculous, to those who know the true facts about these stamps.

It may, therefore, be of interest to state that the supply of these "postal fiscals" was so limited that they were never sold to the public in the ordinary sense of the word, and it was only by special application to the postal authorities that a single unused specimen could be obtained, and to lend additional interest to this statement I append the actual figures regarding the number of stamps issued and used over a period of eighteen months from April, 1907, to October, 1908:—

10 ticals, 2 instalments of 1000 each.
20 ticals, 2 instalments of 1000 and 600 respectively.
40 ticals, 2 instalments of 1000 and 600 respectively.

The second printing, or rather supply of provisionals, was made owing to the delay in receiving the new "Statue" issue from Europe. Thus, of the 10 ticals the total number issued was 2000, of the 20 ticals 1600, and of the 40 ticals 1600. Practically all were *used* for the purpose required, and a generous estimate of those still remaining unused in the hands of dealers and collectors would be 60 of the 10 tical, 40 of the 20 tical, and 30 of the 40 tical value. And yet, in spite of this, we see the 40 ticals stamp, unused and mint, of which there can be at the most only thirty still extant, selling at public auction for £3 7s. 6d., although the actual face value of the stamp is £3. Such a condition of affairs, to my mind, requires explanation, and is certainly deserving of comment.

* I have since seen an account of an auction sale where the three values, together, fetched actually less than face value.

I am well aware that in philatelic circles there has always been a tendency to regard with suspicion the issue of very large value postage stamps, especially by countries of minor importance, and I heartily agree that this attitude is a very justifiable one, as in nearly every case there has been no genuine postal necessity for a stamp of a higher value than 20s.; and, moreover, in the case of British Colonies, the very fact that the stamps are inscribed Postage and "*Revenue*" clearly shows the use for which these stamps are intended by the issuing Government, the "Postage" being merely retained in order to obviate the necessity of engraving an additional plate.

I think, then, that I am on firm ground when I say that the two factors mentioned above are those upon which the mistrust of collectors is justifiably based, and I therefore wish to emphasize, with all the force at my command, that the high value Siamese stamps came into existence under circumstances in direct opposition to those already alluded to, since—

(1) They were issued to meet a genuine and very acute postal demand, and

(2) They have never, at any time, been used for revenue purposes.

There is, perhaps, yet another argument which might be advanced against these high-value stamps, *though this will only apply to the "Statue" stamps*, and that is that this issue was purely a commemorative one and, as such, to be avoided by all "good" philatelists. I admit the apparent reason of this argument; but it can be dispelled in a few lines, for, although these stamps were issued at the late King's Jubilee in 1908, and bear his effigy on horseback, yet they have been in constant and daily use ever since that date, at the present time concurrently with the new issue, and the relation between the design chosen and the date of issue is a pure coincidence.

It simply amounted to the fact that the stamps were urgently required, and as the King's Jubilee was rapidly approaching, it was naturally felt that no more suitable design than the King's statue, and no more suitable time for issue than the date of the Jubilee could possibly be chosen. But these stamps are not commemorative stamps, in the sense that philatelists understand the term, in any shape or form.

Having thus disposed of this argument, and it is to be hoped effectively, I return now to the two statements which I have made regarding the need for high value stamps, and will proceed to deal with each in turn.

(1) *They were issued to meet a genuine and very acute postal demand.*

Readers are invited to refer to page 83 of the issue of the *Stamp Lover* for October, 1911, where they will find a very interesting statement, quoted by Mr. R. W. H. Row from *Ewen's Stamp Weekly*, which deals very fully with the reasons for the issue of these provisionals.

To sum the statement up for the benefit of those readers who have no access to the *Stamp Lover*, I may say that for some considerable period the Chinese Societies in Bangkok, which are numerous and powerful, were in the habit of sending large packets of letters to China to be distributed over the countryside by their agents in the different Chinese ports. The Societies avoided postage upon these packets at that time, as China had no inland post, and the Siamese Postal Department were therefore unable to make the charge of foreign postage upon each letter, since they could not guarantee delivery. I am informed that a so-called customs export duty of one att per

letter was levied upon these packets by the Siamese authorities. At the end of 1906, however, the Chinese Postal Department notified the authorities in Bangkok that they had instituted inland posts throughout the country and would undertake the delivery of all letters. The Siamese authorities at once seized the opportunity and notified the Chinese Societies in Bangkok that they were prepared to undertake the collection of all letters to China, and that in future all letters must pay the full rate of foreign postage, namely 8 atts (now 14 satang) for every 15 grammes.

Eventually an agreement was made by which the Secretary of each Society was allowed to continue to collect the letters of his society as formerly, and bring them in one bag or sack to the post office, at the same time paying the current rate of foreign postage upon each letter. The Post Office would then forward the packet to the Chinese Post Office at the port of destination, who would distribute the letters. Many of the packets contained several hundreds of letters, and the assistant to the Postmaster-General himself told me that, when the arrangement was first started, he had obliterated and tied to the bag a whole sheet of tical stamps (100), one tical being then the highest value Siamese stamp. Such a procedure was at once seen to be not only impracticable, but indicative of inefficiency; it was he, therefore, who suggested the use of high value provisional stamps, pending the supply of a regular issue.

(2) *They have never at any time been used as Revenue stamps.*

It is perhaps not generally known that the provisional stamps in their original state were not fiscal stamps of a general nature, but were stamps used solely by the Ministry of Justice in satisfaction of fees paid; and also that the values of the three stamps themselves, before being surcharged for postal use, were 10, 20, and 40 ticals respectively. These facts alone are, in my opinion, sufficient in themselves to dispel any suspicion that the provisional or the "Statue" stamps were created or required for any revenue purpose. Special mention is made of the fact that the postage provisionals were created from judicial stamps of equal value, thus 10 ticals on 10, 20 on 20, and 40 on 40, for the reason that many forgeries are said to exist on stamps of lower values, such as 10 ticals on the 1 att and 2 atts stamps (which are the same design, size, and colour as the stamps of high value), from which the judicial cancellation has been removed, and it is also said that the forged surcharge is an excellent imitation of the genuine one. Collectors are therefore warned to look carefully at the original value of the stamp, before exchanging or purchasing the green provisionals.

Finally, in publishing these notes and in urging the philatelic claims to rarity of the high value Siamese stamps, the writer wishes to assure his readers, that he has no large stock of these stamps to unload upon a trusting public, but is merely impelled by the desire to see philatelists accord to these "green fiscals" and "Statue" stamps their true status of genuine postage stamps of considerable rarity and, in the case of the *unused* green provisionals, allow them, in due time, a place in the sun almost as exalted as that occupied by the British 10s., £1, and £5, on blued paper, a place to which they should become entitled before many years have passed over our heads. This desire will, the writer feels sure, be recognized as possessing

a still stronger claim to sincerity, if he is permitted to compare the claims of these stamps with those of the Cayman Islands and similar small Colonial possessions, which though redolent of jobbery, are still considered by many to possess undoubted claims to *philatelic* value.

British Consulate, Chiengmai.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

At the meeting of April 13th there will be a Display of the National Stamp Collection of India now in course of re-arrangement in London for the Trustees of the "Victoria Memorial Hall," Calcutta. The plates and lithographic stones used in the production of the first stamps issued for India and presented by the Indian Government will be shown.

It is hoped that Mr. L. J. Kershaw, late Secretary to the Indian Government, to whom the Society is greatly endebted for arranging this gift, will be present, to give some information about the various stones and plates. As many members as possible should attend on this historic occasion.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, April 13th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, April* 11*th.*

DAILY PRESS NOTICES OF THE WAR FUND AUCTION.

The great publicity given to the War Fund Auction must be regarded with general satisfaction in philatelic circles. Practically all the leading daily papers gave full notices, and *The Times* quoted prices and purchasers for all the principal lots, while the *Daily Mirror* had a photographic reproduction of the auction wherein several well-known philatelists are clearly recognizable. His Majesty's donation with its splendid result was widely commented upon, and it may be said that the patriotic work of the philatelic community has been amply recognized throughout the country.

DUTCH INDIES: ISSUE OF 1888.

Our fellow-member, Mr. N. Koning, of Amsterdam, sends us the following note: "You will have seen in the Dutch philatelic paper that there is a big question about the 12½ cent, India, 1888, perf. 12½ × 12 B, and that Mr. Robert has doubted for the genuineness of this perforation. Now a friend of mine, Mr. H. Y. Gatsonides in the city of Utrecht, has proved by photographic enlargements, that the perforations of the known copies are perfectly genuine. Mr. Warren is in possession of a copy, and we have found here about ten copies of this rarity. Mr. Gatsonides has made a very fine description with photos, in which he proves that the perforation is all right, and he would like it published in your paper, and now I send it with an enlargement of the stamp."

We have submitted Mr. Koning's letter and the enlarged photo to Mr. A. J. Warren and append his reply, adding that the enlargement of the perforations seems clearly to betoken their authenticity:—

"Some time ago the *London Philatelist* inserted an announcement of the discovery of the 12½ c. Dutch Indies, 1888, in the perf. 12½ × 12 C (that is the last setting without the well-known 11½ × 12 on the left). It is true that Mr. Robert, in the Dutch *Monthly Journal*, of which he has been for a long time sole editor, has fought strenuously against accepting these stamps (about a dozen are known to exist) as of genuine perforation: his arguments were directed mainly to throw suspicions upon their genuineness and to prevent unsophisticated collectors from being taken in. I think his suspicions were not warranted, and personally do not doubt the fact that the stamps were issued and used in that form, and must be considered genuine.

"They should not have been issued, of course, as the stamps in that perf. could only have been 'proofs,' it having been the custom in those days for Messrs. Enschede to submit perforated proofs in the form just abandoned or going out of use, the new form of 12½ small holes being that used for the issue. Mr. Robert says a proof sheet *could* not have been sent to the East . . . but there it is! The perforation 12½ × 12 has certain peculiarities, is, in fact, somewhat irregular, each division being a little different from its neighbour. The stamps found had therefore to be something more than merely 12½ × 12, but had to agree with one or other division of the real thing, and they have not failed this test. You will, however, see that a test is necessary, and can fortunately in this case be easily applied. I do not suppose that more than one of these proof sheets will have reached Java, and in clearing up the old stock of 'King's Heads' before introduction of the 'Little Queen's Heads' the sheets went to Medan, and would chiefly be used on the Sumatra tobacco estates by Chinese coolies writing to Singapore or China, only a few possibly going to Europe. The first one I saw was among a lot of stamps from Calcutta. I know of one postmarked Macassar.

"The photograph submitted to you by Mr. Koning shows the 'Medan' postmark, and also indicates how the vertical '12' perf. can be tested alongside a stamp known to be issued only in the 12½ × 12 C perf."

THE LATE SIR DAVID PARKES MASSON, KT., C.I.E.

WE are indebted to the *Philatelic Journal of India* of February for the following interesting memoir of Sir David Masson, whose great reputation was so intimately associated with the Indian Empire:—

"The news of the death of Sir David Parkes Masson, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of India, in London on the 31st December, 1915, will have come as a very painful shock to members of the Philatelic Society of India, and indeed, to all interested in Philately in India.

"After spending over a year in revisiting India, Ceylon, and Kashmir, and enjoying to all appearance the best of health, he proceeded last autumn to inspect his extensive estates in Penang. He contracted there a serious illness, which necessitated his immediate return to England. He appears to have never rallied. His condition grew steadily worse, his illness terminating fatally on the last day of the year.

"A multitude of notices have appeared in the English and Indian Press

testifying to his qualities of head and heart in connection with business and public and private affairs. His success in banking and in other commercial enterprises, his activities in volunteering and in various fields of philanthropic endeavour, and, above all, the modesty, unfailing kindliness and charm of manner, which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance, have all been touched on. But we have seen little or no reference to the work for which he perhaps enjoyed the widest and most enduring reputation —his achievements in Philately. Here, his name is known in philatelic circles over the whole world.

"Sir David was one of the original members of the Philatelic Society of India. It was greatly due to his initiative that a group of stamp collectors founded this Society on the 6th of March, 1897. From this time up to 1914 he evinced a keen interest in its welfare and progress. He was a frequent contributor to the *Philatelic Journal of India*. His articles generally dealt with Afghan and Indian stamps, and were notable for their erudition in matters philatelic. He was the discoverer of many errors and varieties in the Convention States stamps, all of which were duly chronicled in the Society's Journal.

"In Philately and its literature he had attained a distinction which it will be the lot of very few to acquire. His works, *The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan*, and, above all, *The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir*, two countries the labels of which are most difficult of interpretation, entitle him to the foremost rank among philatelic authors. In these he is an unrivalled authority, recognized as such by the leading exponents of our hobby. Both these works were published under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of India, and were based on his own specialized collections. These two handbooks constitute important epochs in the lifetime of the Society.

"In one respect Sir David was rather unfortunate in his stamp collections. Very few outside his special circle of friends enjoyed the privilege of viewing his vast, valuable, and incredible hoards. Possessing as he did an immense array in complete sheets of Afghanistan and Jammu and Kashmir, he never had a suitable opportunity to exhibit them to the public gaze. It was his ardent desire to display these wonderful accumulations at the last Paris Exhibition, but, at the eleventh hour, his responsibilities with the bank in which he was largely interested forbade him the leisure necessary for their arrangement and despatch to the French capital.

"British India and the Convention States had attractions for him. He had put together a very valuable collection of these countries, mostly in sheets and large blocks. Ceylon and a few British Colonies and Portuguese India also engaged his fancy.

"In Afghanistan and Kashmir his collections were probably the best in the world. And in India and the Convention States there can be very few collections which could challenge his with success.

"His untimely death is an irreparable loss to the Philatelic Society of India, which he fostered with a parental care since its inception. An enthusiastic collector and also a wealthy man, he was justly regarded as the premier philatelist in India.

"JNO. GODINHO."

Review.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO.'S CATALOGUE.*

LIKE everybody else Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have been suffering from the war, which has much delayed the appearance of the sixteenth edition of this long-established and useful guide to the moderately advanced collector. The size of the volume apparently betokens a large increase of its contents, but this is really due to the fact that the paper usually employed was made in Scotland expressly for this Catalogue, and owing to shortage of labour and materials it was found impossible to obtain this paper and the publishers were obliged to use a somewhat heavier paper from another mill, the delivery of which was considerably delayed. Advantage has, however, been taken of this delay to make a more complete revision of prices, and to bring the Catalogue right up to date, and in some cases the lists have been rearranged.

A considerable improvement will be noticed in the illustrations, many of the old ones which were inferior in execution have been replaced by new ones, and a large number of blocks added of stamps not hitherto illustrated. The total number of new blocks, including those of new issues, is over 400, and with those already existing, combine in presenting invaluable sign-posts to the young traveller on philatelic roads and by-paths. The lists of varieties themselves are admirably simple and carefully submerge many of the sub-varieties which may ultimately vex the philatelic soul of the general collector. For instance the publishers state that "the Sonora and other revolutionary issues of Mexico are not included, as many of them are bogus or unauthorized, and we have found it difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff."

Messrs. Whitfield King's Catalogue, as evidenced by its extended existence, has amply justified its claim to be a "standard" guide to a large class of collectors, and we congratulate the publishers upon having so successfully overcome present difficulties in the production of an edition that fully carries out all the excellent features of its predecessors.

It is also satisfactory to read in the preface to this edition the publishers' statement as to trade conditions, e.g. —

"In our last preface which was written in September, 1914, when trade was almost at a standstill owing to the outbreak of war, we expressed our confidence in the future of Philately. This confidence has been fully justified, for after the first three or four months of depression, trade began to revive, and now after eighteen months of war is quite normal, the year 1915 having been fully up to the average."

* *The Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps.* Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich, England.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield has informed us of the following new Georgian controls: H 16 2½, 5d., 6d., 8d., and 10d.

COOK ISLANDS.—The ½d. value in a new printing has reached *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. It is deep green on chalky paper, perf. 14.

Adhesive.

½d., deep green; wmk. N Z and Star, chalky, perf. 14.

FIJI.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the current 1d. stamp, overprinted "WAR STAMP," in black, above the value.

Adhesive.

1d., scarlet; multiple, perf. 14.

We have before us a specimen copy of a Georgian ¼d., brown stamp, type 26 of Gibbons.

Adhesive.

¼d., brown; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

MAURITIUS.—A specimen copy of the 2 rs. 50 c. *Georgian* stamp is before us. The value is on lined ground, as type 47 of Gibbons.

Adhesive.

Rs. 2.50, black and red on blue; coloured through; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

NEW BRITAIN.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* informs us that another supply of Australian stamps overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" has been sent up to Rabaul. It includes, it is stated, in addition to the values previously chronicled, 2s., 5s., 10s., and 20s. Kangaroo stamps.

The 9d. and 1s. values, overprinted on the *provisional* King George paper, are also listed, and we gather from the *P.J.G.B.* that the 2s. and 5s. values are also printed on this paper.

Adhesives.

9d., violet; Georgian watermark paper.
1s., blue-green ,, ,, ,,
2s., brown ,, ,, ,,
5s., grey and yellow ,, ,,
10s., grey and pink, on Roo wmk. paper.
20s., brown and blue ,, ,,

VICTORIA.—The *Postage Stamp* reports the discovery of the 6d., blue, of the 1871 issue, with watermark "8" (S.G. type 21), which is not among the "various watermarks" hitherto chronicled for this stamp.

Adhesive.

6d., blue (1871 issue); wmk. "8" (S.G. type 21), perf. 13.

EUROPE.

ITALY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 15 c. Red Cross stamp, surcharged "20," in black, over the original value, 15 c., in the top right corner.

Red Cross Stamp.

"20" on 15 × 5 c., blue-black.

LIBIA.—The Italian 15 c. + 5 c. Red Cross stamp, surcharged "20," in black, has been overprinted for use here.—*The Postage Stamp.*

Our chronicle on page 44 may refer to this stamp or the unsurcharged 15 + 5 c.

Adhesive.

"20" on 15 + 5 c., blue-black.

RUSSIA.—*Stamp Collecting* reports the issue of the 3 k. (4 k.) Patriotic stamp, on *white* paper. The 10 k., on *white* paper, was issued early last year.

Adhesive.

3 k. (4 k.), lake and green on *white*.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Another commemorative stamp is chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*, and is described as follows: The stamp is of the same size and shape as the Cape Frio stamp, with "Brazil" in the upper left, "Tri Centenario da Fundacao da Cidade de Belem-Para" across the top, the value 100 reis in the lower left corner, the dates "1616" and "1916" at the bottom, and "Sello Postal" reading up at the left. The main portion of the design is divided into two parts by a column of foliage, and shows to the left a Portuguese vessel of three hundred years ago, and on the right a modern freight steamer, with steam crane for transferring cargo. White wove paper, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

100 reis, carmine.

MEXICO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. informs us that the 4 c. of the latest design has appeared, completing the set, *Perf.* 12.

Adhesive.

4 c., carmine, *perf.* 12.

PANAMA.—We read in the *P.J.G.B.* of two fiscal stamps having been converted into postage stamps and overprinted "Habilitado" and new value.

Provisionals.

B.0.02 on 0.05, brown, red surcharge.
B.0.02 ,, 0.30, brown, green ,,

PANAMA (Canal Zone).—In *Mekeel's Weekly* we read of a new printing of the Postage Due stamps of 1915, the overprint being in red, while each stamp has a large figure of value in the overprint.

Postage Dues.

1 c., olive-brown, red surcharge.
2 c. ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,,

URUGUAY.—It is reported in the *P.J.G.B.* that the lithographed stamps of 1914–15 are appearing overprinted "Oficial" in black.

Officials.	*Lithographed Set.*
2 c., rose.	20 c., brown.
5 c., blue.	23 c., blue.
8 c., ultramarine.	50 c., orange.
	1 peso, vermilion.

A full set has reached us as we go to press.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

LIBERIA.—We have seen two more provisional stamps as follows:—

Provisionals.

2 c. in red on 15 c., indigo-blue and black; S.G. No. 164.
5 c. in black on 20 c., dull rose and myrtle; S.G. No. 165.

The new figure of value is placed above the old figures, which are cancelled by bars.

MOROCCO (French).—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that some Postage Due stamps have been overprinted "y Protectorat Francaise," like the postals of 1911.

Postage Dues.

1 c., black. | 10 c., brown. | 20 c., olive.

TUNIS.—There would appear to be another Red Cross stamp, the 5 c., green, of 1906, overprinted with a Red Cross and presumably sold at 10 c. each. This information is taken from *Stamp Collecting*.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1915-16.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-Presidents—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD. SIR CHARLES STEWART
D. C. GRAY. WILSON, K.C.I.E.
T. W. HALL. BARON P. DE WORMS.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER. R. B. YARDLEY.
F. J. PEPLOW.

THE fifth meeting of the session 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., Charles de la Torre, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, B. D. Knox, Captain F. M. Montresor, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Captain W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Colonel J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 20th January, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretaries reported that the Council, in exercise of the power conferred

by the Articles, had elected Mr. Mount Brown an Hon. Fellow and Member of the Society, and his letter expressing his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him was read.

The Hon. Secretaries reported the following gifts to the Society, and the same were directed to be acknowledged with thanks :—

From Mr. J. Hope Chamberlain for the Society's Medal Collection—the Silver Medal awarded to him at the South African Exhibition of 1913.

From Mr. B. Pinner, Mr. L. E. Bradbury, Colonel Peile, Colonel St. Leger Burrowes. Stamps of Great Britain of various values and issues for the Society's collection.

From Dr. Diena (*per* the President). A photograph of an interesting variety of the 2 cents of Haiti—1891 issue with shortened "2"; the label in the left corner and the upper part of the palm and bonnet also differ from the normal type.

From Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. Set of colour proofs of the New South Wales Centenary Issue mounted in small book as presented to the Members of Parliament in Sydney.

Photographs of Essays for above issue and other stamps from the collection of the late Lord Crawford.

The Hon. Librarian reported that he had received the following gifts :—

French military post card from Mr. Reichenheim.

Twenty-five entires for Society's collection from Mr. McNaughtan.

Stamp Collector's Quarterly, Vol. I., No. 1. Edition de Luxe (No. 3 of fifty copies printed) from Mr. F. H. Vallancey.

The members then proceeded to vote upon the election of Mr. Wm. Henry Peckitt, proposed by the President and seconded by the Vice-President, and after ballot Mr. Peckitt was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

Mr. Charles de la Torre then proceeded to give a display of his collections of the stamps of the Cape and of Mauritius.

These comprised all the values and varieties (with the exception of the "Post Office," Mauritius) in superb condition, and an opportunity was afforded to those present of seeing specimens which are not to be found in many collections. The Cape stamps were absolutely complete, and amongst those of Mauritius copies of the 2d., "Post Paid," in the same shade as the "Post Office," both unused and used, deserve special mention.

A very cordial vote of thanks and of congratulation was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Hall, and unanimously carried.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1915–16.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE,
96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

THE 369th meeting was held on Friday, January 21st, 1916, the President in the chair.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht gave a display of the postal stationery of King Edward VII, occupying the evening with the post cards, letter cards, wrappers, and envelopes, and leaving the Registered Envelopes and Telegraph Forms to some future date.

The principal changes and varieties occurred when the contract for the printing was transferred from Messrs. De La Rue to Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. at the commencement of 1911.

The alterations to the post cards consisted chiefly of the colours of the printing and the reduction of the rate to face value. Mr. Albrecht made a special feature of the collection of the bands used for enclosing the packets of post cards, and it is only by this means that the actual price charged per dozen can be ascertained.

The varieties pointed out in the letter cards were principally in the perforations, and the omission of stops after the word "perforation" on the front and "stamps" on the back.

The envelopes differed materially in the shape and make up. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in 1906 changed the position of the stamp from the flap end of the envelope to the closed end, and this was carried out by the new printers. Mr. Albrecht called attention to the great scarcity of the 1d., size C, measuring $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ins.; this was not issued subsequent to January, 1903, and was so near the size of the ordinary commercial that it passed almost unnoticed by collectors.

The wrappers differed principally in the shades of printing.

THE 370th meeting held on Friday, February 4th, and presided over by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton was devoted to the reading and discussion of short papers on interesting stamps. *Mr. G. F. Allen* selected the second issue of Holland, the first issue of Holland perforated, and after an interesting description of the construction of the plates and the retouches to the engraving, illustrated by his collection the principal prints in which stamps printed at Utrecht differed from the subsequent prints at Haarlem.

An unrecorded proof of the Mulready, on India paper, but without the frame-lines round the design was exhibited by *Mr. Mendel Albrecht*, who was of the opinion that it was printed from the brass block rather than the stereo plate, as evidenced from the fineness of the lines of the design. Other 1d. and 2d. sheets from the collection

of Mr. Thurston Thompson, son of John Thompson, the engraver of the die, and marked "proof" by John Thompson, whose property they were, were shown for comparison.

Mr. R. W. T. Jones added further notes to the paper he read last session on the re-entries on the plate of the 3d. stamp of Canada, and had been successful in two instances in locating their position on the sheet.

Mr. Goodfellow followed with a paper on the 3d., Type I, of New Zealand, and endeavoured in the brief space of ten minutes to convince his hearers—

(1) That the 3d. value, printed in brown-lilac (S. G. 56), is the only stamp of that value entitled to be listed under the imperforate Star watermarked issue of 1862; and

(2) That the 3d., lilac (S. G. 57), and 3d., deep mauve (S. G. 58), were wrongly placed in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s catalogue, inasmuch as they were printed probably in 1867 and certainly not before 1865, and are merely varieties imperforate of the 1863–70 perforated issues (S. G. 117 and 118).

Mr. Goodfellow referred to the article in the *London Philatelist* of December, 1913, by Mr. Castle, for corroborative evidence, and after a careful study of all the dated postmarked copies in his own and other well-known collections feels convinced of the correctness of his assertions until such time as a specimen of this value, in either true lilac or deep mauve, with a cancelling date earlier than 1867, is produced.

A bare five minutes sufficed the *President* to display and describe the three stamps of the Ionian Islands printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and issued in 1864.

The carmine and the blue stamps were first printed on paper watermarked with the numerals 1 and 2 respectively, the obvious intention being uniformity with those then in use for the values of 1d. and 2d. in Great Britain, but as a matter of fact when put into circulation by the stamp office on May 15th, 1864, the blue were sold at 1d. and the carmine 2d. The ½d. value printed in yellow was without watermark. Mr. Beckton's collection contained many specimens genuinely used on the entire envelopes.

Mr. Higgins gave a short paper on the little-known forgery of the 10s., made by cleaning by chemical action the design from the 3d. Inland Revenue stamp of 1860, and using the stamps to print the spurious 10s. ones, the correct watermark (an Anchor) and perforation 15 × 15½ rendering the forgery, especially when cancelled, a very dangerous one. A copy of the forgery with the genuine and also the unused 3d. Revenue stamp were shown by Mr. Higgins. Mr. T. R. Can exhibited the ½d. and 1d. A 11 Controls of King George V, explaining fully the differences between the different dies and retouches.

Dr. E. W. Floyd's contribution was a large collection of war postmarks of the present campaign, both naval and military, with letters from prisoners of war, etc.

Mr. A. H. A. Bennett presented to the Society a set of three lantern slides showing the differences between the genuine and the forged £1 Treasury notes, and although not strictly philatelic, it appealed to the philatelist whose eye is trained to find the minutest differences in the lines of an engraving, and possibly the knowledge gained of these differences might save his pocket in the future.

Mr. D. A. Berry showed specimens of the 1840 penny, black, and twopence, blue, perforated or rouletted with a very fine gauge, approximately 40, and also a 6d. stamp of Queensland, the inscriptions on the oval band of which were distinctly in relief.

AT the 371st meeting held on Friday, February 18th, the President in the chair, a very hearty welcome was accorded to Mr. John C. North, an old member and formerly Librarian of the Society, but now unfortunately removed some distance from Manchester.

Mr. North provided an evening with his collection of Cyprus, and although his collection was well known and remembered by the older members of the Society, they found it greatly added to since their last sight of it at the Manchester Exhibition.

Mr. North, who at one time resided in Cyprus, was able to give some very interesting details regarding the issue of stamps for Cyprus made by overprinting on the stamps of Great Britain then current, and also of the issue for Cyprus proper of the De La Rue design, and as this information is undoubtedly reliable will form interesting reading when Mr. North is able to find the time to publish the results of his researches. The British stamps used in Cyprus were fully represented in the various plate numbers of the ½d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s. values, and the stamps overprinted will all be varieties of surcharges, double, inverted, and double with one normal and one inverted, etc.

Plate 208 of the 1d. was shown in vertical row with the top stamp minus the surcharge and several varieties of missing letters.

The error 80 instead of 30 paras; 4 piastres and ½ piastre stamps imperforate; complete sheets of Plates 193 and 196 of the 1d., the only sheets which were overprinted Cyprus, and although many specimens of these plate numbers have been put forward, they have all been found to be spurious.

A curious stamp, which was the subject of some discussion, was what was presumably the 4 piastres stamp, postally used, but with the upper and lower tablets which should contain the words "Cyprus" and "4 piastres" blank. Original water-colour designs, colour trials, and proofs on which the lettering had been drawn by hand in water colour all served to put the finishing touches upon what must be regarded as one of the finest collections of the island extant.

A vote of thanks to Mr. North was proposed by Mr. Munn and seconded by Mr. Duerst.

The Rev. G. W. Spicer, of Henton Vicarage, Wells, was at his request reinstated as a corresponding member.

THE proceedings of the 372nd meeting were commenced with a vote of sympathy and condolence to Mr. Geo. B. Duerst, who since the last meeting had to mourn the loss of his father, and to Mr. Thos. Wm. Hall, of the Royal Philatelic Society, who was prevented from being present at the meeting to give a display of his collection of the Argentine Republic owing to the decease of his mother. The vote was passed in silence, the members standing.

The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, at one day's notice, consented to occupy the evening, and read a paper specially written which he called "The Evolution of Philately." In it he traced the development of the study, from its inception as mere stamp collecting of the early English school, which recognized "the stamp and nothing but the stamp," and declining to recognize perforations, watermarks, or varieties of engraving caused by the stamps on the sheet being separately engraved; through the stages marked by the discussions on the celebrated "Pendragon" controversy in the *Stamp Collector's Monthly* of 1868, the influence of Dr. Legrand of the French school, and Mr. W. T. Wilson, also a disciple of the same school, to a much more intelligent and comprehensive form of collecting championed by Mr. E. L. Pemberton, and subsequently improved upon by Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. M. P. Castle, and Major Evans, and many others.

The year 1877 saw a great increase in the philatelic literature published and also in the number of philatelic societies, and Mr. Beckton paid the fullest tribute to the effect which Major Evans' Catalogue, published by Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. in 1882, had upon him. Previous to this he had used a printed single specimen album, but now found it necessary to purchase a blank album, into which he placed all that he found to be a variety from the specimen in his printed album. These two identical books were handed round, and great interest shown in the perusal of them.

From this date onward matters developed much more quickly, a select few busied themselves in reconstructing the plates of the Sydney Views. Other Australians were found to be capable of the same treatment, and in course of time similarly operated with. Later came discovery of retouches upon many stamps, notably in more recent times the New Zealand, to be again followed by re-entries on the stamps of the same colony and of Canada, etc. The 1d. black stamp, it was found, could be reconstructed in the fourteen different plates, and the stamps printed from the plates which had not been hardened distinguished from those which had undergone the hardening process.

All these discoveries brought about a condition of affairs possibly not dreamt of by Pemberton, but, as the Scotsman would remark, "Not in his ken," and quite enough to make one pause to ask, "What would 'Pendragon' have said to all this?"

A little local colour was added to the picture by the collecting of stamps in large blocks or entire sheets where they could be obtained, which received the appellation of "the Manchester School," as it originated in this district. Many of these sheets thus preserved in their entirety have proved invaluable in elucidating problems which in their absence would have had to remain unsolved.

Another form of collector was known as the "Dot and Dash" specialist," and a passing tribute was paid to the work performed by him.

In more recent times a second edition of the Pendragon controversy might have arisen but for the educating effect of Philately, but it was thought by some that the pace was getting too hot when Mr. H. R. Oldfield wrote a series of articles and introduced what he termed "Limited Specialism." It is perhaps best for us and for our hobby that periodically the brake should be applied and a halt called; it brings about a clearer perception of what our aims ought to be, and gives one that rest which to all human beings, and perhaps to their pursuit, is so necessary a tonic.

As an example of collecting from the limited specialist's point of view, Mr. Beckton showed his collection of Bolivia, consisting of about one hundred and fifty stamps only, but as it was pointed out one must be a pluralist when any original research is to be employed, and specimens must be amassed in order to afterwards discard the superfluous when presenting the collection "boiled down" to the minimum to represent it intelligently.

In his collecting Mr. Beckton is in some countries a general collector, in many others a limited specialist; while in some a wholehogger—quite deserving of the title a "Great Mogul"—a name of his own coining some years ago, and considerably used by Mr. Nankivell and others in a similar controversy some years ago.

Whatever may be urged against the collections of the "Great Moguls" on ground of size, it ought to be remembered that to become one needs an immense amount of spade work and the limited specialist benefits by the result of this labour, and can, having so much knowledge imparted, work with infinitely less material.

It is from this point of view, Mr. Beckton argued, that the big collections which at various times have been shown before the Society should be looked upon. For such displays to cause discontent with our own possessions is not only very foolish but, from every point of view, very wrong.

It is not so much the mere possession which gratifies the "Great Mogul," or even his feeling of satisfaction in having achieved something better than anyone else in his speciality, but rather the real pleasure is derived when the result of his labours is given to his brother collectors, and the opportunity of discussion thereon is taken advantage of by one or more of those limited specialists who are collecting on his lines and making still further discoveries or finding additional proofs for conclusions which he may have advanced.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton was ably proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Hamersley, and supported by Mr. Duerst.

An interesting description of a postal system used amongst the prisoners confined in the internment camp at Ruhleben was given by a visitor, Mr. William Stern, recently released from the camp.

Specimens of ⅓d., ½d., 1d. were shown, also Official and Postage Due stamps, proving that the originator was either a philatelist or a postal official in private life.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

96, MOSLEY STREET,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUNDS AUCTION OF MARCH 13TH, 14TH, 1916.—Prices realized for some of the principal lots will be found on pages 54–56.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 25th and 26th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Germany (China, 1900, "Tientsin") hand-stamped provisionals, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 pf., sets of 6, mint . . £10 10s. and	11	0	0
Great Britain, 1870, ½d., rose, Plate 19, block of 20, mint .	3	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown, mint .	10	0	0
Ditto, another, *used* . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté* .	3	3	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., with certificate . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 1, 1½d., block of 4, mint . . .	3	12	6
Ditto, collection of 2327, Control Nos., Victorian, Edwardian, and Georgian, face value over £26	41	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., green . .	3	12	6
India, 1854, 4 as., wide setting, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, narrow setting, pairs . . £2 15s. and	3	0	0
Ditto, 1866, 6 as., purple and green, scarce type,* no gum .	2	5	0
British Columbia, perf. 12½, 25 c., mint	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange,* small margins	5		0
St. Kitts, 1886, 4d. on 6d., green, block of 4, two without stop, mint	4	15	0
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone, mint .	2	10	0
Trinidad, 1852–60, litho, 1d., bright blue, early impression . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., milky blue, medium impression .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull blue, late impression . . .	2	15	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 7,* no gum . . .	2	15	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	4	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, Type A, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, 1868–81, 5s., blue on yellow	2	2	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green,* little close . . .	2	15	0
Collections, Imperial (2 vols.), 3994	110	0	0
Ditto, Foreign, 5381 . . .	43	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4796 . . .	27	0	0

Sale of February 8th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Military Telegraphs, 1884, 1d. to £1 complete, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1886, July, Cairene surcharge, 0.10 and 0.25 piastre, an unsevered pair of each, and 1 to 100 piastres complete, mint	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, London surcharge, 1 dime to 100 piastres complete, mint	40	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet .	16	10	0
Ditto, 4d., carmine, error, cut into at bottom and right . .	21	0	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 1914, wide setting, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, block of 4, mint .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d. on 5 pf., green, block of 4, mint .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1915, 5 pf., green, strip of 3	2	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, large numeral reading downwards	16	10	0
Ditto, another pair, large and small figures, *se-tenant*, clipped	10	10	0
St. Vincent, 1863–9, no wmk., 1d., rose, compound perfs. . .	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., Type 11 (14 on plate), roulettes clipped at right and slightly thinned)	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., Type 14 (No. 7), roulettes clipped at bottom	6	10	0
Fiji Roman "V.R.," 6 c. on 3 c., green,* no gum	3	3	0
Collection in plain album, 1586	35	0	0

Sale of February 23rd, 1916.

Gibraltar, 1889, 10 c., carmine, value omitted, mint	19	0	0
Great Britain, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,*	4	5	0
Ditto, Mulready Envelope, 2d., blue, uncut, block of 6	4	0	0
Sicily, 5 gra., carmine-red, Plate 1, retouched	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1s., yellow-green,* with gum	3	12	6
Transvaal, 1902–3, £5, violet and brown-orange, mint	13	0	0
Barbados, 1875, CC perf. 12½, 6d., aniline-yellow*	2	0	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange-yellow, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, C.A., 6d., green, mint	3	15	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., black on orange, mint	2	15	0
Trinidad, 1851, imperf. on *blueté*, 1d., blue, block of 16, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep blue, block of 10, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., grey-brown, block of 28, mint	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 4 c., blue, pair, creased	3	0	0
British Honduras, 1885–7, CA, 6d., yellow, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., grey, mint	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, Plate 1	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-lake, Plate 2	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, £2 10s., £2 15s., £3, and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, on laid	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, "SIGILLUM"	3	15	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red*	11	0	0
Ditto, 1872, "N.Z.," 1d., brown, with certificate	17	0	0
Collection in Lallier, 1340	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Empire, 5,600	26	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 27th and 28th, 1916.

Belgian Congo, 1895, 10 c., greenish-blue, centre inverted, mint	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., lemon, on piece	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, thick paper, 6d., dull purple	2	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, £2 10s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., S.G. 15, on piece	2	8	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 2d., deep green, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, slight defect	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1s., lilac, block of 4, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, rough, perfs., 4d., rose-red, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., lilac, pair, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, CC, 5d., reddish-brown, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Réunion, 1852, 15 c.,* damaged	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., intense black, block of 8, red postmark	6	15	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d., red-brown, strip of 3	3	5	0
Ditto. £5, orange	3	7	6
Ditto, "Board of Education," King, 5d., on piece	4	0	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., upright "D"	4	5	0
Hawaii, 1864, 2 c. on white wove,* 2 copies each	2	4	0
Gwalior Service, 1912, 1 A, double overprint	3	3	0
Mauritius, 1848, late intermediate, 1d., orange-red	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, late, 1d., brown-red on bluish	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate, 2d., blue	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, early intermediate, 2d, blue	11	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	5	0
Ditto, half on 6d, used as 3d., on entire	2	17	6
Ditto, 1s., mauve	6	6	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet, repaired	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep vermilion, Plate 2	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red on yellowish laid, short tear	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, "SIGILLUM"	6	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange	3	5	0
Ditto, Feb., 1854, 6d., grey-brown, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	9	0	0
New Zealand, 1863, 3d., deep mauve*	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Russia, 1857, imperf., 10 k, brown, 2 copies on original	3	10	0
Sicily, 1 g., olive-green, pair, one retouched	2	8	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue*	2	15	0
South Australia, 1872, perf., and roulette, 9d., grey-lilac	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, CA	3	3	0
Philippine Islands, June, 1865, 5 c., bright red	3	0	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r., two copies, on entire	7	15	0
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 4d., blue, block of 6	3	5	0
Trinidad, CC, 12½, 5s., rose-lilac, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Victoria, 1864, 1d., green, wmk., "Sixpence"* thinned	2	17	6
Ditto, 5s., blue on yellow	3	5	0

Sale of February 10th and 11th, 1916.

Barbados, 1861–70, no wmk., imperf., 4d., dull vermilion, pair, mint	2	17	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep brick-red, block of 4	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on white, 1d., dull brick-red, pair	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, block of 4*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 12	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, red postmark	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 6	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-grey, on blued, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, block of 6	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, another shade, block of 6, cut at top	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, blocks of 3 . £10 and	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, block of 6	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, worn plate, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, pair, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, worn plate, pair, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., deep carmine, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., dull red, heavy postmark	4	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	5	5	0
Ditto, 4d., medium blue	6	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., medium blue, defective plate	5	5	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue	10	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, retouched corner	13	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 5, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, block of 8, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, block of 4	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale slate-blue, pair, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 8, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., light emerald, pair, mint	5	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, rather close	5	10	0
St. Vincent, 1866, compound perfs., 1s., grey, pair, mint	4	7	6
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, creased	2	15	0
Collections: Black Cat Album, 5,300	15	15	0
Ditto, Richards' ditto, 6,400	15	10	0
Ditto, Imperial, ditto, 3,450, British and Colonials	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5,350, Foreign	26	10	0

Sale of February 24th, 1916.

Bahamas, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., rose-red, block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Barbados, 1861–70, 1s., black, block of 6, mint	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., corners cut	6	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 4 c., pale blue*	3	15	0
Cameroons, "C.E.F.," set to 5s. (13), 8d., creased	4	15	0
Cape, 1855, 1s., green, pair, mint	5	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, close	2	15	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, corner retouched, heavy postmark	7	0	0
Cape, 1863, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., dull rose, cut into	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	9	10	0
Great Britain, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1900, 1s., green and carmine	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a pair, used	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green, mint	11	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, late State, "PENOE," repaired	5	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, curved overprint in black, defective	5	0	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green,* part gum	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* nearly full gum	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red on greyish, Plate 2	5	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of January 26th and 29th, 1916.

Austrian Mercury, thick paper, 6 k., dull yellow	2	0	0
British Columbia, 2½d., brown-rose, imperf., mint	2	18	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, on piece	16	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., black on magenta	4	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, strip of 4, on entire	14	0	0
Ditto, 1853–9, 1 c., dull red, Type B, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, S.G. 119,* initialled	3	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine*	9	15	0
Ditto, another, used	4	6	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue,* with gum	7	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, defective corner	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1872–80, 4 c., grey, 14 × 12½*	3	7	0
Reunion, 1852, 30 c., black on bluish, pen-cancelled, on original, slight defect	22	0	0
Brunswick, 1862, *percés en arc*, 1 sgr., black on yellow	5	5	0
Great Britain, "R.H. Official," ½d., block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate Plate, 1d., vermilion,* small margins	26	0	0
Ditto, October, 1859, 2d., deep blue	18	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2	5	10	0
Federated Malay States, 1900–1, $25,* soiled	6	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	5	10	0
Hanover, 2 gr., blue, block of 16, mint	3	5	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., violet	2	2	0
India, Service, 1866, 8 as., rubbed	5	5	0
Italy, Romagna, 20 baj., *used*	5	0	0
Ditto, Sicily, 50 gr., brown-lake £3 12s. 6d., £3 15s., &	4	0	0
Ditto, Tuscany, 1 soldo, yellow-buff, mint . £3 3s. &	2	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, Plate 1	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., reddish rose, Plate 1 . £4 10s. &	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brownish red, Plate 1	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine, Plate 2	3	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., crimson lake, Plate 2 £3 13s. &	2	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Prussian blue, Plate 4	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, no clouds	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Type 5, pick and shovel omitted	3	10	0
Ditto, 1852, 6d., "Walls" error	3	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange	3	12	0
Ditto, 1854, 3d., "Waces,"* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, December, 1855, 5d., dull green	7	0	0
New Zealand, 1864, wmk. NZ, 1d., carmine-vermilion, pair, rouletted with certificate	4	0	0
St. Lucia, Star, 6d., green, pair, mint	2	6	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 2 as., blue, double surcharged, mint, small "z"	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rs., double overprint, one inverted, mint	4	0	0

Sale of February 9th and 12th, 1916.

Canada, 1897, $5, olive-green, block of 4	2	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	2	17	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black, thinned	2	2	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., green*	2	6	0
Gibraltar, 1889, no value, mint	19	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	3	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on entire	3	3	0
New Zealand, wmk., NZ, 1d., brown, with certificate	19	0	0
Victoria, 1s., blue, "Stamp Duty" in blue	2	14	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., S.G. 119	2	7	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue*	4	10	0
Bolivar, 1863–6, 10 c., green*	2	12	0
Cyprus, 1d., red, Plate 174, mint	3	14	0
India Service, 6 as. 8 p., S.G. 530A*	2	12	0
Tobago, 1885–94, 6d., stone, S.G. 19	3	3	0

Sale of February 16th and 17th, 1916.

Naples, 50 gr., deep brown-lake	2	15	0
Mauritus, 1848, intermediate State, 1d., vermilion,* small margins	13	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., deep blue	11	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black	7	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	3	10	0
British Levant, Beyrout Provisional, 1 p. on 2d., on entire	6	15	0
Great Britain, "Board of Education," King, 2½d., block of 4, mint	4	8	0
Federated Malay States, 1900–1, $25, mint	7	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	3	18	0
Egypt, "O.H.H.S.," 2 m., green, inverted overprint, block of 6, mint	2	18	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	8	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	7	5	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Second Auction of the Philatelic War Fund.

AS announced elsewhere, the second auction in aid of the War Fund has been fixed for May 15, and as this journal will not be issued again before that date—after the current number—we venture to once more reiterate our appeals to the benevolent philatelic public to assist to their utmost in making the second sale a great success. In this endeavour we have a brilliant example in the case of the second great Bric-a-brac Auction now being held by Messrs. Christie, and although our resources are obviously on a far more limited scale, it yet behoves us to make a spirited endeavour to emulate the patriotism of other collectors.

There are fortunately already a large number of lots for disposal, but the Committee earnestly request the donation of fine stamps and special varieties to enhance the prestige of the occasion, and we therefore make a most earnest appeal to every reader that he or she should render this splendid cause every possible assistance.

We cordially invite the continued help of everyone in carrying out this second sale, and would especially ask for the attendance and biddings at the auction of both collectors and dealers, so that their friendly competition may ensure the highest possible realisations for the benefit of this noble cause.

We do not consider that the important position in the collecting world occupied by Philately and the maintenance of its prestige will be sufficiently vindicated unless we can provide a total contribution to the War Funds of £5,000, and we feel confident that this aspect of the question will be endorsed, and the result finally achieved by combined action on the part of every section of the philatelic community.

The Barbados "Britannia" Design, without expressed value, of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

By E. D. BACON.



AT a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Captain F. M. Montrésor spoke to me on the subject of my article "A Rare Die Proof of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.," which was published in the *London Philatelist* of April and May, 1914. This proof consists of the well-known "Britannia" design without expressed value that was used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for some of the stamps of Mauritius, Trinidad, and Barbados, but it has no name in the label at the foot of the stamp.

Captain Montrésor, to my surprise, told me that he had found the Barbados stamps of this design differed from those of Mauritius and Trinidad, and asked me if I would investigate the matter further. I have examined a number of the Barbados stamps in question and also proof impressions in black of the plate from which the stamps were printed, and I find that Captain Montrésor is quite correct in his assertion. The most marked differences between the Barbados and the Mauritius and Trinidad stamps of the same design are: 1. the addition of a small white spot of an irregular shape on the cap of the figure of Britannia, which has the appearance of a second star; 2. the waves of the sea beneath the ship are broken up and show uncoloured patches.

I at once made a comparison of the die proofs of the stamps of the three colonies, and, as I noticed at the time when I wrote my article, all three are identical. What then has happened in the case of the Barbados plate, the impressions on which differ from the die? I at first wondered if the die had been retouched before the making of the plate, but the differences are of such a nature that this theory seemed untenable. In my dilemma I appealed to my good friends, Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited, and Mr. Fisher, who has charge of their transferring press, quickly solved the difficulty. Mr. Fisher's explanation is that the roller that was used for making the Barbados plate was defective, i.e. it was a bad transfer of the engraved die, and ought not to have been used. He also thinks that there may have been a tiny speck of dirt either on the engraved die or the roller at the time the transfer was made, and this would alone be sufficient to cause the flaw on the cap of the figure.

It is curious that the differences I have described have never previously been noticed by writers or collectors of the stamps of Barbados, and the discovery of them is entirely due to the philatelic acumen of Captain Montrésor.

In all the other Barbados stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s engraving: the ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1sh. and 5sh., with the values indicated, the figure of Britannia and the details of the background correspond precisely with the central part of the design as originally engraved for Mauritius and Trinidad.

War Provisionals for Salonika.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have shown us a set of these entirely novel and highly interesting war provisionals, and have given us the following details of the issue, which their firm have received from different reliable correspondents at the front.

Towards the end of February a certain number of current British stamps were overprinted at the British army printing office in Salonika with the word

"Levant"

in thick black letters, but by March 9th it was decided to withdraw the issue, for reasons that have not been disclosed.

The following are the particulars of the issue gathered from the letters of our correspondents :—

	No. overprinted.	No. sold.	No. withdrawn.
½d. . . .	3000 ...	2514 ...	486
1d. . . .	2880 ...	2618 ...	262
2d. . . .	480 ...	480 ...	—
3d. . . .	720 ...	700 ...	20
4d. . . .	480 ...	480 ...	—
6d. . . .	1440 ...	1184 ...	256
9d. . . .	360 ...	360 ...	—
1s. . . .	360 ...	360 ...	—

The control letters on these stamps are as follows :—

½d. . . .	F 15	4d. . . .	G 15
1d. . . .	E 14	6d. . . .	E 14
2d. . . .	G 15	9d. . . .	G 15
3d. . . .	F 15	1s. . . .	F 15

These stamps are to be found postmarked "Field Post Office G.X." and "Field Post Office S.X.", indicative of postal use locally with dates up to and including March 9, 1916. Some have been sent home in H.M. ships' postbags, and may be found with home postmarks only of later date if they are not postmarked on the ships but at the port of arrival.

These stamps, being the first that have been issued for the use of any portion of the British army in Europe, are certainly of great interest, and all collectors in Great Britain who have relations or friends in Salonika should carefully keep the stamps on the original cover.

From a careful examination of the few small blocks we have seen, it appears that the type was set up in one horizontal row of twelve, and this was repeated down the sheet; in some cases the word "Levant" is near the bottom of the stamp, in others it is near the top, and sometimes slanting.

In two values—the ½d. and the 6d.—one entire row of twelve stamps has apparently not been overprinted, thus producing vertical pairs with and without the overprint.

Were a larger quantity of stamps available for examination, it might arise that another row on the sheet occurred with the overprint double, and thus making up the right number of impressions to the sheet.

The Question as to the Permanent Status of Philately.

By Capt. F. M. MONTRÉSOR.



DESPITE the flourishing condition of Philately at the present time we must look forward in order to be able to meet the depression that will undoubtedly take place after the conclusion of peace. Perhaps nothing has been so much affected by war conditions as art and collecting generally, and though it is satisfactory to note that Philately is as popular as ever, and that the value of better-class stamps has been well maintained, still it will be well for us to foresee, if we can, what the future may hold for us.

Perhaps of all the different spheres of collecting that of Philately is in the most unsatisfactory condition. What foundation is there to maintain the value of our stamps should the popularity of stamp collecting suffer even a temporary eclipse?

Sculpture, painting, woodwork, all these have the sure foundation of artistic beauty, coupled with the skill in their production (which includes a personal element in most cases), which will always give the best examples a value of their own quite apart from the collecting of them being the fashion or not.

How does the hobby of stamp collecting compare with these? It is no good trying to burke the question of comparison, it is not the passing fashion of a moment which is going to ensure a bed-rock foundation for the value of our stamps, it will be the artistic beauty of the work, the skill of its production, the inclusion of a personal touch which is going to give our stamps a definite "art value."

I do not suppose anyone imagines that common machine-made furniture, cheap plaster casts turned out by the hundred, or stamps of little or no inherent beauty, surface-printed by the thousand, are ever going to have an "art value," apart from what may be temporarily given them by the fashion of a moment. It is true a definite value is given to a stamp, if unused, by the fact it is worth its face value at least. This, however, is a poor indication of its true value. What would many common stamps be worth if the issue to which they belong was suddenly demonetized?

The collecting of prints and engravings is now, and has been for some

time, a deservedly popular and fascinating branch of collecting, and we can, perhaps, compare Philately with this branch of collecting more easily than with any other. Old and rare mezzotints, line engravings, woodcuts, etc., done with fine skill, command their own price, and have a definite art value, not indeed because of their age, for there are many old woodcuts hardly worth the paper they are printed on, but because of the skill with which they were drawn, the inherent interest of the subject, and the personal touch of the artist. The majority of cheap modern chromoliths produced in hundreds by German firms have practically no value nor are they ever likely to attain any.

How does Philately stand in comparison?

Surely the lesson to be learnt is to concentrate on the line-engraved issues especially those of which the designs show true artistic sense or which derive interest from their subject. The rough lithographs produced in some instances by our Colonies will take care of themselves, they will command a certain art value by their rarity (which must to a certain extent always be taken into consideration however rough or inartistic the object may be) and the interest attending the circumstances of their production.

I have no doubt that the important question of full margins, original gum, etc., which are nowadays so desirable to make a really fine or unique specimen, was in the first instance largely the influence exerted silently, but none the less effectually, from the experience of print and book collecting.

The means of separation of stamps, i.e. perforation, seems of very small interest compared with that of design or execution, and it is difficult to see how it can have any effect whatever on the art value of the object. It was introduced purely as a matter of convenience, and though of interest, because it is the fashion at present, I do not see how it can ever attain any inherent importance of itself.

Perhaps the most serious obstacle in the way of giving Philately a place among the other branches of collecting is the fact that the making of stamps is in the hands of the Government, and that the ordinary person has and can have no part in it. It is true that in some cases the best artists are asked to draw the design, but even then the production is usually by machine, and the result in most cases unsatisfactory. I am far from wishing to elevate "Philately" to a science. That would be a mistake, but let us try to elevate it to a higher scale in the branch of collecting than it holds at present.

The collectors of pictures, prints, furniture and other *objets d'art* at present look down on the mere stamp collector as one engaged in an almost childish hobby. Let us try to convince them that we have something tangible in our method of collecting. No true collector—in the general sense—will ever believe that the mere amassing of hundreds of cheaply produced surface-printed stamps, whose value is only maintained by the face value guaranteed by Government, is going to give any definite art value to the collection beyond what may be decreed by the fashion of a moment.

By all means encourage the collection of stamps by children, this has

a definite educational value and is an innocent pastime for spare time, and may teach the true principles of what is inherently good and what is not, but let the real collector think of what is going to give his stamps an "art value" on which the foundation of collecting is laid, so that when asked what the good of Philately to the world may be, he may reply:—

"We collect stamps because we realize the artistic beauty of the design, the masterly touch of the etching tool, the skilled production of the work, and, in a minor degree, the interest which is evoked by the incidents depicted on the stamp in their relation to our King and Empire."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of May 18th there will be a Display of the Stamps of Serbia, with Notes, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, May 18th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, May* 16*th.*

THE SCARCITY OF PAPER.

ONE of the noticeable effects of the war has been the great shrinkage of the available supplies of paper of all kinds. In the case of publications we have heard of rises of 200 and 300 per cent. in the cost of the paper, generally necessitating an enhanced price to the public. In the case of the *London Philatelist* we now have to pay a greatly increased price for a quality that is hardly equal to our normal standard, and in common with many other periodicals shall be reluctantly compelled to slightly reduce our pages until more normal conditions ensue.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUNDS AUCTION.

AT the recent meeting of the Committee of the National Philatelic War Fund it was decided that the Fund should be continued for the duration of the war. Further gifts of stamps, collections and philatelic literature may therefore be sent to the Hon. Secretaries, and these will be included in the next sale.

Many new and valuable gifts of stamps have been received for the National Philatelic War Funds Auction. A large proportion of these are from prominent collectors in the British overseas dominions and the Colonies. The next sale, which is to take place at Messrs. Gendining's Argyll Galleries, 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, W., on Monday, May 15th, will not be a "remnants day," but will include a full day's sale of new and valuable lots, most of them from the Colonies.

SPLENDID GIFTS FROM THE COLONIES.

At the request of his Excellency the Governor of Barbados, Sir Leslie Probyn, over twenty residents in that colony sent in, through Mr. J. E.

Mayers, a very large quantity of West Indian stamps. Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne, has sent in a very fine and valuable lot of early Victorian issues in superb condition. Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., has given back the very fine pair in earliest state of the plate of the 2d. Mauritius, 1859. Presented by the Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone: Cameroons, unique strip of 5, overprinted "C.E.F.," and surcharged "2½d." twice.

THE NEEDS OP THE RED CROSS.

If collectors will consider that the present daily cost of the work of the Red Cross is about £3000, they will realize something of the vast needs of this national agency for ameliorating the lot of the sick and wounded British soldiers and sailors. With the energetic campaign for the philatelic fund, organizing a united effort on behalf of all English-speaking stamp collectors, we have so far only suceeded in contributing *one day's cost* of the Red Cross work, and the Red Cross has been working at high pressure for a year and a half. The needs to-day are greater than ever, and it behoves us not to slacken in our endeavours to meet them. Those who have not given of their stamps or cash should give now, and those who have given will, we are confident, give again, and maintain the good work which will ever redound to the credit of the devotees of our hobby.

Stamps for the Fund should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey; literature to Mr. W. Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.; cash donations to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C. Dealers who have not yet obtained stocks of the beautiful souvenir stamp sold in aid of the Fund may obtain same from Mr. P. L. Pemberton, 151 Strand, W.C.

CASH DONATIONS (6TH LIST).

FROM 24TH FEBRUARY TO 13TH APRIL.

Appleyard, F.
Barnes, Mrs. (British Guiana).
Brendon, W., and Son, Ltd.
Chase, Dr. Carrol.
Cruz, S.
Dyke, M.
Errington and Martin (per).
Godden, F. (per).
Hall, T. W.
Hardy, J. S.
Harmer Rooke (further list).
Harris, G. A., Surg.-Genl., I.M.S.
Heginbottom, J. E.
"Kerre" Stamp Club.
Manchester Junior Phil. Soc.
Manus, H. P.
Neal, A. E.
Nichol, F. E.
Per P. L. Pemberton and Co.—
  C. de Gruchy.
  Miss Hare.
  Rev. H. Cox.
  E. P. Perrin.
  G. B. Pinyon.
Rudland, W. R.
Stedman, F. A.
Taylor, Jas.
Traill, J.
Turpin, F. P.
Upton, G. R. T.
Wait, F. W.
Wilson, Dr. S. Stacey.
Young, P. H.



"THE SWORD OF JUSTICE" STAMP.

WE have the following interesting communication from Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd. :—

"The approval with which the Souvenir Stamp, which we had the pleasure of presenting to the National Philatelic War Fund, has been received is very gratifying to us, and to myself in particular, and I also much appreciate the consideration of those who would criticise it, but who kindly keep silent.

"But while willing to take credit for the way our engraving reproduces the effect of Bernard Partridge's striking figure, and for the printing and general appearance of the stamps, I would point out that an engraver is helpless without a good subject to work from. When first offering to present some stamps to the Fund, I therefore stipulated that the Committee should assist us in obtaining a really good and effective subject for the vignette; and I think it only right to state that the suggestion to use the 'Sword of Justice' figure came from Mr. Wilmot Corfield, who was secretary of the sub-committee appointed to deal with the preparation of the stamps, and although we met with many difficulties before we were able to proceed with the engraving, Mr. Corfield always encouraged us to persevere, and with eventual success.

"I therefore trust you will allow me, in your next issue, to mention these facts, so that Mr. Corfield may be credited with his due share of the praise, and that share should be a large one, for no greater praise can, I think, be given to the stamps than the remark of His Majesty the King on first seeing one that he thought the design 'most appropriate.'"

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS.

TOGO, HAWAII, NORWAY, EGYPT, EGYPTIAN INTERPOSTALS.*



HE number of these small handbooks, each treating of a special country, grows apace, but from obvious necessity the sum of philatelic knowledge is only relatively advanced to a small proportion, as the vast proportion of their contents are dug out of the philatelic magazines and catalogues. They, however, undoubtedly serve a useful purpose in concentrating and focussing the attention upon special countries, and collector and reviewer alike cannot fail to appreciate the conscientious study and careful compilation and philatelic "spadework" of the respective authors.

Togo and its provisional war issues have been very prominent upon the philatelic stage during the preceding months, and Mr. Greenwood has apparently seized the psychological moment for the further glorification of these quondam German colonial issues. Full information is given as to all issues of these provisionals, and, with excellent illustrations of the various surcharges, as also of some of the features of the colony, an attractive and comprehensive philatelic history of the series is presented to the collector of these popular stamps. It should be added that this work is a reprint of articles that have appeared in the *West-End Philatelist.*

The *Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands* comprises three articles, of which the first entitled "The Early Hawaiians" is from the pen of Mr. John N. Luff, whose writings on this and other subjects are universally known and highly appreciated. Needless to say, that Mr. Luff in the present instance has made an able and succinct relation of the leading features of the history of these celebrated stamps. The perforated issues by Mr. Clifton A. Howes and the stamped envelopes by Mr. C. F. Richards will also be found adequately treated.

The pamphlet dealing with the stamps of Norway by Mr. W. Nichols contains a short but excellent account of the issues of this sound and excellent country—that will well repay the specialist. The types of the interesting third issue of 1863–6 are given, including two plates of the 4 skilling, a stamp whose many varieties has long been a subject of research. This work suffers in appearance from its method of setting up and typography, and the illustrations, although good, should have been more extensive.

* *Togo, Stamps of the British and French Occupation*, by C. H. Greenwood: D. Field, 4 and 5 The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W. *Postage Stamps and Stationery of the Hawaiian Islands*, by John N. Luff, C. A. Howes, and C. F. Richards: Mekeel, Severn, Wylie Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. *The Postage Stamps of Norway*, by W. Nichols, 42 Fieldhouse Road, Balham, London, S.E. *The Stamps of Egypt*, by R. E. R. Dalwick: Mekeel, Severn, Wylie Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. *Egyptian Interpostals*, by O. May: Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Egypt, written by Mr. R. E. R. Dalwick, is like Hawaii, the result of the enterprise of the Mekeel, Severn, Wylie Co., of Boston, and gathers together in pamphlet form the previously existing series of articles. Mr. Dalwick affords useful information herein about the issues of the latest addition to the British Empire, but the full history of the Egyptian issues has, of course, yet to appear.

Egyptian Interpostals has a vagueness that is not belied by the text of Mr. May's readable little book, as it is frankly stated by the author that the question whether these varieties "are really official frank stamps or seals remains a question as before." I still possess Volume XXX.—and last of my general collection commenced in 1873, which consisted of all those heterogeneous specimens that my philatelic digestion at that remote period could not assimilate. Among these "buried treasures" still repose large quantities of those big circular labels—so closely resembling those on bottled beer—some with postmarks and some with original gum, so that they apparently partake of the nature and attributes of a stamp. Combined with their size and their presumably little value they may perhaps offer inducements to the collectors of recondite objects. I am, however, inclined to believe that they really were official seals placed at the back of the fastened envelope and denoting that there was therefore no charge made for their postal transit.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY.*

THE third edition of this philatelic directory betokens a continued vitality and constitutes an improvement upon its predecessors, though there is still scope for further effort, notably in an even system of recording the "history" of the members of the stamp-collecting fraternity, which should be all treated editorially on the same footing, and not, as appears, left to the initiative of the individual. Further editing is also required, e.g. Mr. H. G. Phillips's name is inserted twice with varying details and address; Mr. A. H. Wilson's name has no "history"—and it certainly has! and Sir Charles Stewart Wilson's name omits his membership of the Royal Philatelic Society. Mr. Harris's directory is, however, quite a desirable addition to any library of philatelic reference.

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE OF WAR STAMPS.†

THIS, the third edition of these popular issues, treads close upon the heels of the preceding ones, recently referred to in this journal, has been much enlarged and corrected, and is to be followed shortly by other editions. It is stated in the preface that the price of these war stamps varies from day to day, and it may well be that their final value is a long way off. Meanwhile they are extensively favoured, and collectors will welcome this up-to-date catalogue of all varieties and values.

* *Who's Who in Philately*, 1916, by Albert H. H. Harris: *The Philatelic Magazine*, 42 Fieldhouse Road, Balham, London, S.W.

† *Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue of War Stamps*, by C. J. Phillips: Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Honduras.—A fresh supply of the 2 c. value *without* the *burélé* pattern overprint appears to have been sent out and it is printed in a brighter shade of carmine. A specimen has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

India.—*Bundi.*—Two more values of the new set lately chronicled—8 annas, orange, and 1 rupee, lilac—have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

8 annas, orange; rouletted.
1 rupee, lilac ,,

Kishengarh.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News lists another value, 2 r., of the new set lately issued.

Postage.

White-surfaced paper; no gum.
2 r., dark green; rouletted.

New Britain.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* informs us that late supplies of the 6d. stamp overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" are found printed on King George paper.

See chronicle on page 68.

New Zealand.—The colour of the 2d. Georgian stamp has been changed to orange-yellow, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy. The perforation is 14 × 14½.

Adhesive.

2d., orange-yellow, N Z and Star; perf. 14 × 14½.

Rhodesia.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1s. and 2s. 6d. values of the double-portrait set in, it is stated, new shades.

The 1s. is slightly darker in the green portion and the 2s. 6d. is not lake and black, but dark carmine and black is as near as we can describe it.

EUROPE.

Russia.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows under date March 6, 1916:—

"Although I have heard it rumoured, as far back as two months, that the 1 and 3 cop. Patriotic stamps have been seen on white paper, it was not until a week ago that I got a few sheets of them, and enclosed I beg to hand you a few copies of each for your chronicle. The 1 cop. is now printed in olive-yellow and grey (instead of deep green and red) on white-surface paper (instead of yellow-surface paper); they are printed in small sheets of 50 (10 horizontal rows of 5) instead of 100, and the sheets in my possession are perforated 13½. The 3 cop. is now printed in deep red and grey on white-surface paper (instead of deep green and red on rose-surface paper), and of my two sheets one is perforated 12½ and the second 11½, large holes.

"So far none of these stamps have been put on sale at the Petrograd post offices, as there are still large quantities of the old issue on hand, but the bulk has been sent out to the interior of Russia.

Patriotic stamps printed on white-surfaced paper.

1 cop., olive-yellow and grey; perforated 13½.
3 ,, deep red and grey ,, 12½.
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11½, large holes.

"Of the 1908–12 issue 15 cop., ultramarine and purple (Gibbons, 149), two or three sheets have turned up in an imperforate condition. In each sheet there are seventy-five copies with misplaced centre, and in twenty-five copies the eagle is as usual; hence the latter copies will become scarce. Of the 7 cop. (Gibbons, 146) there were also two sheets about three years ago.

1908–12. *Variety imperforate.*

7 cop., blue.
15 ,, ultramarine and purple."

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Scott's Circular* lists the 4 c. of the Ploughman type, printed on unwatermarked paper, perf. 13½ × 12½.

Adhesive.

4 c., purple, no wmk.; perf. 13½ × 12½.

BOLIVIA.—A new stamp is described in *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows :—

Small size, lithographed, and printed horizontally, with "Correos de Bolivia" at top and the value at the bottom, with figures of value in shields in the lower corners. The central portion is filled with a picture of "El Illimani," the pride of Bolivia. White unwatermarked paper; perf. 11½.

Adhesive.

5 c, blue.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a new 15 c. de piastre stamp. It is oblong in shape and bears a portrait of O. Zamor, with date February, 1914.

Adhesive.

15 c., olive and black, no wmk.; perf. 12.

HONDURAS.—A new stamp is chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*. The name of the country does not appear. The inscriptions read "U. P. U." in each of the upper corners, "1916" at the top, and "RECUERDO DEL 1 DE FEBRERO" in a curved line over the portrait, which is that of Francisco Bertrand, President of the Republic. The stamp is lithographed or surface-printed. The figures of value are very small and arranged in small ovals in the lower corners. White unwatermarked paper; perf. 11½.

Adhesive.

1 c., brown-orange.

MEXICO.—We gather from *Scott's Circular* that the new 40 c. and 1 peso stamps have been overprinted "Oficial."

Officials.

40 c., grey-blue.
1 p., black and brown.

PERU. — More provisional stamps are chronicled in the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Provisionals.

10 c., brown, 1909, Official, "Franqueo, 1915", in green.
"Vale 1 centavo, 1916", in red, on 12 c., blue, 1909.
"Vale 10 centavos, 1916", in green, on 1s., red and black, 1909.
"Franqueo 2 cs., 1916", in red, on 50 c., olive, 1909.

UNITED STATES.—*Scott's Circular* states that the 12 cent stamp has appeared in a new colour which is termed copper-red, and that the 4 and 5 c. Postage Due stamps are now perforated 10.

Adhesive.

12 c., copper-red.

Postage Dues.

3 c., deep claret; perf. 10.
5 c. ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

PERSIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 20 kran stamp of 1910 overprinted "1334" in Persian characters.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1915-16.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, K.C.I.E.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixth meeting of the session 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, Reginald le May, B. D. Knox, Col. A. W. Chambers, L. W. Fulcher, Louis E. Bradbury, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. E. McNaughtan, R. Griffith Lock, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Col. J. Bonhote, E. D. Bacon, and R. W. Harold Row (a visitor).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 17th February, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

The members proceeded to vote upon the election of the following candidates, both of whom, after ballot, were declared duly elected as Fellows and Members of the Society :—

Judge Hugh Montgomerie Hamilton, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Lieut. Richard Griffith Lock, R.N., proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, and seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

The following gifts to the Society's collection were reported and directed to be acknowledged with thanks :—

From Mr. A. Hatfield, jr., for the Expert Crmmittee, photographs (natural and enlaoged) of the reprint of the New York Pastmaster Provisional and of the Baltimore Corrier stamps.

From Col. Peile, Col. Chambers, and Mr. W. M. Steuart (in response to the recent request), stamps of Great Britain.

From Mr. Hausburg, a sheet of the Special War Fund stamps, perf. 11, in black, with red overprint, "Auction March," and a bronze medal designed by W. Wyon, R.A., from which the die of the centre of the 1d. black stamp of Great Britain was copied. This medal was purchased by Mr. Hausburg at the recent National Philatelic War Fund's auction, and was now presented by him to the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported that he had purchased for the Society at the same auction a copy of the *History of the Post Office and of Postage Stamps in New South Wales, 1890*, by Dr. A. Houison.

This copy formerly belonged to Dr. Houison, and differs in certain respects from the published edition.

Mr. Harold Row, of the Junior Philatelic Society, then gave a Display of his Collection of the Stamps of Siam. The collection, which is contained in a number of albums, is a very fine one, and is beautifully arranged and very well written up. This work was entrusted to Mr. Frank Godden, and reflects considerable credit upon him for the way in which it has been carried out.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Hall, and unanimously carried.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE regular meeting of the Society was held at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Fox Street, on Tuesday, the 11th January, at 8.15 p.m.

Present: Mr. H. Meyer, in the chair, G. J. Houbert, W. P. Cohen, E. Gaffe, J. W. K. Schofield, S. Epstein, T. Holloway, E. Benthin, J. Unger, C. E. Palmer, H. H. McNeil (visitors), and J. Glasser, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The chairman called upon Mr. J. W. K. Schofield to deliver his paper on "The Cape of Good Hope 3d. Stamps of all Issues." The subject was one of great interest, and was enhanced by the superb display of the stamps referred to in his paper, which were handed round the table in separate issues as referred to by Mr. Schofield. The stamps in both cases were unused and used; also some on original envelopes. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Schofield on his excellent paper. The exhibit of the evening was Spain, and Mr. H. Meyer exhibited a very fine collection of these stamps.

Roll of Honour :—

Mr. W. O. F. Anderson, } On Active
Mr. P. W. Price, } Service, German
Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, } East Africa.

The regular meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, 8th February, at 8.15 p.m., Mr. H. Meyer in the chair, and there were eight members and one visitor present.

Mr. Aser exhibited a pair ½d., Postage Due, New Zealand, imperforate between the pair.

The Exchange Superintendent reported that several packets were in circulation amongst the members, and sales amounted to nearly £80.

A letter was read from the Administrator, Windhok, South-West Africa, in reply asking for information regarding overprinted G.R.I. German South-West.

The Secretary was instructed to write to philatelic papers and the local daily papers stating that no such stamps were issued by the Administration, as only stamps of the Union are used in the Protectorate.

The exhibit of the evening was Orange Free State up to No. 87 in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, and there were several exhibitors. Mr. Meyer exhibited a very fine lot both used and unused, and also Mr. Schofield, whose collection comprised a very fine lot of the surcharged issues in strips, and showing the various types and varieties, both mint and used.

The Secretary will be pleased to hear from philatelists on the Rand, and send them notices of meetings.

J. GLASSER, *Hon. Secretary.*

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1915-16.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE,
96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

THE 373rd meeting and concluding meeting of the twenty-fifth session was held on Friday, March 17th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. Wm. Stern, of Radcliffe, was nominated for membership at the Annual General Meeting fixed for May 5th.

The evening was occupied by Mr. W. E. Whitnall, of the Liverpool Philatelic Society (one of its former Presidents), who gave an evening of a somewhat novel character. Taking the stamps of the United States for his subject and using most excellent coloured enlargements of the stamps, combined with charts of dates, etc., he proceeded to show

why particular stamps were called into being, and why they fell into disuse, and further from these deductions an explanation of their relative values in the used state, singly and in pairs.

Then with comparatively common stamps he showed by taking notice of the arrow marks in the margins what a wonderful variety could be found, the various stamps showing various portions of the arrow-marks. This form of collecting was also illustrated by Mr. Whitnall's collection, and although a collector of many years' standing, he has devoted the whole of his time and energies to the one country, yet he has by no means exhausted it, and his collection fully justifies all the time spent upon it, the copies of all the stamps shown being most admirable specimens. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Munn.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

GEORGIAN BECHUANALAND IN "STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE."

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In their 1916 catalogue, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, catalogue a 1½d. Georgian Bechuanaland Protectorate. The stamp is unknown in South Africa, and the Distributor of Stamps for the Protorate says he has never had any of the stamps in question. Can you inform me if the stamp really exists—Gibbons say they can supply it for 3d.—for it seems strange that it should, months ago, have been procurable in London and not yet be known in its own land. Yours faithfully,

J. W. KAYTON SCHOFIELD.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, to whom we referred, reply:—"In reference to Mr. Schofield's letter, the 1½d. stamp of Bechuanaland listed in the catalogue is an unfortunate error. The compiler of the catalogue states that a list of contemporary stamps of Great Britain was taken without special attention and consideration being given to the various values. The pricing at 3d. is also an error. It looks as though some haphazard work had been done in this particular column. It has since been deleted from the MS. of the next edition."—ED.

The Market.

MESSRS. HARMER ROOKE AND CO.

Sale February of 23rd and 26th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black,* block of 4, creased, Plate 1	9	10	0
Ditto, another strip of 8, creased	9	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. Cross	3	3	0
Ditto, £5, orange	3	3	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, ½d., blue-green, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* defective	8	15	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.," mint	11	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	3	10	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, close at top	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, close margins	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion*	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s, blue, on piece	5	10	0
Labuan, 1880, 6 c. in red on 16 c., blue, S.G. 12,* with gum	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo, Plate 2 £4 and	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., green	3	5	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., deep blue, block of 4, on entire, repaired	18	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 4 c. in black, on 5 c, blue*	3	7	6
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., dull green, with certificate	5	15	0
New Zealand, Star wmk., 1s., yellow-green, rouletted*	6	0	0

Sale of March 1st and 2nd, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Danish West Indies, 1871, 3 c., rose-carmine, rouletted, pairs, mint . . £3 7s. 6d. and	2	5	0
Great Britain, 1873–80, 2½d., blue, Plate 15, wmk. Orb, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Parma, 80 c., olive-yellow* . .	3	12	0
Sicily, 5 gr., brown-red . .	3	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 1s., *orange*, S.G. 175D, mint .	2	10	0
Barbados, 1882–6, 3d. on colour of 1d., mint	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* thinned	5	15	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue* . .	3	10	0
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black, pair, mint	4	0	0
Saxony, 1856, 5 ngr., block of 6, mint	2	12	0
Tuscany, 1860, 1 c., deep purple, block of 4, mint . . .	5	5	0
New South Wales, Aug., 1850, 1d., on greyish	5	15	0
Ditto, Jan., 1850, 1d., on yellowish	2	18	0
Queensland, 1860, 6d., deep green	3	0	0

Sale of March 15th and 16th, 1916.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, on piece	3	10	0
Great Britain, wmk. Cross, 10s., grey-green*	9	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued .	3	15	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, vert., strip of 5, "Specimens"	5	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red, 9½ arches* .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., blue, first transfer, block of 6* . .	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on yellowish . .	5	10	0
Queensland, rough perfs., Registered, orange-yellow, block of 6, mint	2	15	0
Moldavia, 1859, 80 p., red, block of 4, on piece . . .	3	15	0
St. Helena, Georgian, 4d., Postage and Revenue, block of 8, on piece	3	5	0
Hanover, 1863, 3 pf., green, pair .	2	17	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., medium state	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	3	5	0
Roman States, 1868, 5 c., greenish-blue, sheet of 120, mint . .	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue . .	3	5	0

Sale of March 22nd and 25th, 1916.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue .	4	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s., mint .	1	18	0
Great Britain, 1855, small Crown, 2d., blue, perf. 14, hor. pair* .	9	5	0
New South Wales, Aug., 1850, 1d., vermilion,* cut close . .	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red .	2	7	6
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown . £2 4s. &	2	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white .	3	3	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet . .	7	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., reddish-rose, Plate 1 £3 12s., £4, &	4	12	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet . .	7	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of March 2nd and 3rd, 1916.

Portugal, 1st issue, 50 r., yellow-green,* creased . . .	3	5	0
Serbia, 1866, Vienna print, perf. 12, 10 p., orange, mint . .	2	0	0
India, Scinde District Post, ½ a., scarlet	3	5	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 a., red, block of 12*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as., sheet of 12 reprints, one stamp with head inverted	2	15	0
Ditto, "Official," 1866, 2 as., purple,* thinned, with gum .	2	0	0
Persia, 1881, litho., 25 c., dull green, mint	2	0	0
British East Africa, on Company's Stamp, rs. 5, grey-green, mint	2	6	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., red on bluish, intermediate impression, hor. strip of 3 on piece	60	0	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., bright carmine, no stop after "V," S.G. 118, mint . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, 6d., bright carmine, mixed stops, pair, S.G. 159 and 150, mint	2	5	0
Transvaal, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette, S.G. 224 . . .	3	15	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple	2	0	0
New Brunswick, half a 3d. used as 1½d., on piece . . .	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, small margins	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, trifle short	6	10	0
Grenada, 1875, 1s., deep mauve, error, "SHLLIING," in hor. pair	4	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., brown, "PENCF," double perf. at left, mint	3	10	0
Uruguay, 1859, thin figures, 80 c., orange-yellow* . . .	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red., Plate 1	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2 .	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.*	3	0	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d., blue, imperf.	4	15	0
Ditto, 1860–1, large Star, clean-cut perfs., 6d., deep green* .	2	10	0
Argentine, 1910, 20 pesos . .	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Victoria, 1st issue, stamps close together, 3d., blue, strip of 4, creased	2	4	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on Indian red, impression at back	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden-bronze,* corners added	2	6	0

Sale of March 24th, 1916.

Belgian Congo, Parcel Post, 1898, perf. 12×14, 10 fcs., green, mint	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1st issue, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green, vert. pair	4	10	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½d. on half 1d., vermilion, S.G. 59, on piece	2	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, 6d., bright carmine, no stop after "V," S.G. 118,* with gum	3	0	0
Argentine, 1884, ½ c. on 15 c., deep blue, surcharge inverted, block of 4, mint	3	12	6

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 9th and 10th, 1916.

Bahamas, 1862, no wmk., perf. 13, 4d., rose*	3	5	0
Barbados, 1861–70, ½d., green, block of 24, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose-red, block of 6, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1872, Large Star, clean-cut, 1s., black, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, Protectorate, 1s., green	4	5	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, defective on right	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., blue	2	4	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a., hand-stamped on 2 as., vermilion	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., deep blue, on piece	17	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., deep blue	10	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, hor. strip of 4, on entire, right-hand stamp a little cut	15	0	0
Ditto, 1858–9, 1 c., dull red,* part gum	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, crossed ovals*	3	15	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., overprint inverted, mint	3	15	0
Canada, on laid, 6d., purple-black, hor. *pair*	8	10	0
Ditto, 7½d., green	2	10	0
Canada, 1899, 2 in violet on right half of 3 c., red, mint	8	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., blue, retouched corner, cut into at bottom	2	17	6
Ditto, 1882, CA, 5s., orange,* almost full gum	21	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, blue paper, ½d., lilac, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, imperf., 8d., brown	11	10	0
Egypt, 1866, 5 pi, rose, with overprint of 10 pi.*	5	0	0
Reunion, 1852, 30 c., black on bluish, on entire	26	0	0
Gold Coast, 1889, 20s., green and rose, imperf., mint	4	5	0
Great Britain, 1854, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., deep blue, mint	4	0	0
Grenada, January, 1891, 1d. on 2s., block of 16, mint	3	0	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, sheet of 96	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., red, S.G. 6A*	5	0	0
Jamaica, Pine, 6d., deep purple, pair, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull brown, ditto	2	10	0
Labuan, 1879, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine	3	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 8 in black on 12 c., carmine	2	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on bluish, medium state of plate, heavy postmark	4	0	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, pair, on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, 2½ on 4d., brown, surcharge inverted, on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, 1902, £20, green and red, mint	30	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 6 containing Cross on Hill variety, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, mint	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet*	10	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, cut close	7	10	0
New South Wales, 1853, 6d., brown, strip of 3, thinned	7	15	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½d. in black on half 1d., vermilion, cut diagonally, on piece	2	12	0
Nyasaland, 1896, £25, green, mint	28	0	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow	3	0	0
Ditto, 1896, 1d., red and blue, strip of 3*	3	15	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," raised stops, 1s., *orange*,* pin hole	3	15	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue*	4	5	0
St. Helena, 1864, imperf., 1d., lake, S.G. 18F*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1884, Halfpenny, emerald, S.G. 45A, mint	4	10	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, pair*	6	10	0

THE

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The British India Plates and Stones.

MR. HAUSBURG'S illuminative article, in conjunction with the minutes of the Royal Philatelic Society's Meeting of April 13th, as recorded in the present issue of this journal, accurately portrays the features of a singularly interesting function that will always be regarded as an historic event in the annals of the Society. The presentation of these Plates in person by Mr. L. J. Kershaw, of the Indian Postal Service, further emphasised the interest of this meeting, and the President and Fellows amply testified their great appreciation of Mr. Kershaw's invaluable help in securing these historic treasures for the Royal Philatelic Society. The display on the same evening of the fine Indian National Philatelic Collection by Surgeon-General Harris rendered the evening's proceedings still further noticeable, and it is fortunate that at the wish of some of the Fellows a photograph was taken in the course of the evening, which will be available as a permanent memento of this interesting event.

The Royal Philatelic Society deeply appreciates the honour conferred upon it at the hands of the Indian Government in confiding to its care these historic plates and stones, and it may rely upon faithful stewardship in regard to their safe custody. The acquisition of these historic stones and plates forms a most valued extension of the Society's cognate collection, which, influenced by this notable gift, should be capable of much expansion in the future. It is not too much to hope that this recognition of the Royal Philatelic Society's legitimate functions by the Indian Postal Authorities may eventually lead to further like results, and that at some future date a permanent home of the Society may include a museum of these unique relics of the earliest days of stamp issues.

The Plates and Stones used in the Production of the First Stamps of British India in 1854.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Notes read at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on April 13th, 1916.

THIS most valuable and historic gift, presented by the Indian Government to the Society, consists of four copper plates, one of them apparently faced with another metal, and nine lithographic stones. The former still bear the engravings of the designs actually used for the issued stamps, while the latter bear impressions of certain essays, proofs and reprints. As pointed out later in these notes, we know from the official records that the stones were invariably cleaned off after each printing of the issued stamps.

The first of the four metal plates to be engraved was that of the ½ a. Of the known transfers of this value those of May, June, July, and August, 1854, were from the first state of the die, the August transfer being easily distinguishable from the earlier ones by the almost entire absence of detail in the back hair, while the only known transfer from the second state of the die —the state in which you see the plate now—was that of August, 1855, in which the back hair has been entirely redrawn. The sheets of all these consisted of ninety-six impressions, the May, June, and July, 1854, being made up of four transfers of twenty-four from an intermediate stone, while the later stones were made up of single transfers. This latter method took up so much time that it was determined to engrave eight impressions on the plate, and this accounts for the larger plates of the ½ a. and 1 a. After examination it was, however, thought that the variations in design which were bound to occur in separate engravings might make it very difficult to detect forgeries, and that is why only one impression of the 1 a.—the second from the right on the plate—was used for taking transfers, while the plate of the ½ a. with eight designs was never used at all.

The fourth plate contains a head without shading on the neck, which was never issued; the two essays for the 2 a. value engraved by order of Captain H. L. Thuillier, the Deputy Surveyor-General; the issued head for the 4 as. in the second state of the die, with frame, wavy lines, and rosettes, and the corner ornament used for the sheets of the later printings of the ½ a., 1 a., and 4 as. No permanent engraving seems to have been made of the corner ornament used for the earlier printings, which had two instead of three leaves attached to the orb.

With regard to the stones, from the very first, as stated in the official records, after every printing it was the invariable rule to clean off the impressions, and so we must not expect to find any of the original transfers. Of the nine stones, three were used for reprints of the 4 as., and the date, 1894, is on the stone, these are numbered F 50, F 106, and F 114;

four were used for reprinting General (then Captain) Thuillier's essays for the ½ a., 1 a., 2 as. (two types), and 8 annas. These are the second reprints and are usually found in strips of six, as on stones G 33, G 124, and F 47. The fourth (G 98) bears single impressions of the same essays of the ½ a., 1 a., and 8 as., but so far I have not seen impressions from this stone. The first reprints of these essays differ slightly in lettering and design, and were also printed singly, the 8 as. having an octagonal frame line surrounding the head. Of the remaining two stones, one bears impressions of three strips of the eight types of the ½ a. (not issued), and *seven* out of the eight types of the 1 a., of which the first on the right on stone F 56 is the issued type with "pointed bust." No explanation has been suggested, so far, for the omission of the eighth type on this stone. The other stone, numbered G 123, bears single strips of the eight types of the unissued ½ a. and of the eight types of the 1 a., including the issued "pointed bust."

The stones and plates were most carefully and skilfully packed in separate cases lined with very thick felt to prevent injury, and all arrived in perfect condition. They have since been very skilfully cleaned up by the experts of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., thanks to the kindness of our fellow member, Mr. J. Dunbar Heath.

The National Philatelic War Fund.

THIRD AUCTION SALE.

WE are again able to record a successful result following the Red Cross Sale at 7 Argyll Street, on Monday, May 15th, the preliminary announcement of which appeared in our last issue; and we renew our congratulations to the executive officers of the Fund, and more particularly to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, on the fine accomplishment of the aim of this renewed appeal to the patriotism of the English-speaking philatelic world.

The well-known rooms of Messrs. Glendining and Co., generously placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion, were already occupied by a very representative gathering of collectors and others, when, at the tap of the hammer at 2.35, Mr. Walter Bull opened the proceedings of a long afternoon and early evening with a call for a bid for the first lot; Messrs. J. H. Telfer, D. Glendining, and E. G. Harmer followed him in the rostrum; and it was well on towards 8 o'clock before the end of the business was reached and the statement of the total amount realized made. Simultaneously with the hammer's fall to the last bid for the last lot (No. 427) Mr. Hausburg handed in a note of the result, and Mr. Harmer's announcement that approximately £870 had been recorded as the aggregate of the sales effected met with the cordial applause of a still considerable house.

A statement of prices realized is subjoined, but it may be mentioned that the highly specialized collection of Greece (Lot 75) acquired by Mr. Hausburg at a former sale, and kindly re-presented by him, brought in £60, and the horizontal pair of Mauritius (Lot 176*a*), similarily re-presented by Mr. Castle, £8. The mint vertical strip of C.E.F. Cameroons (Lot 165*b*) given by the Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone realized £21. An interesting extra catalogue lot consisted of various blocks and pairs of thirteen current denominations of the British North Borneo Co., newly overprinted with a Maltese Cross in red. These had been received at the last moment as the gift of the Company and realized a handsome sum. Further particulars of this issue will be found in our "New Issues" columns.

The catalogue (free to all comers) again bore Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s pleasing cover, modified to the altered circumstances of date and place: blue this time (with its brown predecessor), it will doubtless be permanently preserved by very many as a valued souvenir of an important event. Whether in brown or blue the exceeding charm of the beautiful design and the frontal steel-plate engraving of the three Royal Rulers is brought out to perfection.

Practically no philatelic literature was listed for sale, but a large gilt frame containing a cleverly-designed arrangement in postage stamps, presented by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, attracted a spirited bidding, as also did a framed copy of the well-known etching "The Vanguard," after MacWhirter, from which the idea of U.S. "Omaha" $1 stamp of 1898 was taken.

The official figures have yet to be received, but the results of the three sales so far declared are as follows:—

	£
First Day	1,603
Second Day	1,268
Third Day	870
	£3,741

A fourth appeal from the rostrum is in course of arrangement, while to the sale proceeds, secured and prospective, have still to be added the cash donations (already exceeding £400) and very substantial proceeds (some £70 to date) of the sale of the "Sword of Justice" stamp. A grand total of £5000—of which over £3000 has already been remitted to the Fund—as our crowning achievement in the cause of the Red Cross, may thus not unreasonably be both hoped for, worked for, and obtained.

Appended are some of the results obtained for the principal lots:—

EUROPE.

Lot.		No.	£	s.	d.
25	Gibraltar: 1907–11, various values, including 1s., 2s, 4s., 8s., and £1; all superb mint	10	7	10	0
28	Great Britain: 1840, 1d., black; 240 copies mounted in small book, making the reconstructed plate	240	7	10	0
43	— 1867–80, £5, orange, on white paper; a well-centred and fine copy	1	3	5	0

Lot.		No.	£	s.	d.
56	Great Britain: 1902–10, 1911–13 issues: various values, and including De La Rue, Harrison, and Somerset House printings, nearly all in blocks and pieces; all superb mint and all mounted in album	820 ...	8	10	0
75	Greece: Highly specialized collection in three volumes. Vol. I. comprises the stamps of the first type, all unused and including many rarities—20 lep., blue on greenish; 20 lep., "cleaned" plate; 40 lep., solferino, etc. Vol. II. contains the later issues from 1886, all unused, with many uncatalogued varieties. Volume III. contains a fine lot of the stamps of the first type, used, and a number on entires. Catalogue value of the whole, approximately, £300 .	— ...	60	0	0

ASIA.

101	Afghanistan: 1876–7, sage-green; various values of these issues, all unused	15 ...	5	5	0
119	Cyprus: 1903, 9 pias., Gibbons' 58; another choice mint block of 4; scarce	4 ...	3	3	0
131	India: Telegraph Stamps, 1902–11, 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., 8 a., 1 r., 25 r., and 50 r., all superb mint	7 ...	3	10	0
142A	British North Borneo: Set of pairs of 1 c.–25 c., overprinted with a Red Cross, £3 the set of 13 (7 sets were sold). Altogether, with some short sets, 1 c.–4 c. and 1 c.–10 c., this portion of the gift of the B.N.B. Co. fetched nearly	— ...	50	0	0
145	Sarawak: A nice collection, includes several scarce values and some sets, many fine and many unused . . .	64 ...	4	0	0

AFRICA.

165A	Cameroons: 1915, ½d. to 5s., the complete set all in superb mint condition and now very scarce . . .	13 ...	5	10	0
165B	— 1915, C.E.F., 2½d. on 25 pf., a mint vertical strip of 5, showing overprint double; a unique and valuable piece, given to the fund by the Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone	5 ...	21	0	0
171	East Africa and Uganda: 1903–4, 1 r., 2 r., 3 r., 4 r., and 1905–6, values to 8 a.; pairs of each value, all superb mint	— ...	3	3	0
176A	Mauritius: March, 1859, very early state of plate, 2d., blue; a rare and very fine horizontal pair, but one stamp just a little cut into at top	2 ...	8	0	0
186	Natal: 1902–3, £1 10s., £5, £10, and £20, and other Colonials, various, all overprinted specimen . .	79 ...	3	8	0
188	Niger Coast: 1894, ½d. on half of 1d., Gibbons' 61; fine and on small piece; scarce	1 ...	3	3	0
199	Orange River Colony: 1881, 1d. on 5s., green; variety, surcharge double; scarce	1 ...	3	0	0
200	— October, 1888, 2d. on 3d., blue; variety, with curly tail to the figure "2"; rare; see note after Gibbons' 53*b* .	1 ...	2	10	0
204	— 1900, 5s., green; variety, no stop after "V"; Gibbons' 121; fine and rare	1 ...	4	0	0

Lot.		No.	£	s.	d.
229	Transvaal: Pietersburg, 1901, imperf., 2d., 4d., and 6d., mint sheet of 24 of each value, all with Controller's initials omitted	72	3	3	0
235	Zanzibar: June, 1904, ½ a. to 5 r., mint horizontal pairs of each value	30	3	7	6

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

244	Bahamas: 1859, imperf., 1d., lake; a superb mint block of 40	40	6	10	0
246	Barbados: 1861–70, perf., 1s., blue, the error of colour; unused, but stained	1	5	15	0
257B	British Guiana: October, 1862, 4 c., blue; Gibbons' 124; another good copy, but also has roulettes cut	1	3	0	0
270	Costa Rica: Guanacaste. The collection contains some scarce varieties and a number of fine blocks, many unused and mint	165	7	0	0
278	Guatemala: Various errors of overprint, including the following scarce Gibbons'—123, 137, 143, 152, 156, 162, and 169, all fine, unused	10	3	18	0
283	Newfoundland: 1860, 1s., orange-vermilion; Gibbons' 15; apparently unused, but has a slight defect	1	3	10	0
283A	— 1857, 1s., scarlet-vermilion; Gibbons' 9; a bright copy, but margins close; has a crease and slight thinning	1	4	12	6
284	— Various, together with other Colonials, also some foreign varieties; many early varieties, some scarce and unused	272	3	10	0
285	Nicaragua: Various proofs, essays, etc., mounted in small book, and a few others	85	3	5	0

AUSTRALIA.

320	New South Wales: 1882–6, £1 (Gibbons' 128), and Electric Telegraph Stamps 1d. to 6s., all apparently unused except one that is pen-cancelled	8	5	0	0
329A	New Zealand: 1864, an entire proof-sheet of the first type, 2d. value, retouched plate, printed in black	240	5	5	0
341	South Australia: 1855, 6d., deep blue; a fine block of eight on small piece	8	10	0	0
359	Victoria: 1850, 1d., 2d., and 3d.; two good shades of each value, nearly all fine copies	6	3	7	0
360	— Another similar lot, also fine copies, mostly with margins and light postmarks	6	4	4	0
361	— Another similar lot, but only one copy of the 1d. value; all fine	5	3	10	0
371	Victoria: 1857–63, various values of these issues, varieties of perf. marks, etc., mostly fine	35	2	12	0

COLLECTIONS, MISCELLANEOUS LOTS, ETC. ETC.

Lot.		£	s.	d.
398	A large, heavily-gilt and shaped frame, containing a design in postage stamps	3	3	0
399	A large etching, "The Vanguard," after MacWhirter, in black-and-gold frame—the design of the United States' Omaha issue of 1808 $1 was taken from this picture; and a large water-colour drawing in white frame	2	10	0
400	An old Moens' album, with interesting notes referring to same; also a small parcel of French duplicates, some Mauritius reprints, etc.	3	5	0
402	A large parcel of various duplicates, mostly loose in envelopes, some on sheets, and other pieces; various; in all many thousands	6	0	0
403	Another parcel of duplicates, some on old album sheets, and others loose in box, etc.: in all some thousands	8	15	0
404	A large quantity of various duplicates, including many Great Britain; in all many thousands	5	0	0
407	A box of various duplicates, including a large number of Barbados and other West Indian, etc., all loose; in all many thousands	3	10	0
408	A box of various duplicates; contains a number of Gold Coast and other Africans, contains many King's Heads; some fine; in all several thousands	4	10	0
409	Various Colonials, mounted on Gibbons' sectional sheets, etc.; contains a number of Great Britain and Australian Colonies; in all several hundreds	3	10	0
412	A number of album leaves from a General Collection, containing many Colonial and Foreign stamps, some early varieties, many of which are scarce, and a number unused; in all some thousands	32	0	0
413	A General Collection in two volumes—Gibbons' Imperial Albums, 5th edition; contains many old stamps, some of which are scarce	17	0	0
414	A box of stamps, sealed, reputed by the donor to contain stamps to the catalogue value of £170; to be sold sealed	11	0	0
417	An old collection in an early Oppen's Album; contains many scarce, early stamps	18	10	0
419	A General Collection in Empire Album; contains many stamps, both Colonial and Foreign, and a number unused	3	5	0
420	A General Collection in Stafford Smith Album; contains many mint Colonials and others, scarce	11	10	0
421	An old manuscript book containing a collection of stamps; contains many early and scarce stamps, some unused	13	10	0
422	A Collection of Great Britain, mounted in a Bright and Son's Album; contains a number of shades, plate numbers, etc., some unused and mint	8	5	0
424	A General Collection, mounted in two volumes; contains many old stamps, some of which are scarce and unused	6	15	0
426	A General Collection in two volumes—Gibbons' Imperial Albums, 5th edition; contains many early stamps and some unused	5	10	0
427	A General Collection, in Stafford Smith Album; contains a large number of stamps, many of which are unused and some scarce	7	5	0

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 8th*, at 5.45 p.m.

With a view to the compilation of a list of all members of the Society and of all sons and brothers of members who have served or are serving their country in any of His Majesty's Forces, members are invited to send any such names within their knowledge, specifying in what branch of His Majesty's Service they are engaged, to the Hon. Secretaries, 4 Southampton Row.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, requests us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1915–16 will be held on *June 29th*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, *June 27th*, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed in October, 1916.

STAMPS OF THE IRISH "REPUBLIC"!

THE *Times* of May 9th is responsible for the following statement, but at present we have not been able to elicit any corroboration. The specimens in question will probably turn out to be rather a projected issue in the nature of essays than a regular issue, for which no scope could have arisen within the limited area of the rebellion: "Documentary and other evidence of the plans for the setting up of an Irish Republic continue to come into the hands of the authorities. Some of them are almost pathetically elaborate. I have seen, though I failed to acquire it, one of the Republic's penny stamps. The complete set will probably be a subject of acute interest for philatelists."

DISCOVERY OF TWO MORE BRATTLEBOROS.

THE Associated Press in the United States is responsible for the following account, reproduced and commented on in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of April 22nd, relating the apparent discovery—after a long interval—of these much prized rarities of the early postal issues of the States:—

"The good old Brattleboro has come into its own again after having been ignored by the newspapers for many a day. Time was when the Brattleboro was a favourite theme for exploitation in the press, but latterly

the stamp has suffered an eclipse in this respect. While having relinquished its place of prominence on the stage of Philately, it still has great recuperative power, and that such is the case is shown by an Associated Press dispatch with the New York headline, dated April 11th, 1916, telling of the sale of two Brattleboro provisionals on original envelopes in that city, for $1,730. The two envelopes were said to have been found upon examining the effects of a lawyer in New York who died recently, we assume. We gather that the covers were sent to the lawyer at the time the Brattleboro stamps were in use, or in 1846. The newspaper accounts say that 'fewer than twenty genuine cancelled Brattleboro stamps are known, and they are highly prized by collectors.' The stamp was retired upon the Government issue of 1847, although there is some testimony to the claim that the Brattleboro stamp 'may have supplied a temporary shortage' of the Government stamps in 1848 or 1849, as Mr. Luff says. Authorities say that but one printing, consisting of five hundred sheets or five thousand stamps, was made, and that it is probable that not over five hundred of the stamps were ever used in the service. The price, $1,730, at which the two stamps are said to have been sold, seems to have been an equitable one. Twelve years ago we remember that a superb copy on original was offered for $600, and in the Seybold sale in 1912, No. 2 in plate on the cover brought $700."

THE SPECIAL STAMP OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.



IN connection with the National Philatelic War Fund, a special stamp has been prepared, in a series of six colours, to be sold at 1d. each, or 6d. the set. The money collected by the sale of these stamps will be added to the total realised by the sale of rare stamps sent in to the Fund, which is in aid of the Societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem.

The stamps, which have been engraved and produced by the printers of the earliest British postage stamps, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., represent in the central vignette "The Sword of Justice." A simple, but effective, frame with uncoloured lettering on the white ground reads, "National Philatelic War Fund, 1916"; in each of the upper spandrels is the Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and each of the lower angles is the "Red Cross."

The stamps are printed from recess plates in convenient little sheets of twelve; the centre is black in each case, and there are six different frame colours:

Blue.	Purple.
Green.	Orange.
Lake.	Brown.

The stamps have been presented to the Fund by the engravers and printers, and can be supplied on application by any dealer or to this journal. The proceeds of the sale should represent a substantial addition to the total realized by the auction.

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LATE MR. J. R. LAING.

WE are informed by Mr. W. H. Hiscox, of "Holmwood," Rodney Road, New Malden, Surrey, that the disposal of the several collections of Mr. Laing, whose recent demise has been so much regretted by the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, are now placed in his hands, and can be inspected by appointment. Mr. Hiscox, who will be recollected from his long connection with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and is now Assistant Hon. Secretary to the Herts Philatelic Society, writes:

"I should like to draw your attention to the fact that I have been specially engaged to arrange for sale the large collection left by the late J. R. Laing. There is an enormous quantity of stamps, and every country is well represented. Four lots are quite exceptional. Great Britain line engraved, Queensland 1879–80 to 1906 (these two are the celebrated Bornefeld's works which Mr. Lang purchased some time ago, together with all the notes and illustrations), Greece, and Roumania."

ERRATUM.

IT will be seen that on page 89 of our last issue the minutes of the Royal Philatelic Society on the eighth to the eleventh line have each a misplaced letter, it being obvious, however, that the words so affected should read "Committee," "enlarged," "Postmaster," and "Carrier." This mishap has not arisen from any oversight on the part of either the Hon. Secretaries of the Society or the Editorship of this journal, but, as explained by the printers, is due to an accident in the course of printing and "*after the book had been read.*" Our readers will, with ourselves, readily accept Messrs. Brendons' accompanying expression of regret, remembering the great accuracy and excellence of their philatelic printing during many past years.

THE OTTERDALE STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB AND THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

MR. G. H. DANNATT, the Secretary of this well-known club, writes: "I think, perhaps, that the *London Philatelist* would appreciate some reference to the packet which we circulated on behalf of the Belgian Fund; if so, you will be glad to know the result—£80 10s., which amount has been duly paid over to Dr. Charles Sarolea, a copy of whose letter of acknowledgment I have pleasure in enclosing.

"'In acknowledging receipt of the £59 10s. which we have to-day received

for the "Everyman" Belgian Relief Fund, allow me, once more, to thank you most cordially for the splendid way in which you and the members of the Otterdale Stamp Exchange Club have given their support to the Belgian cause. The cheque received to-day, along with the former contribution, brings the amount up to the very handsome figure of £80 10s.—a very appreciable sum indeed.—M. G. Brown, Secretary.'"

Our fellow-member, Mr. Dannatt, is to be heartily congratulated on the successful issue of his efforts in this worthy cause.

Review.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL.*



HE thirteenth edition of this annual, like many other publications, has had to suffer under the exigencies of war, and, in order to include extra matter, has been compelled to resort to smaller type and to omit, for this year, the usual "Philatelic Literary Index." Mr. Wilmot Corfield, however, gives a "list of stamp books of the year," but Mr. C. A. Howes' well-known work on Canada should not have been therein included, as it was issued several years since.

The most notable articles are "How to Identify Greek Stamps," by P. L. Pemberton, "Random Notes on the Stamps of Belgium," by F. E. Wilson, and "How to Arrange a Collection," by A. B. Creeke, junr. Mr. Creeke counsels the plan I adopted in my European collection as regards our own stamps, i.e.—1, line engraved (though I commenced with the 1d., the 2d., ½d., and 1½d. following); 2, embossed; 3, surface printed. Here, also, I commenced with the 4d. (instead of Mr. Creeke's 2½d.), followed by the 6d., then the 3d., and so on according to priority of issue of each value. After 1880 the stamps fall into sets, and the whole issues can thus be seen grouped and simplified if this plan is adopted. In such case every value is of course worked out until its withdrawal from service.

Interesting articles are also contributed by Mr. A. J. Warren on Plating; on Hayti, by Mr. F. J. Melville; on the types of the British Crown, by Mr. F. A. Highlett; and on the Feudatory Indian States, by Mr. B. Gordon Jones. An article by Mr. Derek Ingram on the relative rarity of stamps—single and unsevered—entitled "Uniquities of Philately" is ingenious if unreliable, but why spoil the graceful word "uniques" by such a horrible abortion as "uniquities"? Mr. Ingram's raising of specimens in blocks to premier rank of rarity is fallacious and could be pushed to any extent up to, say, a "sheet" of 1 c., 1856, British Guianas.

Among the "uniquities" are Cape C A 5s., pair, mint—certainly not of unique rank. Naples Trinacria, pair—(I had this on a newspaper in my

* *The Stamp Collector's Annual*, 1916, edited by Percy C. Bishop; Associate Editor, Douglas B. Armstrong: Aldine Publishing Company, Limited, Crown Court, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

European Collection)—and New Zealand 1d., brown, watermark N Z, dated. I have also one thus nor is it nearly "unique."

Many of Mr. Ingram's quotations of uniqueness are doubtful holders of the distinction, and I could name very many specimens held by Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society that are far more worthy of the distinction. The title and scope of the article are rather misleading. Unsevered stamps —rare thus—should not be placed in juxtaposition with single specimens for comparison of rarity, and the former should be termed "unique pieces."

A most readable story of the year by the Editor, further short articles, and a variety of valuable philatelic directory information continue to create a pleasing and informative annual for stamp collectors.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A very interesting double print of the ½d. Georgian issue is illustrated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

It is shown on the first four or five stamps on the bottom row with Control G 15. The Control itself being double printed.

Adhesive.

½d., green, Die III, Control G 15, double print.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the ½d., 1d., 2d., 9d., and 1s. values have appeared with the H 16 Control.

Referring to our chronicle on page 68, the 6d. value should be H. 16 and not H 16.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Postage Stamp* has received the 4d. King George stamp in a pale yellow colour, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent this stamp in both colours for comparison.

Adhesive.

4d., *pale yellow*, Georgian issue.

BAHAMAS.—We are informed in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 5d. orange and black staircase stamp of 1903 has appeared overprinted "Special Delivery" in two lines in black, near the top of the picture.

Special Delivery.

5d., orange and black; Type 6 of Gibbons.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COLONY.—A selection of the following were offered for sale at the recent National Philatelic War Fund's Auction overprinted with a Maltese Cross in red towards the right lower corner.

Adhesives (centre in black).

1 c., chocolate	6000
2 c., green	3000
3 c., rose-lake	3000
4 c., scarlet	4500
5 c., brown-ochre	1800
6 c., olive-green	1800
8 c., rose-lake	1800
10 c., blue	1800
12 c., Prussian blue	1200
16 c., purple-brown	1200
20 c. (on 18 c.), blue-green	1200
24 c., mauve	1200
25 c., green	900

In an official letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Fund it was stated that the numbers of each value so overprinted were as recorded above, and that of the total issue one-third would be sent to the colony and the re-

mainder disposed of solely for the Red Cross, no further issue being made.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—A specimen copy of the 1s., black on green, coloured through, is before us.

Adhesive.

1s., black on green, coloured through.

GOLD COAST.—We have seen a specimen copy of the 5s. Georgian stamp printed on paper, coloured through.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow paper, coloured through.

JAMAICA.—Several of our contemporaries chronicle two War Tax stamps.

The ½d., Arms type, and 3d. Georgian have been overprinted "War Stamp" in black, just above the upper part of the design.

War Tax Stamps.

½d., green, Arms design.
3d., purple on yellow-tinted, white back, Georgian type.

NORTH BORNEO.—Three Provisionals are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The surcharges, we are told, are alike, the figure of value being about 4 mm. above the word "cents" which is all in lower case type. The stamps surcharged are all of the 1909 issue.

Provisionals.

2 c. on 3 c., lake and black; black surcharge.
4 c. on 6 c., olive-green and black; lake surcharge.
10 c. on 12 c., deep blue and black; lake surcharge.

NEW ZEALAND.—We are informed in the *Postage Stamp* that the 1½d. Georgian stamp has been printed on the paper intended for the large pictorial stamps (watermarked N Z and Star, close together). Here and there a stamp has no watermark at all, some stamps have just a small portion of the watermark, while others show the whole device fairly in the centre of the stamp. Some of the letters N Z are very close together with the Star below N Z, and others the N Z at the bottom and the Star at top.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent a specimen, and stated that it is surface printed.

Adhesive.

1½d., grey, surface printed; perf. 14 × 15.

Mr. J. Chamberlain writes:—

"*Re* King Edward Type New Zealand Perforations.

"I have discovered the 6d., deep carmine, of the above issue with perf. 14 × 13½. As has already been mentioned by the *Philatelic Journals* the new Georgian issue exists with this perf. and this machine must have been in use earlier, either as a test or accidentally, the only other issue with this perf. being the 1907–8 redrawn pictorial, but in their case the perf. was comb-machine 14 × 13–13½. Whereas this is 14 × 13½ simply. But I have not come across any other values than the 6d. and these seem very scarce. Perhaps others may have found other values."

TOGO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the arrival of a fresh (London) printing of the Gold Coast stamps bearing the overprint

"Togo
Anglo-French
Occupation"

in three lines in black.

In the new type, it is stated, the fount of lettering is thicker and the two lines "Anglo-French" and "Occupation" each measure ½ mm. longer than the first local issue. There is also a noticeable difference in the shades of colour, and the new issue has thin white gum to the stamp instead of thick yellowish.

Only one minor variety has, so far, been discovered. The 1d. value, first stamp on third row of each right-hand pane, has a narrow "O" in "Occupation."

Values, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Some provisional Parcel Post stamps are chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.*

This series, it appears, has been created by overprinting certain values of the postage set of 1912 with the words "Chemins De Fer" reading upwards at left, and "Spoorwegen" downwards at right, with the winged wheel between. Values overprinted 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., 35 c., 40 c., 50 c., 1 fc., 2 fcs., 5 fcs.

HOLLAND.—The 25 c. value has been added to the unicoloured set of Postage Dues and a copy is before us.

Postage Due.

25 c., ultramarine; perf. 12½.

PORTUGAL.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received certain current Portuguese stamps which have appeared on ordinary unsurfaced paper of British manufacture.

These, it is reported, differ somewhat in shade to the former issue.

Adhesives.

¼ c., deep olive.
½ c., black.
1 c., myrtle-green.
2 c., rose-carmine.
2½ c., violet.
5 c., deep blue.
7½ c., bistre-brown.
8 c., deep slate.
15 c., claret.

Perf. 14.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—Another new stamp is reported in the *S.C.F.* It gives a view of Mount Potosi.

Adhesive.

1 c., green; litho., thin paper; perf. 11½.

ECUADOR.—The 1 c. and 2 c. of 1911–13, Types 101 and 102, are coming in new colours, orange and green respectively, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent copies.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange, Type 101; perf. 12.
2 c., green ,, 102 ,,

HONDURAS.—The 20 c. value of the "Puente Ulua" type is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

20 c., brown, no wmk.; perf. 11½.

PERU.—Yet another provisional is listed in the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

"Franques Vale 2 cts 1916" on 50 c., brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

LYBIA.—Some more Italian stamps overprinted for Lybia are chronicled in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of most of them.

Adhesive. Overprinted "Libia."

1 c., brown (1901 type).
1 l., brown and green (,,).
5 l., rose and blue (,,).

Express Letter Stamps. Similar overprint.

25 c., rose.
30 c., blue and rose.

Postage Dues. Similar overprint.

5 c., orange and magenta (1870 type).
10 c. ,, ,, (,,).

MIDDLE CONGO.—A Red or Black Cross stamp has appeared here and the *P.J.G.B.* describes it as the 10 c. stamp (Jaguar type) overprinted 5 c. and a Cross, all in *black.*

Red Cross Stamp.

10 c. and 5 c., red and blue, *black* surcharge.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1915–16.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, K.C.I.E.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1915–16 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, Baron P. de Worms, Louis E. Bradbury, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. E. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Col. J. Bonhote, Ernest H. Collins, Rev. James Mursell, R. Mabson, J. L. Green, B. D. Knox, E. W. Wetherell, L. J. Kershaw. Visitors: Surgeon-General G. F. A. Harris, F. Godden, Nevil P. Wood, E. Wilfred Evans.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th March, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretaries reported the receipt from the Herts Philatelic Society of specimens of the silver and bronze medals awarded at their Exhibition in 1902, these specimens being a gift from the Herts Philatelic Society to this Society's collection, and the same were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, and after ballot the Rev. Alwin Corder Larmour, proposed by Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society; and the Hon. Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, proposed by Baron de Worms, and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, was declared duly elected an Associate of the Society.

The most important business of the evening was the formal presentation to the Society by the Indian Government at the request of

the late Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, of the plates and lithographic stones used in the production of the first stamps issued for India.

The plates and stones were on view, and were formally handed over to the Society by Mr. L. J. Kershaw, late Secretary to the Government of India.

In acknowledging the gift the Vice-President, Mr. Bacon, stated that it was the most valuable ever received, and creates an epoch in the history of the Society, being the first occasion on which the Society had received from any Government a gift of plates and lithographic stones from which stamps had been printed.

Mr. Bacon explained that a very considerable interest in this gift had been taken by his Majesty, the Patron of the Society. Mr. Bacon also expressed the indebtedness of the Society (not by any means for the first time) to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for their kindness in cleaning and taking care of the plates and stones, and thus enabling them to be shown in the condition in which they then were.

Mr. Bacon concluded his remarks by formally moving a sincere and hearty vote of thanks to the Government of India and to Mr. Kershaw for his kindness in presenting the same. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, and after some remarks by the President was carried with acclamation.

Surgeon-General Harris then gave a display of the National Stamp Collection of India now being arranged for the Trustees of the "Victoria Memorial Hall," Calcutta.

The collection was very complete and contained a very large number of complete sheets, and was inspected with considerable interest.

The President, Mr. Castle, proposed and Mr. Hausburg seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Surgeon-General Harris, who is the Hon. Secretary to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Museum, and included the Trustees in the vote.

It may be mentioned that all the Feudatory and Native states are represented in the collection, the stamps of Cashmere being a particularly strong feature, and there were a very fair number of the Postal, Fiscal, and Telegraph issues of British India itself.

Surgeon-Gen. Harris suitably responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Feb. 10.—Mrs. H. G. Campbell was elected a member, and then several members gave displays for the benefit of juniors in Philately.

Mr. R. Hollick gave a very interesting display of reconstructed sheets of Great Britain—all values from ½d. to 1s. inclusive in fine condition.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson showed a selection of African colonies up to his usual standard.

Feb. 26.—Display: "Foreign Post Offices Abroad." Mr. H. L. Hayman.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hayman Mr. Hiscox brought the collection from London and explained the most interesting points.

The collection, which is the finest in existence of these stamps, comprised French stamps overprinted for use in China, Alexandria, Port Said, Madagascar, Cavalle, Dedeagh, Port Lagos, Vathy, and Zanzibar; Indo-China for use in Canton, Hoi-Hao, Kouang Tcheou, Mongtze, Packhoi, Tchongking, Yunnansen, and Yunnanfou; German, Japanese, and Russian for use in China; Chinese for use in Thibet (a wonderfully fine lot on originals); British, Gibraltar, French, German and Spanish for use in Morocco; Austrian, French, and Italian spheres of influence in Crete, and Japanese for use in Corea.

It was a very fine lot, beautifully mounted and written up, and so complete in every way as to be practically beyond criticism.

March 23.—Display: South Australia. By Rev. J. Mursell. Mr. W. H. Hiscox was elected a member.

Mr. Mursell's collection of South Australia is the second finest in the world, if not actually the finest. Some idea of it may be obtained from the fact that it is contained in seven large volumes, and that the quality is finer than the quantity.

Every variety was shown except the 1s., violet (unissued), and the 4d. error without surcharge.

In addition to all varieties of shade and perforation, many extremely fine blocks of imperfs. and roulettes were included, the largest being a mint block of twenty-four rouletted 1d.

The general opinion was that it was a magnificent collection of a difficult colony.

As all packets will circulate as usual during the summer, will members be sure to give me sufficient notice of their holidays so that I can divert such packets without risk of delay. I have had a fair response to my appeal for more sheets, but, like Oliver Twist, we want still more. We are receiving many congratulations on the wonderfully good sales. Recent colonials would command a ready sale, but we have no facilities for wholesale lots, only for mounted stamps.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: H. L. Hayman.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

The usual monthly meeting was held on April 18th in the Alexandra Room, Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., at which thirty-three members and seven visitors were present.

The chief items of interest were a display of a small instalment of the President's collection of "Errors and Curiosities of Philately," which were greatly appreciated by the company, and on the motion of Mr. W. A. Boyes, seconded by Mr. A. G. Wane, a hearty vote of thanks was passed.

The Hon. Lecturer of the Society, Mr. Percy Ashley, M.A., then gave a most interesting discourse on errors, curiosities, and forgeries of literature, which was received with marked attention. Alderman E. A. O'Bryen, J.P., proposed the vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. G. B. Burgin, and carried unanimously.

The members and visitors then adjourned to the Argyle Room and enjoyed "Errors and Curiosities of Gastronomy" by Pagani, and were afterwards entertained with some very amusing anecdotes.

This gathering again proves that Philately and Sociability go hand in hand.

THE usual monthly meeting of the "Herts" was held on Tuesday, May 16th, in the Argyle Room, Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, with thirty-six members present.

The programme consisted of a general display by members, the most prominent items being about thirty pages selected from the colonial portion of the late J. R. Laing's collection, which were found to be very strong indeed. A very fine selection of Cape Triangulars was shown by Mrs. D. Field, and a specialized collection of Albania shown by the President.

The display was followed by an auction of stamps brought by the members, with Mr. E. G. Harmer in the rostrum.

The lots realized nearly £70, of which amount a very liberal percentage was paid by the vendors to the funds of the Society.

The next meeting will take place on June 20th in the Alexandra Hall, Pagani's Restaurant, when the President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, will display a further portion of his collection of "Errors and Curiosities of Philately."

This gathering will be the final one of the present session, and after the display a war-times dinner will follow, and the Society hopes to be able to announce a further contribution to help to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers.

Members only will be admitted on this occasion except that a few visitors' tickets can be obtained (for which a small charge will be made which will be devoted to charity), providing application is made to the Assistant-Secretary before June 10th.

W. H. HISCOX,
Assistant Secretary.

"HOLMWOOD," RODNEY ROAD,
NEW MALDON, SURREY.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 25th Annual Meeting will be held at the rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday, May 26th, 1916, at 7.30 o'clock.

AGENDA.

1. Minutes of last Annual Meeting.
2. Correspondence.
3. Election of New Member.
4. To consider Reports of—
   (*a*) The Hon. Secretary.
   (*b*) The Hon. Treasurer. (Balance Sheet herewith.)
   (*c*) The Hon. Librarian.
   (*d*) The Packet Comptroller.
5. Election of Officers for the next Session.
6. Syllabus for 1916–17.
7. Any other business, Philatelic War Funds Auction Donation, Picnic.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand			0	2	6
„ „ Lancashire and York-Bank			5	19	10
„ Subscriptions :—					
1 at 2 2 0	2	2 0			
4 at 1 1 0	4	4 0			
6 at 0 15 0	4	10 0			
36 at 0 10 6	18	18 0			
25 at 0 3 6	4	7 6			
			34	1	6
„ Exchange Club per Comptroller :					
Sales from Packets	159	5 1			
Cash in hand, 1913–14	2	2 9			
Sale of Covers	0	2 0			
Postage of Covers repaid	0	0 8			
			161	10	6
			201	14	4

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.
By Geographical Society Kent			6	0	0
„ Subscription to Philatelic Literature Society			1	1	0
„ Subscription to *Philatelic Journal of India*			0	6	0
„ Subscription to *London Philatelist*			8	19	2
„ Insurance of Library			0	7	0
„ Postages—Hon. Sec.	1	17 0			
Librarian	0	15 11			
Hon. Treas.	0	7 10			
			3	0	9
„ Exchange Club per Comptroller :					
Paid to owners of Sheets	159	7 5½			
Postage and Stationery	0	15 9½			
Printing	0	7 6			
Postage of Covers	0	0 8			
Balance in hand	0	19 1			
			161	10	6

	£	s.	d.
By Printing and Stationery .	4	1	0
„ Cheque Book . . .	0	2	1
„ Gratuities to Room Attendants	1	0	0
„ Cash in hand . . .	0	2	7
„ Cash in Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank . .	15	4	3
	201	14	4

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

To Value of Library and Bookcases .	209	5	4			
„ Value of Additions, 1915–16 . .	1	10	6			
				210	15	10
„ Estimated Value of Subscriptions in Arrears :						
. 5 at 10s. 6d. .	2	12	6			
13 at 3s. 6d. .	2	5	6			
				4	18	0
To Cheque Book . . .				0	1	11
„ Cash Balances as per Revenue Account :						
Hon. Treasurer	0	2	7			
Comptroller .	0	19	1			
Bank . .	15	4	3			
				16	5	11
				232	1	8

LIABILITIES.

By Balance in favour of the Manchester Philatelic Society .	232	1	8
	232	1	8

Audited and found correct, 4th May, 1916.
T. R. CARR.

(Signed)
BENJ. GOODFELLOW, *Hon. Treasurer.*
HATHERLOW, OXFORD ROAD, BIRKDALE.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.
96, MOSLEY STREET,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.
ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE BARBADOS BRITANNIA DESIGN.

To the Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the article by Mr. E. D. Bacon on "The Barbados Britannia Design" in your last number a friend has written to inform me that I had, apparently, been anticipated in noticing the differences described in the article. He tells me that the Rev. R. B. Earée in his book, *Album Weeds*, notes similar differences. Being away from books just now I am not able to look up the reference, but if it is the case I think it adds another tribute to the care and accuracy with which the Rev. R. B. Earée compiled his work.

Yours faithfully,
F. M. MONTRÉSOR.

May 12th, 1916.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 23rd and 24th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., rose, pair, one damaged . .	8	10	0
Bergedorf, ½, black on blue, *used* .	2	6	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green .	12	0	0
Canada, 10 c., *black-brown** . .	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green £3 7s. 6d. &	3	12	6
Ditto, clean-cut perfs., 4d., rose-red	2	10	0
Ditto, rough perf., 8d., yellow-brown	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1s., cold violet,* full gum	2	10	0
France, 1862, 20 c., *tête-bêche* pair,* part gum	2	0	0
Ditto, October, 1870–3, 10 c., bistre, pair,* slight crease, *tête-bêche* (?)	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, pair, *tête-bêche*, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose with the 10 c., pair, mint	7	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	15	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	3	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	15	0
Ditto, another on blued	3	3	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown,* rubbed	4	15	0
Hanover, 10 gr., green	3	7	6
Labuan, 1879, 12 c., carmine, mint	2	15	0
Lagos, 5s., blue	4	0	0
Luxemburg, 1879, 1 PRANC on 37½ c., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, SP on 5 fcs., S.G. 437A	2	2	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on bluish, late	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very late state	3	0	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, December, 1859, 1d., red	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, 1861, 1s., yellow-green, vert. pair, mint	2	2	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, 3 sg., brown, *used*	2	6	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., rose,* creased	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange,* part gum	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange	9	0	0
Norway, 1855, 4 s., blue*	2	0	0
Portugal, 1853, 100 r., lilac	2	4	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red	5	0	0
Wenden, 1863, 2 k., black and rose, pen-cancelled	2	17	6
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, pair, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1866, 14 to 15, 1s., grey, pair, mint	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 1871, Star, 6d., green, pair,* part gum	5	10	0
Ditto, 1863, perf. 11, 6d., deep green, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, February, 1877, compound, 1s., ver.*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	9	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., yellow-green, pair*	3	15	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green*	4	5	0
Ditto, December, 1881, 4d., blue*	2	17	6
Ditto, 1882–4, CA, 14, 4d., blue*	2	0	0
Servia, 1866, 2 pa., dull green on pale lavender, mint	4	10	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d. blue, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 2s., Type D, mint	4	15	0
South Australia, 1855, 6d., blue*	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Spain, 1852, 2 rs., red, thinned	4	15	0
Porto Rico, 1877, 10 c., brown, mint	2	8	0
Perak, P.G.S., 8 c., orange, S.G. 215*	2	15	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn	2	5	0
Ditto, others, mint, £3 12s. 6d. &	4	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., red post-mark	7	5	0
Ditto, 1854, 5 rappen, *blue*, mint	3	10	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone,* part gum	3	15	0
Trinidad, 1851, on blue, 1d., purple-brown, block of 24, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, block of 10, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, on white, 1d., purple-black, block of 20, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, on yellowish, 1d., blue, very early	3	15	0
Ditto, 1855, on thin paper, 1d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 6, mint	5	5	0
Turks Island, ½d. on 1d., red, block of 15, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, S.G. 37,* no perfs. at top	6	10	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown	2	4	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow,* perfs. short on right	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 4d., red on flesh, sheet of 25, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red on rose, ditto ditto	5	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18 kr., slate-lilac, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 kr., purple	2	12	6
Zululand, 1894, £5, black on red, on piece	7	0	0

Sale of April 6th, 1916.

British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rose, pearls, full roulettes	3	12	6
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, repaired	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 4d., blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 6d., lilac, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., medium blue, on entire, irregular margins	5	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, mint	2	8	0
Ceylon, 1857, 2d., green, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., rose-red, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 1s., lilac, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., lilac, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1863–7, 4d., rose, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, block of 4, mint	4	4	0
Gambia, 1880, CC, 1s., green*	2	2	0
Gibraltar, 1902, £1, black on red, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1904, £1, black on red, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1907, 8s., purple and green, mint . . £2 4s. and	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1867, Cross, £1, brown-lilac . . £2 and	2	17	6
Lagos, 1904, CA, 2s. 6d., mint £2 8s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 10s., green and brown, mint	8	0	0
Naples, December, 1860, ½ t., pale blue*	5	0	0
Natal, 1908, £1, black on red, mint	3	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, close	4	2	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose on yellowish, Plate 1	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on yellowish, Plate 2	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, early	3	3	0
Nyasaland, 1897, £10, yellow	2	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1904, £1, purple on red, mint	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, CA, £1, green and violet, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1904–8, £1, green and violet, mint	2	4	0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25, mint	4	15	0
Trinidad, 1864, CC, imperf., 1d., rose-red	2	2	0
Collection, "Black Cat" Album, 7007	27	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 4th and 5th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Finland, 1858, 5 k., blue	2	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, black and purple on red	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, one cut into	5	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, block of 12, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1867–78, £1, brown-lilac	3	3	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, brown-lilac*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1888, £1, brown-lilac	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1892, £1, green	2	12	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., mint	2	17	6
Ditto, Military Telegraphs, 1886 0.10 and 0.25 piastre, pair of each, and 1 to 100 piastres, mint	30	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., red-violet*	2	2	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, thinned at bottom	10	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 14 × 12½, 32 c., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 12½, 2 rs. 50 c., dull rose,* few perfs. clipped	6	15	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 24 c., brown-purple, mint	5	10	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, Die 2, block of 12*	4	0	0
Egypt, 1866, 5 p., rose, perf. 12½ × 15, with inscription of 10 p.,* no gum	7	10	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, cut into at bottom	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	4	10	0
Ditto, 1876, Halfpenny on 9d., inverted surcharge, mint	2	8	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, V.R.I., 1s., orange, mint	3	3	0
Seychelles, 1901, 3 c. on 16 c., inverted surcharge, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 c. on 8 c., ditto	2	15	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 1s., green,* with gum	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in black, 1s., green, with inverted overprint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1903, £5, violet and orange, mint	12	0	0
Canada, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., dull purple	2	17	6
Bahamas, 1863, CC, 12½, 1s., green, mint	3	3	0
Leeward Islands, sexagenary, 5s., green and blue, mint	2	10	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green, mint	3	5	0
St. Lucia, 1882, CA, 1s., black and orange, mint	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1853–60, 4 c., blue, on entire	4	15	0
British Honduras, CA, 1s., grey, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888–9, 2 c. on 1d., rose, inverted surcharge,* rubbed	2	7	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., crimson-lake, Plate 2, pair, close at top, and repaired	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 1	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, Plate 4	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on bluish, pair, close at left	2	5	0
Ditto, 1854, imperf., 6d., fawn,* with gum	3	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	2	15	0
Collections: Lallier's Album, 2170	86	0	0
Ditto, Paragon and Favourite, ditto, 3869	35	0	0

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of April 14th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green, defective	2	12	0
Egypt, Suez Canal, 20 c., blue, on entire	2	4	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn	2	8	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	2	8	0
St. Vincent, Star wmk., 5s., rose-red*	9	10	0
Hawaii, 1855, 5 c., deep blue on thick white paper*	3	5	0
Ditto, interisland, bluish grey paper, 2 c., black,* little defective at corners	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., crimson-lake, Plate 11, no clouds, cut close	2	0	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow,* perfs. partially clipped at right	4	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 13 and 15th, 1916.

Samoa, ½d. on 3 pf., *with comma*, on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, similar variety on 5 pf.	6	10	0
Ditto, 6d. on 50 pf., block of 4 on piece, top pair with inverted 9 for 6	2	18	0
Ditto, similar block, also ½d. on 3 pf., 2½d. on 20 pf., two without fraction bar, all in blocks of 4, on part entire	4	15	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., cobalt*	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, S.G. 2	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, S.G. 5	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine, S.G. 14	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., greyish blue, S.G. 15	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green, S.G. 43, on bluish	2	0	0

Sale of April 18th, 1916.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	15	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1889–1901, 10s., cobalt, S.G. O.9*a*, slight defect	4	4	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., deep blue	8	0	0
New South Wales, 1855, 8d., dull orange, postmarked May 24th, 1856	7	0	0

Sale of April 27th and 29th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bahamas, 1862, perf. 13, 4d., rose*	3	7	6
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 10s., green	4	12	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., inverted overprint, mint	3	18	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	10	10	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	4	10	0
Labuan, 1879, 2 c., blue-green*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine	3	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine, S.G. 10	3	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d. on blued, late intermediate State	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on bluish, worn impression*	3	15	0
Natal, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., inverted surcharge, on piece	4	10	0
Nevis, 1878, 1s., pale green, block of 6, No. 3 being "Cross on Hill," mint	9	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, close at bottom	8	0	0
British Honduras, 1889, 2 c. on 1d., rose, surcharge inverted	2	10	0
Egypt, 1866, 5 p. with 10 p. overprint*	6	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., deep brown-lake	2	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., deep colour, early impression, repaired	8	5	0
Ditto, October, 1859, 2d., deep blue	16	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., on laid, vert. pair	3	7	6
Nyasaland, 1898, imperf., 1d.,* strip of 3	5	5	0
Orange River Colony, 1s., orange-yellow, S.G. 175*d*, mint	3	18	0
Ditto, another copy on the old colour with double diagonal surcharge	3	17	6
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue*	4	10	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, pair, mint	7	0	0
St. Vincent, 1871, Star, 6d., green, pair, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1877, 1s., vermilion,* S.G. 22	3	12	6
Ditto, 1881, 1d. on 6d., bright green, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., light blue, S.G. 35*	2	10	0
Servia, 1866, 2 p., dull green on lavender, mint	4	10	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue, mint.	4	3	0
Trinidad, imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 6, mint	5	5	0
Turks Islands, 4 on 1s., lilac, S.G. 38*	6	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXV. JUNE, 1916. No. 294.

A Brief Retrospect.

BY the time these lines are in our readers' hands this great and ghastly European war will have been almost extended to two years, and, judging by pre-existing apprehensions, it might have been anticipated that Philately would have been buried under the appalling catastrophe that has overwhelmed the world. These Cassandra vaticinations have been, however, happily shown to have no reality, and, although like every other phase of life, Philately has felt the shock, on the whole it has emerged as little affected as any other pursuit or vocation.

In this satisfactory position two important factors have counted most. Firstly, the continued and developing absence of really first-choice stamps from the market, caused by ever decreasing supplies and by the unwillingness of holders to sell in a period of financial stress. Secondly, the fact that, although very many people are "hardly hit by the war," a large number have been and are making abnormal profits by the colossal war expenditure, and those who are stamp collectors among them are therefore eager and willing buyers. The philatelic situation, both as regards the present and future, may be reasonably regarded with entire confidence.

A glance at the issues of this Journal for the past twelve months reveals at a glance the most striking feature of the past season. Every issue of this and other philatelic journals has embraced information or appeals with regard to the raising of funds for the benefit of sufferers in the war. Commencing with the *Daily Telegraph* philatelic auction for the Belgians, the benevolent movement was followed by the National Philatelic War Fund's auctions, and the patriotic sentiments of the stamp-collecting world have been amply demonstrated, with the most successful financial results. The

Annual Report of the London Philatelic Society, elsewhere printed, bears striking testimony to this happy issue of philatelic benevolence.

The latest information as to the aggregate of the latter fund gives strong ground to the hopes for the attainment of the £5000 that we have previously intimated as the deserving goal of philatelic effort. We anticipate receiving before long a definite statement of the nett result of the auctions, donations, and sales of war stamps showing, as we trust, but a relatively small shortage from the desired sum, which could be readily realised by a one-day's sale at the commencement of next season.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1915–16,

By the Honorary Secretaries—
L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

THE past twelve months have been epoch-making in the history of the world, and it almost seems out of place to record the proceedings of our Society or the events of the philatelic year. Nevertheless, it is by our patron's wish that we "carry on," and certain events have taken place during the year which, under other circumstances, would have been deemed to be of some considerable importance. A further justification, if it be necessary, arises from the fact that many collectors find relief and relaxation in our hobby when invalided home, or otherwise prevented from performing their military duties.

One of the ways in which we can best show our sympathy, as a body of collectors, is illustrated by the response that has been received to recent appeals to help our wounded soldiers. A substantial amount of money has been realized by the sale of stamps sent in answer to these appeals. Including the amounts obtained by *Stamp Collecting*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, the Herts Philatelic Society, and the National War Fund Auctions, a sum approaching £6000 has been raised. This total is perhaps insignificant compared with the results obtained at Christie's auctions and those on behalf of the "Star and Garter" Fund, but these have been raised by means of gifts from the whole nation. Would it not be possible for other bodies of collectors, whose gifts, like most of ours, might not be of sufficient value to put into a "Christie" sale, to ask for donations from all interested in each particular form of collecting, and organize schemes whereby gifts of the smallest value could be satisfactorily disposed of? There must be many hundreds and thousands of collectors who would be only too willing to part with some of their treasures if assured that care would be taken to realize them to the best advantage.

Much has already been written about the auctions in connection with the National Philatelic War Fund, but it may not be out of place to refer to them in this Report. The feature of the first sale, held by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on March 13th and 14th, was, of course, the gift of the Patron of this Society—the 9d., Great Britain, Plate V.—which, after being put up a second time, brought in the sum of £525. The second sale was held by Messrs. Glendining and Co. on May 15th, and up to date the total amount realised is about £4200, including some £65 by the sale of the very handsome souvenir stamps designed and presented by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

A most valuable gift, which it is hoped will bring in a further large sum for the Fund, consists of sets of the present issue of British North Borneo, from 1 cent to 25 cents inclusive, overprinted with a Red Cross, presented by the Court of Directors of the Company.

Among other auctions for the benefit of War Funds, that organized by *Stamp Collecting* brought in £200, by the *Daily Telegraph* £760, by the Herts Philatelic Society £275. There are many other Funds, such as that organized by the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for Wounded Soldiers and Prisoners, a contribution of over £80 to the Belgian Fund by the Otterdale Stamp Exchange Club, and special collections by various Philatelic Societies, both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

Turning to matters more intimately connected with the affairs of the Society, we regret to have to announce the death of four members—Sir Thomas B. Bowring, J.P., elected in 1914; Mr. R. Frentzel (Hon. Fellow), elected in 1897; Mr. J. R. Laing, elected in 1905, and a member of the Council for nearly three years; and Sir D. P. Masson, C.I.E., elected in 1899.

Two members have sent in their resignations—Messrs. C. E. Fagan and I. L. Lee.

Thirteen names, including those of eleven alien enemies, have been removed from the list of members under the Articles of Association.

We have to record two changes of names—Miss D. E. White to Mrs. W. Percival Minnell and Capt. F. M. Rideout to Capt. F. M. Montrésor.

Twelve new members have been elected: Mr. Mount Brown, as an Honorary Fellow, in recognition of the services he has rendered to Philately, Messrs. J. C. Butterwick, E. H. Collins, R. de B. M. Hopkins, Rev. A. C. Larmour, Lieutenant R. G. Lock, Judge H. Montgomerie-Hamilton, Captain H. F. Murland, Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, J. McK. Storrow, E. D. E. Van Weenen, A. M. T. Woodward. One member has been reinstated. One associate, the Hon. Stuart A. S. Montagu, has been elected.

This leaves us with a total membership of 295 as against 300 last year. Under the circumstances we may congratulate ourselves that the interest in Philately in general, and in the Society in particular, has been so well maintained. The vacancies in the Council caused by the death of Mr. J. R. Laing and the resignation of Mr. D. C. Gray have been filled by Baron de Worms and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, both of whom, of course, are such distinguished and active philatelists, that the Society is bound to benefit by their assistance.

Owing to the war there has been a constant flood of new issues, including

Red Cross stamps, and in fact a new class of collector has arisen who collects nothing but War issues. In many cases, no doubt, he has the instinct of the true collector, and, at any rate, there are undoubtedly certain varieties which will in later years rank as some of the greatest rarities. Of the numerous colonies formerly belonging to Germany none now remain except a portion of German East Africa.

Since the last report no alterations have been made in the special representatives of the Society, and the list is now as follows: Scotland, Mr. E. Beveridge, LL.D.; Ireland, Mr. W. Lane Joynt; Wales, Mr. Walter Scott; Australia, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull; British Guiana, Mr. A. D. Ferguson; Canada, Mr. W. Patterson; Natal, Mr. J. H. Hope-Chamberlain; New Zealand, Mr. A. T. Bate; Rhodesia, Mr. J. H. Melland; Transvaal, Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield; Belgium, Major Larking; France, Mr. H. L. Churchill; Holland, Mr. H. P. Manus; Italy, Dr. E. Diena; Portugal, Mr. J. N. Marsden; Russia, Mr. G. Kirchner; Sweden, Mr. Hilmer Djurling; Switzerland, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld; United States of America, Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt.

The position of the Society from a financial point of view is shown in the Accounts and Report presented by the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Auditors respectively. Although not unsatisfactory there is no surplus sufficient for the Society to enter on any new undertakings, and it rests with the Fellows to increase the income of the Society by bringing in new members.

The question as to the desirability of securing a permanent home has been under consideration, and during the past season an offer was made by another Royal Society of a portion of the building it was occupying. It was felt, however, that any change would involve a considerable expenditure, and that no action should be taken until a fitting abode in a suitable neighbourhood could be found. The Council considers that the time has not yet arrived when members can be asked to make a "special effort" to establish the Society in a house really suitable for its needs and requirements.

As was the case last season, meetings have been held once a month on Thursdays, and usually on the third Thursday in each month. The average attendance has been seventeen. Including the meeting now taking place there have been nine held during the season, at which some very fine and interesting collections have been shown, in many cases accompanied by papers or notes, namely:—Paper on the "Laureated" issues of New South Wales, with display by the President; display of war issues with notes by Mr. H. J. Reckitt; display of British India with notes by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; display of the Nineteenth Century stamps of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Servia, and other European countries affected by the war, by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D.; display of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius by Mr. Charles de la Torre; display of the stamps of Siam by Mr. Harold Row; paper on the Stamps of Servia with display by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, and display of the collection which is being formed for the Victoria Memorial Museum at Calcutta, of British India (including telegraphs and fiscals), Indian Native and Feudatory States by Surgeon-

General Harris. At the meeting at which the latter collection was shown the formal presentation of the four plates and nine lithographic stones used in the preparation of the stamps of India issued in 1854 took place. This gift, besides being one of the most valuable and important that the Society has ever received, is all the more notable as being the first presented by any Government. A full description of the plates and stones will be found in the *London Philatelist* for May, 1916.

The award of the Crawford, Tapling, and Tilleard medals has been postponed again on account of the war.

A work on the *Samoa Express Stamps* has been written by Mr. R. B. Yardley, incorporating notes made by Mr. J. N. Luff, and will shortly be published. It will include plates illustrating many entire sheets, chiefly from the collection of His Majesty the King.

A large number of valuable gifts have been made to the Society's collection, the care of which still remains in the able hands of Messrs. Corfield and Fulcher, including a very valuable collection of Nepaul in complete sheets and some scarce entires from His Majesty the King.

Among the donors are Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Mr. L. E. Bradbury, Lieut.-Colonel A. St. Leger Burrows, Colonel A. W. Chambers, Messrs. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (President), Chas. Cohen, Wilmot Corfield, Jno. Godinho, A. Hatfield (Junr.), Leslie L. R. Hausburg, C. E. McNaughtan, Colonel S. P. Peile, Messrs. B. Pinner, Franz Reichenheim, H. Schacke, J. C. Sidebotham, I. J. Simons, W. M. Steuart and R. B. Yardley.

The whole of the collection of adhesives has now been mounted, and it is hoped that members will examine their duplicates and send in all they can spare.

The Library is being gradually arranged and made more accessible to members. We have to record gifts from the following: Messrs. H. H. Harland, Derek Ingram, W. R. Ricketts, F. H. Vallancey, R. B. Yardley, and last but by no means least we are indebted to Mr. F. Reichenheim for the most valuable and generous gift of practically the whole of his library, which includes all the modern periodicals bound almost up to the present date, as well as a very large number of the earlier works and periodicals. The bound volumes are 534 in number.

A suggestion has been made by Mr. Wilmot Corfield and adopted by the Council, that a collection should be formed of Philatelic Medals. Presentations have been made by Mr. J. Hope-Chamberlain of the silver medal awarded to him at the South African Exhibition in 1913, and by the Herts Philatelic Society of specimens of the medals awarded at their Exhibition in 1902. Further donations by Fellows of the Society and by other philatelists will be welcomed.

We regret to have to record the death of one of the earliest philatelists, Mr. E. Shorthouse, of Birmingham; also of Mr. Courtenay Smith, of Sydney, who devoted his life and all that he made by the sale of stamps to the maintenance of a sanatorium, and also of Mr. Joseph Scott, one of the oldest collectors in Leeds.

Among other events we might note the first Public Exhibition of the

Abbott Collection at the Manchester Whitworth Galleries on October 27th, 1915.

The United States collection of the late Earl of Crawford has been bought by Mr. Klemann, of New York, and the vast unused collection of Senor Rodriguez is being dispersed. A portion of that of Mr. Worthington has also been sold.

Reference should also be made to the change in Postal Rates from 1d. for the first 4 ozs. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 ozs., to 1d. for the first ounce, 2d. up to 2 ozs. and ½d. for each succeeding 2 ozs.

The alteration in the Postal Rate to France from 2½d. to 1d. for the first ounce was approved last year, but has not yet come into force.

Perhaps the most remarkable philatelic event of the year has been the discovery of the 1d. Victoria "Emblems" type watermarked FOURPENCE.

The following are among some of the Handbooks that have been published: *The Handbook of Swedish Issues*, by the Swedish Philatelic Society; *The Provisional Stamps of Campeche*, by E. Aguirre; *The Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands*, by Messrs. J. N. Luff, C. A. Howes and C. F. Richards; *Togo, Stamps of the British and French Occupation*, by C. H. Greenwood; *The Postage Stamps of Norway*, by W. Nichols; *The Stamps of Egypt*, by R. E. R. Dalwick; *Egyptian Interpostals*, by O. May; *Notes on Controls*, by R. B. Rowell; *War Stamps*, by C. J. Phillips; *Togo, and its Occupation Stamps*, by R. E. R. Dalwick; *The Postage Stamps of Sudan*, by T. F. Marriner.

In conclusion we should like to take this opportunity of thanking the officers and members of the Council for the great assistance they have given in carrying on the work of the Society, and it might not be out of place to express the most sincere thanks of the Council and Members of the Society to all the collectors, members of the Stamp Trade, and the Philatelic Auctioneers who have given so generously of their philatelic treasures, time, and money towards making the National Philatelic War Fund the success it has been.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1914.						
Parr's Bank.						
Current Account	114	1	7			
Deposit Account	109	17	11			
				223	19	6
1915.						
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees received	333	17	0			
Sale of Works, etc.	12	1	8			
Subscriptions to *Samoa*	11	1	0			
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account	30	3	6			
				387	3	2
				£611	2	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	203	2	1			
Contribution to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing and Postage	54	10	6			
Sundry Payments	14	10	11			
				342	3	6
Samoa Printing Account				7	16	7
INVESTMENT—						
£11/16/4 Cape 3½%				10	2	1
Balance, Parr's Bank, 31st December, 1915—						
Current Account	146	5	6			
Deposit Account	104	15	0			
				251	0	6
				£611	2	8

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	324	3	2
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1916	8	8	0
Samoa Subscriptions, less expenditure to date	3	4	5
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1509	13	1
	£1845	8	8

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Parr's Bank	146	5	6
Deposit Account do.	104	15	0
Consols, £305 3s., valued at	200	0	0
4½% War Loan, £200	200	0	0
Cape of Good Hope 3½% £337 19s. 1d. at cost	324	3	2
Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	865	0	0
Outstanding Subscriptions, valued at	5	5	0
	£1845	8	8

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1916–17.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.

Vice-President—E. D. BACON.

Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD | *Hon. Treasurer*—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

W. DORNING BECKTON
WILMOT CORFIELD
T. W. HALL

CAPT. G. F. NAPIER
F. J. PEPLOW
SIR CHARLES STEWART-WILSON, K.C.I.E.

BARON DE WORMS
BARON P. DE WORMS
R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS, 1916.

	Elected.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893
A. L. Adutt	1907
J. R. M. Albrecht	1908
Eng. - Lieut. - Commander E. J. Allen, R.N.	1914
G. J. Allis	1914
J. Anderson	1911
*P. J. Anderson	1885
O. Andreen	1907
A. B. de L'Argentière	1914
The Duke of Argyll	1913
E. D. Bacon	1880
Capt. C. L. Bagnall	1908
G. B. Bainbridge	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907
W. Barnard	1893
H. W. Baron	1907
J. H. Barron	1911
A. R. Barrett	1883
G. B. Barrington	1894
A. T. Bate	1892
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.	1910
A. J. de Beaufort	1913
Major K. M. Beaumont	1914
W. D. Beckton	1892
W. Beckwith	1892
O. Beeby	1910
F. A. Bellamy	1908
E. B. S. Benest	1912
F. G. Bepler	1888
Capt. A. H. Berly	1912
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892
C. N. Biggs	1880
A. Bishop	1909
N. Bjorklund	1914
Col. John Bonhote	1904
J. R. Borck	1914
Louis E. Bradbury	1901
H. S. Bridgwater	1907
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907
*Mount Brown	1916
V. E. Brukewich	1914
P. F. Bruner	1900
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896
*M. Burnett, J.P.	1877
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892
J. C. Butterwick	1916
H. R. Calvert	1907
Wm. Canning	1910
Miss A. Cassels	1907
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.	1879
*Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D.	1883
S. Chapman	1909
Dr. Carroll Chase	1914
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912
A. Chilver	1907
C. D. Choremi	1905
Major G. Churcher	1893
H. L. Churchill	1912
Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896
H. R. G. Clarke	1893
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907
W. J. Cochrane	1912
Chas. Cohen	1905
W. P. Cohen	1907
E. H. Collins	1916
F. O. Conant	1893
F. S. Cook	1907
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893
Wilmot Corfield	1899
Rev. E. B. Cornford	1914
F. R. Cornwall	1908
W. Cowland	1890
R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912
Lieut. G. E. V. Crutchley	1912
G. H. Dannatt	1914
Capt. J. J. Darlow	1913
J. S. Davis	1908
H. E. Deats	1893
M. L. Desmonts	1914
H. Dickson	1907
Dr. E. Diena	1895
J. Dimsdale	1907
Hilmer Djurling	1907
T. P. Dorman	1894
C. Stuart Dudley	1906
H. J. Duveen	1895
Willy Ehrmann	1907
Capt. Geo. Elie	1914
E. A. Elliott	1887
A. C. Emerson	1884
Major Evans	1875
T. D. F. Evans	1892
P. Fabri	1892
A. D. Ferguson	1905
W. S. Fiske	1904
W. C. Fox	1908
L. W. Fulcher	1901
C. H. Garnett	1914
L. Gibb, J.P.	1884
J. W. Gillespie	1892
O. Gillett	1899
B. Goodfellow	1911
Lieut. F. C. Graham	1914
D. C. Gray	1907
W. M. Gray	1903
J. L. Green	1912
H. Grey	1891
Lieut. L. E. Hall	1911
T. W. Hall	1895
J. W. Hall	1913
W. G. Hamersley	1914
W. A. Hamilton	1907
Capt. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn	1912
*L. Hanciau	1914
Col. F. H. Hancock	1910
Chas. Hand	1915
Hans M. Hansen	1905
J. S. Hardy	1910
W. A. Harmer	1910
Major C. G. S. Harvey	1910
A. A. Haserick	1914
A. Hatfield, jun.	1914
L. L. R. Hausburg	1892
E. Hawkins	1887
*J. Dunbar Heath	1914
J. E. Heginbottom	1899
H. M. Hepworth	1910
J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907
D. H. Hill	1890
F. C. Hill	1893
Oscar Hill	1914
H. S. Hodson	1910
Rev. W. H. Holman	1893
J. M. Holt	1910
J. H. Hope-Chamberlain	1913
R. de B. M. Hopkins	1916
M. H. Horsley	1901
F. E. Horton	1893
C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904
*A. F. Basset Hull	1887
Rev. Canon D. J. S. Hunt	1907
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900
Gordon Ireland	1905
Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906
Mrs. Hella Jones	1909
Mrs. Walter Jones	1910
T. Wickham Jones	1889
J. E. Joselin	1896
W. R. Lane Joynt	1889
L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E.	1910
H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg	1910
Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892
G. Kirchner	1904
C. W. Kissinger	1914
L. H. Kjellstedt	1911
B. D. Knox	1895
J. K. N. Koning	1910
O. Kraepelein	1913
*J. G. Langton	1914
Major R. N. W. Larking	1913
Rev. A. C. Larmour	1916
A. Lavenir	1914
R. S. Le May	1914
Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909
E. Lewis	1897
Lieut. R. G. Lock	1916
S. Loder	1914
B. Loewy	1896
A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908
R. R. Mabson	1907
E. W. Mann	1910
H. P. Manus	1910
J. N. Marsden	1891
C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895
E. M. Marx	1908
C. W. Matthes	1910
W. Matthews	1907
T. Maycock	1887
C. E. McNaughtan	1896
F. H. Melland	1905
L. L. Mercer	1907
R. F. Mertens	1903
E. J. Mertzanoff	1910
H. S. Meyer	1915
R. Meyer	1887
V. Miles	1908
Mrs. W. Percival Minell	1914
Judge H. Montgomerie-Hamilton	1916
H. de Monplanet	1914
Capt. F. M. Montrésor	1908
W. V. Morten	1903
Capt. H. F. Murland	1916
Rev. J. Mursell	1909
Albert Naish	1905
Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902
Lieut. W. A. V. Neill	1913
J. A. Nix	1892
Herbert R. Oldfield	1892
Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Meara	1897
C. Lathrop Pack	1905
L. A. B. Paine	1910
Julian Park	1907
A. D. Park	1896
W. Patterson	1892
T. W. Peck	1912
W. H. Peckitt	1916
W. E. Peebles	1896
Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904
F. J. Peplow	1907
A. H. Pettifer	1915
Col. G. E. Petty	1902
H. B. Phillips	1908
D. Pick	1911
W. Pimm	1893
B. Pinner	1908
Dr. José Marco del Pont	1915
F. S. Porter	1914
H. Quare	1895
F. Ransom	1887
H. J. Reckitt	1911
Franz Reichenheim	1899
Major P. L. Reid	1914
E. Renier	1911
Philipp La Renotiére	1891
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
W. R. Ricketts	1905
J. C. Rix	1907
Vernon Roberts	1887
W. A. Rockliff	1915
W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
G. F. Rotherham	1907
G. B. Routledge	1893
W. R. Rundell	1915
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
H. Schacke	1911
Karl Schmidt	1904
J. W. Kayton Schofield	1912
Capt. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
W. Scott	1887
C. E. Severn	1909
G. C. Shiers	1914
J. C. Sidebotham	1903
I. J. Simons	1912
H. A. Slade	1906
W. E. Smith	1914
Judge F. Spiegelberg	1914
C. H. G. Sprankling	1914
A. H. Stamford	1897
Miss W. R. Stannard	1914
A. Stern	1913
W. M. Steuart	1881
Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.	1895
A. W. Stockett	1915
W. C. Stone	1895
J. McK. Storrow	1915
Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
Capt. W. Swinhoe-Phelan	1913
W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
H. L. Templier	1914
J. J. Terry	1911
B. B. Tilley	1913
G. L. Toppan	1894
Chas. de la Torre	1915
Capt. C. Tournay	1914
O. K. Trechmann	1909
C. J. Tyas	1894
G. R. T. Upton	1907
J. Walker, jun.	1907
Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
A. J. Warren	1904
N. E. Waterhouse	1914
A. H. Weber	1907
E. D. E. Van Weenen	1916
L. S. Wells	1893
Rear-Admiral (E) A. E. L. Westaway	1891
E. W. Wetherell	1907
H. J. White	1897
H. L. White	1908
C. R. Wickins	1912
Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
C. F. Williams	1914
*A. H. Wilson	1878
W. T. Wilson	1882
H. Winckmann	1892
H. Woodlands	1909
A. M. T. Woodward	1916
Baron de Worms	1887
Baron P. de Worms	1892
G. H. Worthington	1894
C. G. A. Wyatt	1914
R. B. Yardley	1901
Major F. Young	1909

ASSOCIATE.

Hon. S. A. S. Montagu	1916

* Honorary Fellows.

Occasional Notes.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS MADE FROM JUNE 23rd, 1915, TO JUNE 8th, 1916.

ADHESIVES.

Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger Burrowes	Great Britain.
M. P. Castle, M.V.O.	Various, used and unused.
Colonel A. Chambers	Various, Great Britain.
Wilmot Corfield	Various, used and unused.
L. L. R. Hausburg	Colour proofs of New South Wales Centenary Issues.
Colonel S. P. Peile	Various, Great Britain.
B. Pinner	" "
H. Schacke	Two Provisional Denmark, unused.
I. J. Simons	90 1d., red, and 19 2d., blue, Great Britain, Plates 7 to 15.
J. C. Sidebotham	Frankfort Newspaper Stamps of 1873, both impressed and used as an adhesive.
Wm. M. Steuart	Great Britain.
R. B. Yardley	Sheet of the ¼ c. Spanish stamps.

FORGERIES.

Charles Cohen	Used forgery of the 1889–91 ½d. on 1d., scarlet, Tasmanian stamp.
John Godinho	Block of 4 Patiala 3 p., carmine, Queen, double overprint.

ENTIRES, ETC.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
Louis E. Bradbury.
M. P. Castle, M.V.O.
C. E. McNaughtan.
Franz Reichenheim.

"THE SAMOA EXPRESS POSTAGE STAMPS."

We hope this work will shortly be dispatched to subscribers, *and to all members who have paid their subscriptions for the year 1916.*

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions are reminded to do so at once, to prevent delay in receiving their copy of this work.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

The applications for the first twenty-eight parcels of the British North Borneo Red Cross stamps have been so numerous that the Court of Directors has generously handed over another ten parcels. These have also been allotted, with the result that the Philatelic War Fund will benefit to the

extent of £570. Adding to this the amount realized by the lots put up at the auction held on May 15th by Messrs. Glendining and Co., the total amounts to the very handsome figure of £620, and the Executive Committee of the Fund feel that they must take this opportunity of expressing their most sincere gratitude to the Court of Directors of the British North Borneo Company for their magnificent and generous gift. The Company has also decided to hand over the remainder of the issue this week, only retaining fifty complete sets of the thirteen values, which will not be sold. This further gift will no doubt mean another handsome addition to the Fund. This is all that is left of the issue, and the Company has given an undertaking not to overprint any more.

An extremely interesting discovery has been made. After dividing up and allotting the contents of the first portion of the gift, the package containing the first ten parcels of the second portion was opened, and it was found that the overprint of the latter was in *carmine*, while that of the first lot was in *vermilion*. This applies to all the values except the 4 c., all of which are in vermilion. Before going on with the allotments enquiries were made at the offices of the Company, and it was found that the whole of the remainder, except the 4 c., have the *carmine* overprint, so that there are equal numbers of each colour. This discovery meant, of course, that all the previous allotments had to be made over again, so as to give each purchaser, as far as possible, the proper proportion of each colour, and hence a delay of twenty-four hours in sending them out. Of course, the next parcels will (with the exception of the 4 c.) contain only the *carmine* overprint.

The explanation for the use of different colours for the overprint is said to be as follows: when the first batch was sent to the printers there was no stock on hand of the 4 c., and when the latter were sent with the second lot by some mischance another colour was used. The fact that the second colour was different from the first was quite unknown at the offices.

It will be noticed that in some cases the shades of the stamps themselves differ, as well as the overprints.

THE IMPORTATION OF STAMPS PROHIBITED IN FRANCE.

WE regret to learn of this fact through the medium of the following notice issued by the well-known firm of Theodor Champion, of 13 Rue Drouot, Paris:—

"PARIS, *May 25th*, 1916.

"Owing to the decree of May 11th, 1916, which prohibits the entry into France of certain goods—including stamps for collections, either used or unused—we have to request our correspondents abroad to suspend any consignment of stamps they might intend making us until the said decree will be cancelled."

This decision, although dictated doubtless by sound reasons as to the discouragement of all luxurious expenditure by our gallant ally, will be received with great regret on both sides of the Channel. The volume of transactions in stamp circles between France and England has always been of great extent; and, although affected by the war, very considerable business has been consistently carried on between the two countries during

the past two years. Let us hope that a speedy termination of the war may remove this and many other obstacles to the welfare and happiness of Europe.

QUEENSLAND: SOME UNCATALOGUED VARIETIES.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

My firm (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.) having recently purchased the famous collection of the stamps of Queensland formed by Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg, and largely added to by another collector, recently deceased. I find in it a number of uncatalogued varieties, of which it may be as well to keep a record, so that when the Royal Philatelic Society is preparing their work on this country these interesting and rare varieties may not be omitted. I also add a few early dates.

Wmk. Large Star. Imperf.

The earliest dates I find here are:

2d., blue, a strip of three. "No. 21.60."

6d., green, on piece of original. "No. 14.60."

In the imperf. 6d. there are two horizontal pairs in very distinct shades, the one a deep full green and the other a very dark green, of a shade I have not met with previously.

Wmk. Large Star. Clean-cut perfs. 14–16.

A 2d. on part of original is dated "Jy. 2.61 Brisbane."

Wmk. Small Star. Clean-cut perfs 14–16.

Horizontal strip of three, imperf. vertically and perf. horizontally. In this issue there are two pairs of 2d., blue, and all the 3d., brown (3 unused), classed separately as "perf. 14–16, not so clean cut," a kind of intermediate perf. as is found in Trinidad.

Wmk. Small Star. Rough perf. 14–16.

Unused horizontal pair of 2d., blue, perf. all round and imperf. between.

3d., brown, unused on a *very thick* carton paper.

No wmk. Thick paper. Perf. 12½–13.

A horizontal used pair of the 1d., orange-vermilion, totally imperf.

2d., pale blue, De. 30, 1862, and Fe. 14, 1863.

2d., deep blue, Oc. 1, 1863.

The 6d., green, comes in four distinct shades:

6d., deep green.

6d., green.

6d., yellow-green.

6d., blue-green.

The first and last appear to be the scarce colours.

1s., grey. There is a single used copy, which certainly appears to be imperf. horizontally, the top margin is full 1½ mm., and the bottom 2 mm.

As is well known, there are two distinct perforations used for these no wmk. stamps.

1st, the square holes, perf. 12½–13, by the printers.

2nd, the round holes, perf. 13, by the Government.

In this collection there are a few stamps of each value (nearly all unused) with these perforations compound, the round holes, perf. 13, being *always* the horizontal ones.

The stamps with this compound perf. are:—

1d., orange-vermilion (pale and deep).
2d., deep blue.
3d., pale brown.
6d., green.
6d., yellow-green.
1s., pale grey.

No wmk. Thick paper. Perf. 13, *round holes.*

2d., blue, used, horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1864. *Wmk. Small Star. Perf.* 12½–13, *square holes.*

1d., orange-vermilion, unused, horizontal pair, perf. horizontally × imperf. vertically.

Registered. Orange-yellow, unused, mint, the entire stamp most clearly *double printed*, the one impression being over 1 mm. from the other.

September, 1866. *Thick paper. No wmk. Lithographed.*

5s., pale rose, a vertical used pair, perf. all round, and imperf. between.

In this issue the owners have gathered together a considerable number of the 4d. and 5s. stamps in singles, pairs, and blocks with a view to reconstructing the sheets.

1868. *Wmk. Truncated Star and* QUEENSLAND. *Perf.* 13.

2d., blue, a single used stamp, imperf. with *large* margins all round.

There are more shades of this stamp than catalogued:—

2d., pale blue.
2d., blue.
2d., deep blue.
2d., greenish blue.
2d., very dark blue.

1868–79. *Crown and Q.*

1d., vermilion, horizontal used pair, imperf.
1d., vermilion-red, used, single, imperf., large margins all round.
1d., vermilion-red, vertical pair, perf., horizontally and imperf. vertically, large margins both sides.
6d., apple-green, single, used, imperf., large margins all round.

A set of three used stamps is included here.

Perf. square holes 12½ × round holes 13.

1d., dull vermilion.
2d., blue.
6d., yellow-green.

1879. *No wmk. Perf* 13.

6d., pale emerald-green, horizontal pair, perf. top and bottom, imperf. between and at sides.

THE PRUSSIANIZATION OF GERMANY.

THE daily papers of June 20th state that Bavaria has rejected a suggestion recently made in the Reichstag that she should renounce the privilege of using her own stamps and adhere, like the other German States, to the Imperial postage stamps. Without doubt the same sinister suggestion has been made to Wurtemberg, and may yet be proffered to Austria and Hungary. The Prussian boa-constrictor has no limits to its powers of assimilation, and is always ready to absorb its neighbours.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BARBADOS.—Specimen copies of the ¼d. and ½d. of the new issue expected have reached us.

The design represents King George seated in a chariot drawn by sea-horses. The inscription round the centre reads "Et Penitvs Toto Regnantes orbe Britannos," with Barbados below and figures of value at each side near the bottom, in colour on white, in tablets.

The other values are expected shortly.

Adhesives.

¼d., brown, large size; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
½d., green ,, ,, ,,

EGYPT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 4 m. Official stamp with the Arabic characters slightly altered. Attention was called to this variety of overprint on page 143, Vol. XXIV.

Official.

4 mils., vermilion; variety of the Arabic characters.

INDIA.—*Bundi.*—The ¼ a., blue, has been added to the chronicle of the new issue by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

¼ a., blue, rouletted.

JAMAICA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 3d. "War Stamp" is found on both the white- and yellow-backed stamps.

Having chronicled the former we now list the latter.

War Tax Stamp.

3d., violet on yellow, coloured through.

The *Postage Stamp* also lists the 1d. value.

War Tax Stamp.

1d., carmine, black overprint.

NEW ZEALAND.—It would appear that it was the latest printing of the 1½d. *engraved* Georgian stamp that used some of the paper intended for the large pictorial stamps (watermarked N Z and Star, close together) referred to on page 105.

The 3d. Georgian "Official" stamp is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting.*

Official.

3d., dark brown, Georgian issue.

SAMOA (BRITISH).—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have the 1s. Georgian stamp of New Zealand overprinted "SAMOA" in blue-black. In the copy before us the "S" and last "A" appear black, and the "AMO" more or less blue.

Adhesive.

1s., vermilion, Georgian; perf. 14 × 13½.

TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS.—A new value, 5d., has been added to the Georgian set, and a copy is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5d., olive-green; multiple; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

ITALY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a new Red Cross stamp.

It shows the large Eagle with wings displayed and the Arms of Savoy on its breast. The inscriptions read, at top, "Poste Italiane," and at bottom, "Croce Rossa." The value given at top is "Cent 20," and at foot, "Cent 5"; colour, orange-brown.

Red Cross Stamp.

20+5 c., orange-brown; wmk. Crown, sideways; perf. 14.

ROUMANIA.—*Stamp Collecting* states that the 1 leu of the regular postage series has appeared overprinted "Timbru De Ajutor."

AMERICA.

MEXICO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 pesos stamp of the latest issue, showing a view of the General Post Office, Mexico City, and two stamps of the 1910 issue overprinted "G. P. DEM." in an artistic network frame. The 10 c. value also bears the overprint "Gobierno constitucionalista" in black. The new overprint is placed vertically (reading upwards) on the *left* side of the 10 c., but in the case of the 5 c. this overprint is on the right side (reading downwards).

Adhesives.

5 pesos, rose and blue; perf. 12.
5 c., orange, of 1910, overprinted in blue, as above.
10 c., blue and orange, of 1910, overprinted in red and black, as above.

PERU.—Eight more provisional stamps have reached us exclusive of most of those chronicled on pages 88 and 106.

Provisionals.

Vale 1 centavo, 1916, in green, on 20 c., ordinary. S.G. 382.
Vale 1 centavo, 1916, in green, on 50 c., ordinary. S.G. 383.
Vale 2 centavos, 1916, in blue, on 4 c., ordinary. S.G. 378.
Franqueo, 1916, in green, on 1 c., Official. S.G. 527.
Franqueo, *1916*, in green, on 10 c., Official. S.G. 528.
Franqueo, Vale 2 cts., 1916, in black, on 1 c., Postage Due. S.G. 657.
Franqueo, Vale 2 cts., 1916, in black, on 5 c., Postage Due. S.G. 658.
Franqueo, Vale 2 cts., 1916, in black, on 10 c., Postage Due. S.G. 659.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH LEVANT (ROUAD).—It is reported in *Stamp Collecting* that the 5 c., 10 c., 1 pi on 25 c., adhesives of 1902–6 for French Levant have been overprinted "Ile Rouad" in black sans-serif capitals, reading downwards.

Adhesives.

5 c., green.
10 c., carmine.
1 p. on 25 c., blue.

FRENCH OCEANIA.—The 10 c. stamp of 1913 has appeared with the small surcharge, + 5 c., in red.

Red Cross Stamp.

10+5 c., carmine and orange.

LYBIA.—We understand that the new Red Cross stamp for Italy, chronicled elsewhere on this page, has been overprinted for use here.

MOROCCO (FRENCH).—We have seen the 2 fcs. and 5 fcs., type 6, with red surcharge, type 8, and "Protectorat Francais" in one line in black, to complete the set of 1914.

Adhesives.

2 fcs., deep lilac and buff; perf. 14 × 13½.
5 fcs., blue and buff; perf. 14 × 13½.

OUBANGUI-CHARI-TCHAD.—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles the lately issued 10 c. stamps surcharged "+5 c.," in red, for the French Red Cross.

Red Cross Stamp.

10 c. + 5 c., carmine and blue.

RÉUNION.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 10 c. stamp of 1907 surcharged in the centre with a *small* red cross and 5 c., and are told that it is the Paris issue.

Red Cross Stamp.

10+5 c., rose and green, *small* surcharge.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1915-16.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
T. W. Hall.
Capt. G. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The eighth meeting of the session 1915-16 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18th May, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, M. P. Castle, Wilmot Corfield, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron de Worms, William Barnard, B. D. Knox, Louis E. Bradbury, F. J. Peplow, L W. Fulcher, T. W. Hall, Leslie L. R. Hausburg; visitor, P. L Pemberton.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, at the request of the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th of April were read and confirmed.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg reported that the third day's war fund auction sale had realised £865, some £200 more than was expected.

Mr. Hausburg also reported that the British North Borneo Co. had presented a considerable number of their current issues overprinted with a red cross to be realised for the benefit of the war sales fund, and passed samples round for inspection.

The Hon. Librarian reported that Mr. Franz Reichenheim had very generously offered to present a large portion of his philatelic library to the Society, and submitted a list.

The Vice-President moved, the President seconded, and it was duly resolved that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. F. Reichenheim for this munificent gift, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey the sense of this resolution to Mr. F. Reichenheim, and the Hon. Librarian was requested to make the necessary arrangements with the donor for the transfer of the books.

The Hon Librarian also reported the following presentations to the library:—

From the publisher, Mexico, the white and green seals issues of Sonora, by G. W. Lime, 1916.

From Mr. F. J. Peplow, Mr. Power's work on the United States of America.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidate, and, after ballot.

Mr. R. De Bracey M. Hopkins was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Serbia and read notes.

On the proposition of Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and supported by the Vice-President, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Dorning Beckton for his very interesting paper, which Mr. Beckton kindly consented to publish in the *London Philatelist*. The paper, as usual, included some novel and interesting information and suggestions, notably the question of whether the second issues were printed by lithography or from plates, and also the question of retouches. In the 1869 issue Mr. Beckton maintained that the 50 paras wide setting catalogued by Gibbons and mentioned by Mr. H. R. Oldfield did not exist.

The collection included the following stamps of special interest:—

The so-called error, 2 para—Coat-of-arms issue—which Mr. Beckton considered a proof.

Entire sheets of the 1 and 2 paras Coat-of-arms.

Several stamps of all values of the Belgrade prints which Mr. Beckton maintained exhibited retouches.

In the 1869 issues a number of values imperf. between and bisected with a used specimen of the 10 para, yellow, double print.

The ninth meeting of the session 1915-16, being the Annual General Meeting, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 8th June, 1916, at 5.45 p.m

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Baron Percy de Worms, Louis E. Bradbury, Col. A. W. Chambers, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Thos. Wm. Hall, Wilmot Corfield, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, B. D. Knox, A. M. Tracey Woodward.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th May, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President reported that the President was prevented by illness from being present at the meeting, and a letter from him, and from Mr. Yardley, who was also prevented from coming, were read.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidate, and, after ballot, Mr. James Cyril Butterwick, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported that the contents of Mr. Reichenheim's library had been removed to the Society's rooms, and that he had also received from that gentle-

man a further donation to the Society's collection of some new varieties of French war post cards.

The Annual Report of the Hon. Secretaries on the work of the Society for the past year was then presented and read by Mr. Hausburg, and on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, it was unanimously resolved that the report be received and adopted and published in the *London Philatelist.*

The Treasurer's Accounts and the Balance-sheet of the Society were then presented by Col. Chambers, one of the hon. auditors, who read the formal report of himself and of his co-auditor, Mr. Langton, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory condition, and upon the motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Woodward, it was resolved that the Accounts be received and adopted.

The Hon. Secretaries reported that Mr. Laing, a member of the Council, had died, and that Mr. Gray, another member of the Council, had resigned, and that nominations had been received, in accordance with the provisions in the Articles, nominating Baron de Worms and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton for election at the meeting.

No other notices of retirement having been given, and the two nominations completing the requisite number on the Council as provided by the Articles, the present officers and Council, together with Baron de Worms and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, were elected to act for the ensuing season.

On the motion of Mr. McNaughtan, and seconded by Mr. Knox, Col. Chambers and Mr. Langton were re-elected hon. auditors for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Mr. Bradbury, and seconded by Mr. Woodward, a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the members of the Council and the officers of the Society for their services during the past year.

Cape Town Philatelic Society.

THE monthly meeting of the Cape Town Philatelic Society took place at the headquarters on January 14th, 1916, when the formal business having been concluded, a presentation was made by the Society to Mr. and Mrs. S. Torode, two members whose marriage was recently celebrated.

In accordance with the Society's syllabus, Mr. Louis B. Smuts gave an exhibition of his collection of the "woodblock" stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, which must now take rank as one of the premier collections in existence. For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with the circumstances under which these interesting stamps were issued, it may be mentioned that the so-called "woodblock" stamps were manufactured in Cape Town by Messrs. Saul Solomon and Co. to meet an emergency early in the year 1861, owing to the supposed non-arrival from England of the usual supplies of the "engraved" triangular stamps which were then in service.

As a matter of actual fact the stamps in question had arrived, but owing to the miscarriage of some of the shipping documents the cases in which the stamps were packed were placed in the Queen's Warehouse at Cape Town Docks, where they were discovered after the emergency had been met by the manufacture of a temporary supply of stamps locally. These stamps, which were printed from soft-metal stereotypes, have now come to be popularly known as "woodblocks," owing to the fact that the metal stereos were fastened down upon a wooden base to form the printing plate. They are now of considerable rarity, for the issue was a comparatively small one. It is, therefore, no small achievement for any collector to gather together so imposing a collection as that which was shown by Mr. Smuts, numbering one hundred and twenty specimens in all.

All the printings of the "woodblock" stamps were fully represented, but special mention can only be made of some of the outstanding items included.

Of the "One Penny" red stamps (besides an imposing array of single copies in the vermilion, carmine, and brick-red shades), three unused specimens, a fine used pair, and two superb blocks of four in vermilion, and a brilliant block of four in carmine, matchless in condition and colour, were shown.

Of the "Four Pence" blue stamps an equally complete lot were displayed. This portion of the collection contained three fine used pairs, and no less than nine specimens of the stamp in the deep blue (April printing) shade—a stamp which is of extreme rarity. Four copies of the "Four Pence" stamp in the pale blue shades with the "retouched" corner were also exhibited.

The "woodblock" errors of colour are stamps which are of the utmost rarity. Owing to one of the stereos for printing the "Four Pence" stamps being by mistake included upon the "One Penny" plate, and one of the "One Penny" stereos being placed upon the "Four Pence" plate, one stamp in the wrong colour was printed upon each sheet of the "woodblock" stamps made, during certain printings. (Later printings had this error corrected.) These "errors of colour," as they are called, are of great value, and Mr. Smuts showed two specimens of each.

Special interest was added to the evening's entertainment by the opportunity which was given to members of inspecting two superb mint pairs of the "One Penny" carmine triangular stamp of the De La Rue and Co. printing upon the paper watermarked with the Crown CC, of which Mr. Smuts is also the possessor.

The whole display was most interesting and instructive, and the privilege of examining so fine a collection of the "woodblock" stamps was greatly appreciated, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Smuts being placed on record.—The *Cape Times.*

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"THE PERMANENT STATUS OF PHILATELY."

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I cannot imagine any reader of the April number of the *London Philatelist* skipping Captain Montrésor's article on "The Permanent Status of Philately," or failing to be interested in it. For it raises the most fundamental of all philatelic questions, and deals with it from a highly individual point of view. It was impossible to read it without being interested alike in the subject and in the writer's treatment of it; and I, for one, am personally grateful to Captain Montrésor for compelling me to consider afresh a question which I have been inclined to regard as pretty well settled and done with.

I wish I could go on to say that the Captain's argument satisfied my mind, and that he had succeeded in convincing me that movement along the line he indicates would afford Philately that solid foundation which we all desiderate, and if my time and your space would permit, I should be strongly tempted to attempt a somewhat detailed examination of his argument as it concerns the facts and tendencies of our cult. Lacking both the leisure and, I trust, the presumption, to pursue that course, I crave space enough to lay one or two general considerations before your readers.

In reading Captain Montrésor's article, I was constantly envisaging him as a man setting out to build a pyramid upon its apex. He reduces the permanent status of Philately to the single stone of "art value"; and on it he proposes that we should build the whole structure. That "art value" is a most important and a really fundamental consideration for the philatelist, I agree most heartily; I should urge, however, that it is only one of at least several equally important and equally fundamental elements. It seems to me that the factors that contribute to the permanent status of Philately are more numerous and more complex than Captain Montrésor makes them, and that he only attains the otherwise admirable simplicity of his conclusion by cutting away so much that is really part of the foundation as to imperil the very stability he desires. For instance, his insistence upon "art value" leads him to exclude somewhat contemptuously all surface-printed stamps and all beginners in Philately, and to lament, as "the most serious obstacle" to philatelic status, the fact that the production of stamps is "in the hands of the Government." These things are undoubtedly a drawback from the "art value" point of view; but if the word "philatelist" is to be reserved for those who refuse to recognize their existence, then, while it is possible that collectors who build on an art value foundation, may also build on a "commercial value" foundation, they will represent only a fraction of a great multitude of common or garden stamp collectors who get a great deal of pleasure, not a little intellectual interest, a good deal of fairly useful knowledge, and even some financial profit out of their pursuit.

Personally, I make bold to say that the "art value" of Philately is only one of its values. Every man must follow his own bent, and I am fain to confess that for my mind its historical value exceeds its artistic value. From that point of view the fact that Philately is concerned with a great public utility involving governmental production and oversight is rather an advantage than otherwise. The records of such a utility are full of interest. The comparative value to me is also worth more than the art value. By comparative value I mean the comparison of shade with shade in the various issues of a country, and the attempt to place them in the order of their emission and so forth. The curio value is also not to be despised. It was my privilege recently, at a meeting of a well-known society, to see part of a wonderful collection of philatelic curiosities. They were immensely interesting though not particularly artistic; but a pursuit that includes such features is always sure of being attractive to many minds; while, finally, the collecting value, the sheer enjoyment of hunting for a specimen you lack, or of discovering a shade of which you were ignorant, is a real element in the claim

which Philately makes on human nature. For me the permanent status of Philately rests on the wealth of that claim. It appeals to the whole man; the man artistic, historical, acquisitive; to old and young; to rich and poor. Commercial values are bound to fluctuate. Even the great masters do not always fetch a higher price than the vendor paid for them. But the general tendency is steadily upward. The way to secure a permanently satisfactory status for the classical issues of early days is not surely to decry the more cheaply produced stamps of later times; or to discourage their collection and to dismiss them as unworthy of study. Neither Philately nor philatelist will survive being sawn asunder.

The more broadly we base our pursuit, the more genially we encourage youngsters to take it up; the more frankly we recognise the value of its commercial side and the services of the men who adopt it as their calling, the less likely are we or our children to see it relegated to the limbo of exploded crazes or forgotten hobbies. In my judgment the gravest peril of Philately lies in the ever growing multitude of issues and varieties. It may perish of its own weight. If by 1930 we could secure the ending of separate postal emanations to the world-wide use of one international set of stamps, we should never need to discuss the permanent status of Philately. It would be achieved.

I am, etc.,

JAMES MURSELL.

THE CLOSE, KINGSMEAD, BIRMINGHAM.

AGUINALDO ISSUES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In the Spanish-American war, after Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish gunboats in Cairte Bay, the Filipinos took up arms under Aguinaldo and fought the American soldiers for nearly two years, during which period the rebel leader, until he surrendered, issued his own stamps—postal and telegraphic—which were recognised by the people, as evidenced by the one sent to you. Until the war ceased Aguinaldo's régime was as good as any Dictator's who seized the reins of power in the South American Republics where the strongest man invariably, if ruthlessly, asserted his sway.

It has therefore been a mystery to me why stamp collectors have hitherto hesitated about buying and selling Aguinaldo stamps; and I have to ask your Society to have them inserted in their illustrated catalogues, for the Dictator of the Philippine Islands had a perfect right to engrave and issue stamps, as he controlled the population by the force of his arms and the energy of his opposition to American rule *until* he was beaten.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. MEISE.

30th *May*.

[We insert our correspondent's letter with pleasure in the hope that it may tend to further knowledge on this alleged issue of the revolutionary party in the Philippines. We are unable, however, to exercise any control over catalogues which are not issued by the Royal Philatelic Society.—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of May 2nd and 3rd, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green,* close at top	3	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 4d., rose	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., perf., mint	4	10	0
India, 1854, 4 as., wide setting, vert. pair	3	3	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 4 as., purple and green	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 as., purple and green, cracked across	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1867–73, 6 as. 8 p.,* £2 7s. 6d. and	2	15	0
Straits Settlements, 96 c., grey, perf. 12½, mint	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Labuan, C A sideways, 2 c., blue-green £2 8s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, others used £3 and	2	15	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a., "A. D." on 2 as., red	3	3	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early impression, slight thinning and crack	13	10	0
Ditto, 1859, small fillet, 2d., blue, a pair, worn impression, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, 1859, Greek border, 1d., red	8	10	0
Ditto, 1862, perf., 1s., deep green,* thinned and clipped	3	7	6
Newfoundland, 1857, 6½d., scarlet,* close at right	7	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 2d., orange	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet, small margins	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, thinned	6	5	0
New South Wales, laureated, 8d., orange-yellow, without lines, in spandrels	4	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	2	2	0
Ditto, another, pin-perf., creased	3	3	0
Collections. Ideal Album, 5640	43	0	0
Ditto, Foreign, ditto, 3707	35	10	0

Sale of May 17th, 1916.

Great Britain, 1855–7, 4d., carmine on *bleuté*, small garter, from the imprimatur sheet	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac on *bleuté*, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green on *bleuté*, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 2d., blue, plate 9, corner block, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, with reticulated spandrels, from imprimatur sheet	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., rose, with secret dot, ditto, ditto	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red, a pair, and 6d., lilac, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, a fine block of 4, ditto	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., straw, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., green, block of 8, seven fine, one defective*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1867–73, 2s., blue, imperf.*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1867–78, 5s., rose, plate 1, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 10s., grey, imperf., ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 4d., sage-green, plate 17, ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange, plate 2, ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, 1881–2, 1s., lilac, plate 13, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1882–3, 10s., grey on white	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté*, imperf., from the imprimatur sheet, creased	13	10	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 2s. 6d., lilac on *bleuté*, imperf., from the imprimatur sheet	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose on *bleuté*, ditto, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue on *blueté*, ditto, ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns, imperf., ditto	4	5	0
Russia, 1908–12, 15 k., blue and purple, block of 6, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, proof of 1s., in red-brown, pair	5	10	0
Cape, 1884–90, Anchor, 1s., green, block of 4, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 5s., orange, ditto, ditto	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1857–8, 1s., buff, cut into	3	10	0
Ditto, 1891, 2½d., on 4d., brown, "Halfpenn," used with two others, on entire	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, plate 1, small margins at top	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, plate 2, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, plate 1, early	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, late impression	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, plate 2, early	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d, lilac-blue, plate 3	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, plate 5	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish laid, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green on yellowish	4	12	6
Ditto, "O.P.S.O.," 1892–1901, 5d., grey, block of 12, two with inverted overprint, mint	8	5	0
Collections. Imperial, 7540	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 14,441	65	0	0
Ditto, Foreign Album, 5210	60	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of May 11th and 12th, 1916.

Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	4	17	6
Sweden, 1st issue, set of 5 reprints	2	0	0
Labuan, 1893, "Two Cents" on 40 c., amber, strip of 3, a pair and a single on entire	3	12	6
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1897, £10, yellow	2	18	0
Canada, 7½d., green*	2	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green*	2	0	0
St. Kitts, 1882, CA, 1d., dull magenta, mint	2	18	0
Brazil, 1st issue, 30 reis on greyish, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 reis, ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, slanting figures, 180 r. on thin greyish	3	10	0
Hawaii, Interisland, 2 c., black on thin greyish	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	5	7	6
New Zealand, 1862, 2d., slate-blue, rouletted	2	0	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., deep green, pair, close at left	2	0	0
Victoria, 1858–61, 2s., green, imperf. on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, 1895, "Stamp Duty" in blue at sides, 1s., blue on pale blue	3	3	0
Collection. Philatelic and Ideal Albums, 7525	40	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 4th and 5th, 1916.

Austria, 1851, 6 k., yellow, thick paper	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, cut square, pin-hole	15	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., inverted overprint, mint	4	4	0
Buenos-Ayres, 4 pesos, bright red, thinned	8	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., deep red, block of 4, on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep brick-red, block of 4	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	3	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pairs £7 and	7	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	8	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red, block of 4 on piece with Society's certificate	90	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., *blue*, on piece, cut at bottom, with Society's certificate	45	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., brown-red, pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair	4	17	6
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green*	4	15	0
France, 1 fc., orange-vermilion, rather heavy postmark	9	0	0
Dittto, 1853, 80 c., carmine, *tête-bêche* pair, short tear in left-hand margin, with Society's certificate	7	0	0
Gambia, 1874, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, mint	6	15	0
Gibraltar, 1902, £1, black on red, on piece	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., intense black, block of 6 with red Maltese Cross postmark	3	17	6
Ditto, £5, orange on blued, "Specimen"	4	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, green, "Specimen"	14	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, earliest state of plate, tiny thinning	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, early state, some vert. lines	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, med. state	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, med. state	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on whitish paper, some vert. lines	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, late state, pair on piece	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe"	6	10	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, on piece	13	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, thinned	5	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet, short scissor cut on right	5	10	0
Ditto, 8d., scarlet, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet	19	10	0
Ditto, 2d., scarlet	5	0	0
Ditto, another repaired	4	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, small margins	9	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose on white, plate 1, pair on piece	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose on white, plate 1, vert. pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, plate 2	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on yellowish, plate 2, no clouds	3	7	6
Ditto ditto, 1d., plate 2, on yellowish, strip of 4, on entire, contains the No Trees and Hill unshaded varieties	65	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 1, very early state	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 2, S.G. 26A	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 26D	3	10	0
Ditto, 3d., green, no whip, used with another on entire	3	3	0
Ditto, 1851, on bluish, 1d., dull vermilion, no leaves to right, pair	3	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, pen-marked	8	0	0
Portugal, 1853, 50 r., green, pair,* with spot in left margin	9	10	0
Maldavia, 27 paras, blue postmark, tiny thinning	20	0	0
Ditto, 54 paras, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, 108 paras, red postmark, cut to octagon	13	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., defective	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., pen-cancelled	6	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* thinned	4	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., dull purple, pair, Nos. 67 and 70 with Society's certificate, mint	7	15	0
Spain, 1852, 2 rs., red,* with gum, thinned	7	10	0
Ditto, another used	3	12	6
Ditto, 1863, imperf., 12 c., frame inverted on piece with copy of normal stamp	8	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 2 rs., *blue*, the error, used with two copies of the normal stamp, on piece	9	0	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze,* tiny ink spot on face	8	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., black*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., vert. lines, on piece, little cut	5	17	6
Ditto, Geneva, 5×5 c., two halves rejoined, on piece	14	0	0
Ditto, 1849, 5 c on white, on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.*	4	17	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue*	5	10	0
Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., blue*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., green*	3	0	0
Victoria, 1858, rouletted on all sides, 2s., green, tiny thinning	4	7	6
Western Australia, 6d., bronze	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-bronze	4	15	0
Zanzibar, January, 1898, 1 a., carmine, double overprint, Society's certificate	3	15	0

THE

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War Issues—of Mexico.



E have pleasure in announcing that we shall shortly publish in instalments a lengthy and interesting article on the recent provisional issues in the revolutionary provinces of Mexico. The vast conflagration of the European conflict has diverted our attention from any events not immediately connected with "the Great War," but otherwise the long-sustained struggle that is being carried out in Mexico would have attracted far greater attention. Mexico constitutes a vast and important feature on the American continent, and its ultimate development and future status are likely to afford many interesting complications.

In a philatelic sense Mexico has always been a country that has attracted attention, for its issues, both by their prolixity and variety, have afforded studies that—extended as they have been already—may be said to have been only "well begun," though assuredly they have not yet attained the correlative of "half done." The unfortunate existence and unauthorized manipulation of some of the dies of the old issues exercised for many years a deterrent effect upon would-be collectors of Mexican stamps, but now that the existence of a band of advanced philatelists has enabled collectors practically to separate the wheat from the tares, these fine old stamps have achieved an abiding popularity and estimation.

It has been truthfully said that Mexico is enough to collect alone—a statement amply verified by an inspection of any of the noted collections of that country in which volumes are reckoned by the dozen. This plethora of varieties is, however, now to be largely increased by a voluminous list of War Issues, as will be seen by the forthcoming article. We are, however, assured by highly competent authorities with inner knowledge in the affairs in Mexico that these issues are undoubtedly *bona fide*, were created in accordance with public requirements, and are free from philatelic undercurrents of influence. We devoutly hope this is true, but there have been, however, good grounds afforded for philatelic speculation herein, and this is only to be expected—as in many other cognate issues. Nevertheless, there

seems no doubt that these War Issues will form a highly interesting group that will—equally with other creations of the world war—form a distinct and definite sphere of operations for the philatelist of the future. That he will derive much pleasurable study in the formation of Twentieth Century War Issues is assured, but viewed financially their acquisition is of a more speculative nature than the accumulation of the older standard issues.

South Australia Varieties.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



THE remarkably fine collection of the stamps of South Australia formed by the late Mr. Gordon Smith and subsequently amalgamated with that made by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg having lately been purchased by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., I have been rearranging same, and have taken careful notes of certain varieties, which up to the present I have not seen fully chronicled, and of which a record should be kept before this collection is dispersed.

About 1880 South Australia commenced to use what I might term "marginal values and numbers" to indicate that certain stamps were to be printed on certain paper, but the paper so earmarked was not always used for the particular value for which it had been intended, and I find many stamps printed on the paper marked for other values.

I add a list of such "marginal values" as I find in this collection, and I am sure that the editor will be glad to publish additions to it.

The first form of the marginal inscription was—

6d.
STAMPS
10779.

This seems only to have been used for the stamps of the first type, and for the smaller stamps and the long rectangular stamps the usual form is an inscription in one line, thus :—

"4d 007235."

Stamp.	Date.	Watermark.	Perf.	Value.	Marginal Inscription.
9d., rose-lilac .	1881	Broad Star	11½–12½	6d.	STAMPS in black
2s., carmine .	,,	,,	,,	2/-	in black
1s., chocolate	1897	,,	11½–12½ large holes	2/-	,, ,,
1s., sepia . .	,,	,,	,,	6d.	STAMPS in black
2s., carmine .	,,	,,	,,	6d.	STAMPS in black
2s. ,, .	,,	,,	,,	2/-	in black
2d., orange-red .	May, 1880	Crown SA close	10	2d	,, black
1d., green . .	Mar., 1880	,,	,,	1d	,, vermilion
½d. on 1d., green	Jan., 1882	,,	,,	1d	,, ,,

Stamp.	Date.	Watermark.	Perf.	Value.	Marginal Inscription.
½d., venetian-red	1891	Crown SA close	10	6d	in bright ultramarine
,,	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, brick-red
3d., deep green	1894	,,	,,	1d	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	4d	,, orange
4d., violet	1890	,,	,,	4d	,, ,,
6d., deep blue	,,	,,	,,	6d	,, ultramarine
2/6, violet	1887–95	,,	11½–12½	2/6	,, deep yellow-green
,,	1895	,,	,, large holes	2/6	,, ,, ,,
5s., rose	,,	,,	,, ,,	5/-	,, violet
10s., green	,,	,,	,, ,,	5/-	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	1d	,, vermilion
5d. on 6d., brown	1891	,,	10	6d	,, ultramarine
½d., brown	1893	,,	15	½d	,, ,,
4d., grey-violet	,,	,,	,,	4d	,, yellow
½d., brown	1895	,,	13	½d	,, ultramarine
1d., green	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, brick-red
2d., orange	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, black
2½d., violet-blue	,,	,,	,,	2½d	,, grey-black
3d., olive-green	,,	,,	,,	3d	,, brown
,,	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, black
4d., violet	,,	,,	,,	4d	,, yellow
6d., blue	,,	,,	,,	6d	,, ultramarine
,,	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, brick-red
,,	,,	,,	,,	4d	,, yellow
½d., green	1899	,,	,,	½d	,, dull blue
,,	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, brick-red
,,	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, black
1d., rosine*	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, brick-red
2d., violet	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, black
2½d., blue †	,,	,,	,,	2½d	,, ,,
3d., olive-green	1902	,,	11½	1d	,, orange-red
4d., orange-red	,,	,,	,,	4d	,, yellow (value 17 mm.)
,,	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, orange-red
,, ‡	,,	,,	,,	4d	,, ,, (value 18 mm.)
6d., green	1902	,,	,,	2d	,, black
8d., ultramarine	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, orange-red (value 19 mm.)
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, (,, 16½ ,,)
9d., lake	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, in black
10d., buff	,,	,,	,,	1d	,, orange-red
1s., brown	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
2/6, bright violet	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
£1, blue	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
6d., blue-green	1904	,,	12	6d	,, ,,
9d., lake	,,	,,	,,	9d	,, ,,
1s., brown	,,	,,	,,	1/-	,, ,,
10s., green	1908	,,	,,	10s	,, dull bluish green
2d., bright violet	1905	,,	12 × 11½	2d	,, orange-red
,,	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, black
1d., rosine	1906–13	Crown A	,,	1d	,, rosine
2d., bright violet	,,	,,	,,	2d	,, ,,

* There are two types of this 1d.: 1st, 1 straight serif and fat-bodied "d"; 2nd, 1 sloping serif and thinner "d."

† Two types, one has fullstop, other hyphen under "d."

‡ This is the first stamp having *wide* figures in the inscription; the previous figures were all thin and narrow, but from now on they are thicker and wider.

Errors in the Marginal Watermarks.

The sheets of the long rectangular stamps that came in use in 1902 are in six rows, each of ten stamps, that is, sixty stamps in all. The paper used was that made for the small stamp, and the watermarks are in ten rows of twelve, one hundred and twenty in all, divided into two panes of sixty watermarks each.

The outer margins have the words "SOUTH AUSTRALIA" on the top *or* bottom (it varies in different sheets) and "SOUTH AUSTRALIA" on one side and "POSTAGE" on the other, all in double-lined letters, about 11½ mm. high.

A curious error has been found in the right-hand margin on some values, the word "SOUTH" being spelt "SUOTH." This is rare, and must have been in a few sheets only, as I have a number of uncut sheets of similar values without this error.

The following are in this collection with the error :—

4d., orange-red (value 17 mm.), marginal inscription 4d. in orange.

8d., ultramarine (value 16½ mm.), marginal inscription 1d in orange-red.

9d., lake, marginal inscription 2d. in black.

In 1907–8 there is another error in these marginal watermarks, the word "AUSTRALIA" being spelt "AUSTRLAIA."

This occurs on the

3d., olive-green, wmk. Crown over A, perf. 12.

In the official stamps I have only one error to note in these marginal watermarks, this is again "SUOTH," but on one of the small stamps, the 6d., blue, of 1895, perf. 13.

Other Varieties.

Mr. Gordon-Smith and Lieutenant F. H. Napier have so carefully listed, the errors and varieties in South Australia that I find but little to add to the list in their handbook.

I can, however, add the following, which I have not seen noted :—

1884. Wmk. Broad Star, perf. 11½–12½.

8d. on 9d., brown, a vertical pair, perf. all round, and imperf. between.

1881. Wmk. Broad Star, perf. 11½–12½.

9d., purple, with a second impression sideways on the back.

Official Stamps.

1876–7. Wmk. Broad Star. Perf. 11½–12½.

8d. in black on 9d., yellow-brown, overprinted only "O."

Wmk. Crown SA close. Perf. 10.

1d., deep yellow-green, O.S. double.

1891–5. Wmk. Crown SA close. Perf. 10.

2½d. on 4d., green, O.S. inverted (mint pair).

„ „ perf. 10 × 11½–12½ (used pair).

4d., pale violet, perf. 10, "O" only ("S" and both stops omitted).

1895. Perf. 13.

4d., violet, O.S. inverted.

2½d., violet-blue, O.S. inverted.

The Postage Stamps of Serbia from 1866 to 1890.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 18th May, 1916.

IT is, I conceive, one of the first duties of a student to read everything that has been written on the subject before him prior to committing what he has to say to writing. Nowadays, in view of the ever increasing volumes of philatelic journals and bibliographs of all sorts, this is becoming a somewhat onerous, yet withal perhaps even more essential a task. So far as is in my power it is what I have always done and is the course I have followed on this occasion in this restricted sense—that I have confined myself to the British and Colonial magazines and articles, and by the aid of a friend translating for me the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.

I have found nothing of much interest except the article of Mr. Duerst in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. IX, which, apart from being the first important article written in English on the stamps of this country, contains a mass of matter historical and decrees of much value and interest. Mr. Westoby's article in the *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* came next in point of date, and lastly, Mr. Oldfield's article which appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVI. This latter was written on different lines to Mr. Duerst's exhaustive article, but the two read together form a fairly complete history of the stamps as written to date. A short article by Mr. Thornton appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. X, page 539. In the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* there is an article by Mr. E. Derocco of Belgrad and several notes by Captain Walter.

I propose in presenting these notes to do so in the form of an addendum to these articles. What I mean is—I am not going to reproduce here either the historical aspect of the stamps or the decrees as set out by Mr. Duerst, except to touch very lightly upon them to make what I have to say intelligible, nor am I going to quote or follow Mr. Oldfield's article. Both these articles are easy of access and should be read in conjunction with these notes. To anyone interested particularly in the postmarks of Serbia I would refer them to the article of Mr. Derocco.

It will be necessary for the purpose of these notes to refer to what these writers have said, but when I do so it will only be for the purpose of dissenting from their expressions or quoting their views in support of something I desire to emphasize.

One word more by way of introduction and then I have done. All the varieties described in the synopsis to this paper are in my own collection, except in cases where I have quoted the name of the collector upon whose authority I have chronicled the variety.

Up to the year 1882 the postal service was under the Minister of the Interior, then up to the year 1900 it was under the Minister for Education, since which date it has been under the Minister of Public Works. Serbia entered the Postal Union on February 20th, 1875.

On 25th January, 1866 (Old Style, by which thirteen days have to be added to agree with the calendar we use, and which is known as the new style, and now, I believe, used in Serbia), the postal service was reorganized, and, according to paragraph 19 of the Decree bringing this about, the fees for a single letter were fixed at 20 paras, and for printed matter 10 paras up to 40 drams.* Registration fee 40 paras. Local newspapers in Serbia were forwarded free of charge, but upon foreign newspapers a charge or tax of 2 paras was made for each one up to 10 drams, plus 1 para for each additional 5 drams. Stamps denoting this tax were affixed on a newspaper coming from foreign countries by the Postal Officials at the frontier offices appointed for the purpose, Belgrad being the appointed office for those coming via Austria, Alexinatz for Turkey, and Kladovo for Roumania.

By a decree dated 15th March, 1866, the prepayment of inland letters as from 1st May, 1866, was made compulsory. Letters for foreign countries were forwarded as before through the Austrian Levant post at Belgrad. These decrees necessitated stamps of the values of 1, 2, 10, 20 and 40 paras. An order for these was given to the Imperial Printing Works at Vienna. The stamps could not be got ready by the date fixed in the Decree, so it was decided to produce the two lower values locally, and urge the Vienna authorities to use despatch with the three higher values. This had two effects, as we shall see when considering the stamps themselves; one was the production locally of the stamps of 1 and 2 paras bearing the coat of arms, secondly, the printing of the first supply of the 10, 20 and 40 paras at Vienna, and thirdly, although the plates of the two lower values 1 and 2 paras, bearing the portrait of the Prince were also made as ordered in Vienna, yet none of these stamps were printed there.

When the 1st May, 1866, came, only the stamps of the 1 and 2 paras, bearing the coat of arms, produced locally were ready, and these were used for foreign newspapers; and a decree was promulgated on 26th April, 1866, saying that as the stamps of the higher values were not ready letters must, pending their arrival, be paid for in cash as hitherto.

The stamps of the first issue, bearing the Court of Arms of Serbia, appeared in April, 1866, and were printed in Belgrad from a plate consisting of twelve stamps. The die is said to have been engraved on wood from which twelve casts for each of the two values were made in type metal at the Government Printing Office at Belgrad. These were rather roughly executed, as most of them present marked characteristics in detail, by means of which differences the stamps can easily be placed. These differences are mentioned by Mr. Duerst. In the first place two printings were made of each value, which in the case of the 1 para are easily distinguished by the colours employed, and in the case of the 2 paras by the same means, although in this value the differences are by no means so marked as in the lower value. A third printing of the 2 paras, chocolate on blue-grey paper was made, and probably at the same time the third printing of the 1 para, which was upon paper coloured through as distinguished from the other printings of both values in which the paper is surface coloured only, being white on the back. This last printing of the 1 para may be divided into thick and thin papers,

* Then 10 drams to the oz.

the impression on the latter being very worn points to this being the last printing of all.

Mr. Westoby mentions and Mr. Oldfield enlarges upon the fact that some of these stamps show practically continuous lines in the background, whereas others show these lines broken up into dots, and deduce therefrom that the first printings were in the former and that second and later printings in the latter condition.

From an examination of a somewhat large number of these stamps, I am not prepared to go quite so far. I have seen stamps of the first printing of the 1 para in which these lines were all comprised of fine dots and not in the least blotched, while, on the other hand, I have seen stamps from the second printing (which, according to their theory, ought to be dotted) in which the converse is true.

I think the explanation of some of these stamps having continuous lines is due to their coming from certain positions on the sheet, notably in the case of the 1 para from the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 positions on the sheet, and in the 2 paras numbers 3, 4, 10 and 11, which on practically all printings except the very last show lines and not dots.

In the fourth printing of the 1 para the plate became so worn that these lines or dots are so considerably broken up to make it difficult to say what they are—but in the cases of the numbers given above they do not appear like dots so much as short broken lines of different lengths.

These stamps as well as the 1 and 2 paras of the next issue were printed for foreign newspaper service only, and were solely used by the Officials of the Post Office, and were of no value in the hands of the public, a position analagous to that of the Mercuries of Austria.

For this reason there was no occasion to obliterate the stamps, although doubtless some by accident or design did get obliterated in course of post. Used specimens, however, are scarce, and it is very difficult in the case of individual cancelled copies to say whether the obliterations are genuine, although I see no reason for supposing they must be bad. In the case of the later issue of 1 para and 2 paras Belgrad prints, I think there are certainly some genuinely cancelled specimens, especially in the 2 paras. It should be borne in mind they had no franking power for letters, so on original envelopes they would appear to be obviously fraudulently cancelled.

Synopsis.

Printed on surface coloured paper, white at the back.

1st printing.

Sent to		No. printed
The three offices	1 para, dark bronze-green on pale lilac-rose	2,040
„ „	2 paras, red on lilac-grey paper	1,944

2nd printing.

Belgrad and Alexinatz	1 para, olive-green pale to deep on rose paper. Varying from very pale to deep.	18,300
Belgrad and Alexinatz	2 paras, red on blue-grey	18,300

3rd printing.

Probably never came into use. Printed on paper coloured throughout.

1 para, bronze-green on deep violet.
2 paras, chocolate on blue-grey paper.

4th printing.

1 para, the same, but on thinner paper and worn plates.

The error.

2 paras, pale bronze-green on rose.

It is still a moot point whether this stamp is an error or a proof; it has for long been treated as an error by the catalogues and by reason of its scarceness, the stamp has come to be looked upon as a necessary ornament in a collection of Serbia. Like some other stamps in the catalogues, its long reign as an error (and therefore a catalogue variety) would be a pity to break through, although if called upon to express an opinion there seem to be reasons which point to it really being a rare proof. Since writing this I find Mr. Popovitch, a late Postmaster of Serbia, states definitely that this stamp is a trial of the second printing. Mr. Oldfield has a useful note upon the forgery he found of this error as well as of some forgeries of the other stamps. On March 11th, 1867, the 1 para and 2 paras, bearing the head of Prince Michael Obrenovich, were issued, and the stamps bearing the coat of arms were withdrawn. They could, however, be exchanged for the new stamps up to 1st July, 1867, which seems to imply that these stamps were sold to the public presumably for use. My authority for this statement is the official decree published in the *Gazette* dated 10th December, 1866.

(*To be continued.*)

North-West Pacific Islands Provisionals.



ALTHOUGH this issue is one of the late comers in the now numerous and exceedingly popular series of War Provisionals, there seems to be every probability of their achieving a high degree of estimation among collectors. They have several points in their favour which are only shared to a varying and more limited degree in other cognate issues, and now that sufficiently large quantities are in the dealers' hands to afford a closer study of their varieties it will be seen that their capabilities of expansion as a philatelic study are of a decidedly attractive nature.

The main considerations, which will probably favourably affect the cult of these issues, are: Firstly, the fact that the overprints are made on the historic first issue of the Commonwealth of Australia, which, despite their lack of artistic merit either as regards the King's head or Kangaroo types,

will inevitably always occupy a prominent position in the eyes of specialist and generalist alike as the initial postal issue of the entire Continent of Australia. Secondly, the variations of watermark, of which already three distinct varieties are catalogued—doubtless owing to war conditions of the shortage of paper common to both sides of the world. Thirdly, the straightforward and simple nature of the overprints, which, with the exception of the two varieties of the letter "s" in "Islands," present no important vagaries of type, but are yet so constituted as to represent four varieties of make-up in the settings which, being moreover easily distinguishable, cannot fail to afford an interesting field of collection either in contiguous specimens showing the types in complete panes of thirty stamps as printed. Fourthly, although for some occult reason, supplies of these stamps were for a considerable period difficult of attainment, there now seem to be large quantities available. The trade in this country, and especially in Australia, are able to quote all values in quantity, nor does there seem any likelihood of the prices of any specimens being forced beyond a moderate increase over their nominal value. This last fact alone would be amply sufficient to popularise the North-West Pacific Islands issue, and their philatelic appreciation seems to be absolutely assured.

The larger number of these stamps now apparently available in Australia has enabled philatelic writers there to be in advance of our present state of knowledge in this country, and we therefore gladly avail ourselves of the information that we are afforded in the *Australian Stamp Journal* of March 10. An excellent illuminative and up-to-date account of these stamps is therein given by Mr. J. H. Smyth, in collaboration with Mr. Romney Gibbons, to whom we acknowledge our indebtedness in reproducing some of the most important paragraphs of the article, which is accompanied by excellent reproductions of the four settings of the overprint.

"Having received last month, and since, supplies of the values from 2s. to £1, and having had also shown us other kinds which we knew were bound to follow, we think the time has now arrived when we can furnish our readers with something of the nature of a reliable reference list, together with notes regarding the different combinations of the type.

Before doing so, however, we would like to explain that varieties 1, 2, and 3 of the setting of the word 'Islands' are complete in themselves, i.e. each variety is shown on a single stamp: the four varieties of 'make up' can only be clearly proved when the stamps are plated into blocks of 30 as overprinted. True, the three varieties of setting above mentioned can be seen in their relation to one another on vertical strips of three, taken from the second, third and fourth rows from the top; but there has always been a prejudice against vertical strips, and they of themselves do not in every case show distinctly from which 'make up' they were printed.

We understand the reason why the stamps were overprinted in blocks of 30 only was that the large printing presses which are used for turning out the ordinary issues were too busily employed to be used for that purpose and recourse was had to a platen (or hand) press, which can be worked by a boy.

REFERENCE LIST.

VARIETIES OF SETTING.

1. First and second 'S' both curves alike.

2. First 'S' upper curve close, lower curve wide; second 'S' both curves alike.

3. First and second 'S' upper curves close, lower curves wide.

VARIETIES OF MAKE UP.

The block of 30 (as overprinted) consists of 6 vertical and 5 horizontal rows.

1. Reading from the top is to be found variety 1 on the first and second rows, variety 2 on the middle row, and variety 3 on the fourth and fifth rows.

2. The varieties in this make up are as in No. 1, so far as the first four rows are concerned, but the fifth row consists of the following, reading from left to right: 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3. The spacing between the overprint, reckoning from the top of the letters 'N.W.' on the top stamp to the bottom of the word 'Islands' on the stamp on the fifth row, is so much shorter that when 'make up' No. 2 is superimposed on No. 1 the word 'Pacific' on the second 'make up' is on a level with 'Islands' on the first 'make up.'

3. Is like No. 1, but with one clear exception, namely, the fifth stamp from the left on the fifth row is No. 2 variety as in the second 'make up.' Further, the spacing is described in No. 2.

4. Is to all intents and purposes similar to No. 1, but the spacing is as described in No. 2.

VARIETIES OF WATERMARK.

A watermark. Old Kangaroo, Crown and A paper.
B watermark. King George, Crown and A paper.
C watermark. New Kangaroo, Crown and A paper.

FIRST 'MAKE UP.'

1d., King George . . . B wmk.
2½d., Kangaroo . . . A „

SECOND 'MAKE UP.'

½d., King George, blue-green . B wmk.
1d. „ „ . . . B „
2d., Kangaroo . . . A „
2½d. „ . . . A „
2½d. „ thin paper . A „
3d. „ . . . A „
4d., King George . . . B „
5d. „ „ . . . B „
6d., Kangaroo . . . A „
9d. „ . . . A „
1s. „ green . . A „

THIRD 'MAKE UP.'

½d., King George, blue-green. B wmk.

FOURTH 'MAKE UP.'

½d.,	King George, yellow-green,	B wmk.
1d.	„ „	B „
2d.,	Kangaroo	C „
3d.	„	C „
4d.,	King George	B „
6d.,	Kangaroo	B „
9d.	„	B „
1s.	„ blue-green	B „
2s.	„	B „
5s.	„	B „
10s.	„	A „
£1	„	A „

As will be seen, only the 1d. and 2½d. stamps were produced at the first printing. These were printed with white margins showing on two sides of each 30 stamps, whereas on all subsequent printings the margins were torn off. Consequently No. 2 'make up' was really the first printing of all the denominations except the two already named. So far we have only seen the ½d. in the third 'make up'; therefore, although there were four printings in all, there were only two 'make ups' of all the denominations except the ½d. and 1d.

Summing up, the possibility of plating all the stamps of this provisional issue is demonstrated. As the ½d. value is to be found on two of the 'make ups' in fairly plentiful quantities, they should act as a key and enable collectors to procure the higher values as advantage offers, without being under the necessity of purchasing complete sheets, which may not be so readily obtainable as smaller blocks."

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed during the month of August.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR 1916-17.

THE Committee who are entrusted with the construction of the programme of Papers and Displays before the Royal Philatelic Society for the ensuing season will much appreciate the co-operation of Fellows in rendering this feature as interesting and acceptable as possible, and will feel obliged if intimation of assistance in these arrangements will be forwarded to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Heathside, Weybridge) at as early a date as possible.

GERMANY'S INCREASED POSTAL RATES.

DETAILS have now been published in the daily press of the new postal rates, which will come into force on August 1. Local letters will cost ¾d. and ordinary letters in Germany will cost 1½d. Post cards will cost ¾d. Telegrams will cost a minimum of 5d. in towns and a minimum of 7d. between places in Germany. Telephone rates are increased considerably.

These alterations will apparently necessitate new values both of adhesives and post cards, and it is already intimated that several new denominations will be created. The German nation will find in the end, and in many ways that making war upon the world is a very expensive game to the losers!

QUEENSLAND: CROWN AND Q ISSUE.

MR. C. J. PHILLIPS writes as follows:—

"I wish to make a correction in the list of varieties printed in the last number of the *London Philatelist.*

"Page 124. Fourth line from bottom—

"6d., yellow-green. Perf. square holes 12½ × round holes 13.

"On testing this stamp in benzine it has been found to be 'no wmk.,' and must come out of the list of those stamps wmk. Crown and Q."

THE RESTRICTIONS AS TO THE EXPORTATION OF STAMPS.

THE recent regulations for the control of exportations of postage stamps have considerably exercised the minds of members of the stamp fraternity, as evidenced by the numerous enquiries that we have received. In view of the uncertainty that seems to prevail, we feel constrained to make careful enquiry, and to present to our readers the actual facts as regards these new arrangements. We have to express to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons our appreciation of the information which they have placed at our disposal as follows.

With regard to the exportation of stamps to France, it will be seen by the subjoined letter that this is absolutely tabooed—as recently announced in this journal—although denied in some quarters.

"République Française,
"51 Bedford Square, London, W.C.
"10 *July*, 1916.

"Consulat Genéral de France à Londres.

"Dear Sirs,

"Referring to my letter of the 17th ult., I beg to inform you that I have received an official statement to the effect that stamps are included in the list of articles prohibited in France for importation.

"If the stamps are used and intended for collections they come under Article No. 654 of the Tariff (Articles for Collections), if unused they are included in Article No. 469 (Lithographs, Engravings, etc.).

"Yours faithfully,
"M. COPPES, Consul-General.

"Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London."

With regard to the exportation of stamps to other countries, the War Office issue numbered permits to certain firms, who, having complied with

the regulations laid down by the War Office, will be permitted to export "postage stamps, stamp albums, and similar articles" to the following countries—"European countries (except France, Russia and Italy, to which the special regulations do not apply) and neutral countries in America." It is therefore clear that the only method of sending stamps to the forenamed countries is through the friendly assistance of one of the firms especially licensed by official permit from the War Office. It is, of course, to be inferred that this exportation will not be allowed to any enemy country, while it seems to be presumable that in the case of Russia and Italy restrictions similar to that imposed by France may be anticipated.

Any stamps or articles forwarded by the holder of a permit will require to be definitely stated and described in an accompanying declaration, and it is therefore obvious that such a statement must also be sent with the stamps that any collector or person other than the holder of the permit desires to export by the kind offices of the latter.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

GOOD progress continues to be made with the National Philatelic War Fund.

The sale of the British North Borneo issue of Red Cross stamps, including those sold at the auctions held at the sale rooms of Messrs. Glendining and Co. and Messrs. Puttick and Simpson yielded in all £1043, of which total the face value (amounting to £147 14s.) has been paid back to the North Borneo Company, leaving a net surplus from this one donation of £895.

Owing to unavoidable delays in the production of the catalogues of the first auction sales, it is greatly regretted that the name of the *Philatelic Magazine* was inadvertently omitted from the list of British philatelic journals which have given their support to the Fund. The name of the *Australian Stamp Journal* was incorrectly given as the *Philatelic Journal of Australia.*

These journals, along with all the British and colonial philatelic journals, gave most valuable support to the Fund, and the Executive Committee desire to record their gratitude to the editors and publishers for the publicity so generously given by the philatelic press.

Active preparations are now in progress for a fourth day's sale, and further donations of stamps and collections to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross are urgently desired. The success of the early sales should encourage those who have already given to give again, and there are still numbers of collectors and dealers who have not yet contributed to the Fund. Gifts of stamps or collections should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Heathside, Weybridge, Surrey. Gifts of literature to Mr. W. Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham; and cash donations to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The parcels of North Borneo Red Cross stamps were all taken up by the following dealers: Bright and Son, Theodore Champion and Co., D. Field, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., G. C. Ginn, Hugo Griebert, Oswald Marsh, T. Palmer, P. L. Pemberton and Co., R. Roberts, Ross Shiells, F. B. Smith, A. W. Tyrrell, *Stamp Collecting*, Whitfield King and Co., C. S. Warbrick, and N. Yaar and Co.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the 2s. Kangaroo stamp has been issued on the new paper with narrow Crown in the watermark, and that the 1d. and 3d. Postage Dues are now appearing on a thinner paper, perf. 14.

Adhesive.

2s., brown, narrow Crown watermark.

Postage Dues.

1d., yellow-green and rosine; perf. 14.
3d. ,, ,, ,,

Barbados.—We have before us "Specimen" copies of the 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. values of the new Georgian issue chronicled on page 125.

Adhesives.

2d., grey, multiple; perf. 14.
2½d., bright blue, multiple; perf. 14.
3d., purple on yellow-coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.
6d., marone, multiple; perf. 14
1s., black on green, coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.
2s., blue on blue, coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.

Mr. R. Roberts sent us the full set as issued, and we have to add to our chronicle.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine.
4d., carmine on yellow, coloured through.
3s., violet.

Canada.—Messrs. Bright and Son write: "A client in Canada has sent for our inspection the enclosed 5 c., 20 c., and 50 c., Canadian, surcharged "War Tax," issued in February, 1915, which are postally used, and stated that in June, 1915, they were officially authorized or allowed for postage use. He also sends us a cutting from *Mekeel's Weekly* for May 8, 1915, which we enclose. He also mentions that they were issued in February, and were only in use a few weeks until the stamps inscribed "Inland Revenue War Tax" were ready.

"We notice that no catalogues are listing these three stamps as postage stamps, although Gibbons list the 1 c. value. If the information in the cutting is correct, and we think the enclosed copies prove it, the 50 c. being a registered postmark, we certainly think they ought to be chronicled. They are at least revenue stamps used postally, and we should think they are more worth a place in the catalogues than the Roumanian Timbre de Ajutor stamps."

The cutting referred to is as follows: "I have just been informed that by circular from Ottawa, the Post Office people are instructed to permit the use of the 5 c., 20 c. and 50 c., surcharged "War Tax" for ordinary postage. These values, as you know, were issued for inland revenue purposes, more particularly for tax on liquors. This ruling, I understand, does not apply to the second lot with the additional words "Inland Revenue."

War Tax Stamps.

5 c., blue, "War Tax" in black.
20 c., olive ,, ,,
50 c., black ,, in red.

Ceylon.—Messrs. Bright and Son sent us the 5 rupee, Georgian stamp which certainly appears to be printed in black and *grey* on green; paper coloured through.

Adhesive.

5 rupees, black and *grey;* paper coloured through.

Fiji.—The 1d. stamp in *scarlet* colour has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1d., *scarlet;* perf. 14.

India.—*Hyderabad.*—The 8 annas, purple, is added by the *Stamp Lover* to the set with "Post and Receipt" inscription.

Adhesive.
8 annas, purple; perf. 11.

Orcha.—The 2 annas of the current set has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

2 annas, red-brown; imperf., no gum.

LONG ISLAND (ÆGEAN SEA).—We are much indebted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the following highly interesting information with the accompanying illustrations:—

"A Turkish island occupied by the British and renamed.

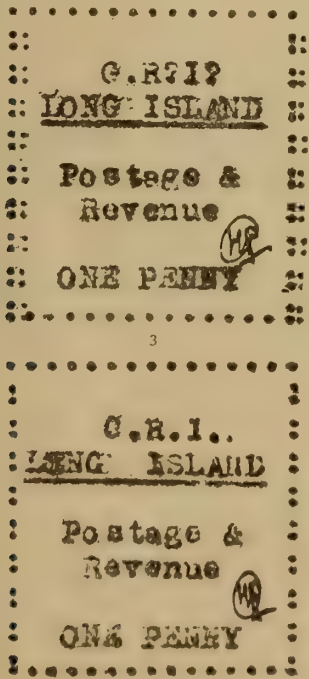


1

7th to 26th May, 1916. Turkish fiscal stamps as Type 1, overprinted 'G.R.I., POSTAGE,' and new value as Type 2. No. wmk. Perf. 12.

½d., in carmine, on 20 paras, green and buff.
1d., in black, on 10 paras, carmine ,,
2½d., in magenta, on 1 pias., violet ,,

"The number of Turkish fiscals found when the island was captured was *very small*, but we have not yet got the figures.



7th to 26th May, 1916. Type-written stamps as Types 3 and 4. Imperf.

(1) Thin horizontally laid paper, watermarked in the sheets in double-lined capitals 'SILVER LINEN.' Imperf.

In sheets of 20, each stamp initialled by the Civil Administration in red ink.

½d., mauve
½d., black } (280 in all).
½d., blue
1d., mauve
1d., black } (1178 in all).
1d., blue
1d., red
2½d., black (80).
6d., mauve (80).
1s., mauve
1s., blue } (532 in all).
1s., black

(2) Thin wove paper. Imperf.
In sheets of 24 and initialled in pencil.

½d., black (144).
1d. ,, (144).
2d., mauve } (288).
2d., black
2½d. ,, (144).
6d., blue } (244 in all).
6d., black

(3) Pale green paper, ruled with horizontal grey lines. No wmk. Imperf.
In sheets of 16 initialled in red ink.

½d., black
½d., blue } (140 in all).
½d., mauve

"We have received the following information from the Civil Administrator of this new English possession. Long Island is a Turkish island seized by the British and renamed. It is at present occupied and administered by the naval authorities.

"Specimens of all the stamps issued have been sent to the Postmaster-General.

"The overprinted Turkish fiscal stamps were very few, but our correspondent was unable to fix the number; we only received five each of two values and four of the other value.

"As the supply of the overprinted Turkish fiscals was inadequate for the needs of the island, a supplementary supply of type-written stamps was prepared. The green paper was tried first, but was found most unsatisfactory, and the various colours of the stamps are those of the sheets of carbon paper used for duplicating. After the type-writing paper was exhausted, transfer paper cut from a folio letter-copying book was next employed.

"Pending the arrival of proper post-marking dies the post-office at Northend made use of a circle containing 'E,' and the date all in blue. The post-office at Nikola

makes use of a similar postmark, the letter being 'S' and the colour red.

"Letters have reached us franked with both the Turkish fiscals and the type-written stamps, and with no further charge to be paid.

"From *The Long Island Gazette*, dated May, 1916 (published by authority), we see it stated under 'Section 5, Postal Regulations and Censorship':

"1. On and after May 7, 1916, Post Offices will be opened at Nikola and Northend for the transaction of ordinary postal business other than the sale of Postal Orders.

"2. Postage stamps of various denominations will be obtained at these offices, and all private letters leaving the Island must in future have the postage prepaid at the usual rates.

"From a letter dated 10 June, 1916, from the Civil Administrator of the Island, we learn:

"'The Turks have been so very offensive that the issue of Long Island stamps has had to be discontinued . . . the Naval Authorities ordered all remaining stamps to be sent to them, with a view, I believe, to having them destroyed, so it will be useless to apply to anybody for any more of them.

"'They were discontinued on May 26th.'

"Owing to the facts that the stamps are very few in number, very curious in design, and are the first issue directly attributable to the navy, we anticipate this will prove one of the most valuable of all the War Issues made by the British."

NEW ZEALAND.—The 4d. Georgian stamp, printed in violet colour and perf. 14 × 13½, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that the sheets of both the new 4d. and the 2d., orange-yellow, stamps show the two varieties of perforation—14 × 13½ and 14 × 14½.

Adhesive.

4d., bright violet; perf. 14 × 13½ or 14 × 14½.

PENRHYN ISLAND.—The ½d. stamp is now coming with the surcharge in *vermilion*, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have submitted a copy in comparison with the former carmine surcharge.

Adhesive.

½d., green, vermilion surcharge.

ST. LUCIA.—We are told in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the current 1d. stamp has had its colour changed to bright scarlet, and that this shade has been used for the War Tax stamp just issued.

Adhesive.

1d., bright scarlet.

War Tax.

1d., bright scarlet, overprinted WAR TAX in long thin type.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA (ITALIAN P.O.),—*Valona.*—The *Stamp Lover* chronicles two Italian stamps surcharged "Valona" and the new value in sans-serif capitals in black (10 c.) or violet (15 c.).

Adhesives.

20 para on 10 c., rose.
30 ,, 15 c., slate.

ROUMANIA.—*Stamp Collecting* chronicles on continental authority, the 5 lei fiscal stamp overprinted "Timbre de Ajutor," in which form it is available for postage. A copy has reached us.

Adhesive.

5 lei, red.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new stamp, value ½ c., as follows: "the design is an upright oblong, with "Correos de Bolivia" at the top, "Medio Centavo" at the bottom, and "½" at either side. The central figure is the "Tiahuanicu monolith.'

Adhesive.

½ c., brown.

HAYTI.—A new 7 c. de Gourde stamp, bearing the portrait of O. Zamor and dated February, 1914, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

7 c. de gourde, red and black; perf. 12.

HONDURAS.—According to *Mekeel's Weekly* the new 20 c. stamp lately chronicled has also been issued with the "Oficial" overprint in black.

Official.

20 c., brown, no wmk.; perf. 11½.

MEXICO.—Further values (8) of the 1910 set are to hand bearing the new overprint "G. P. De M." referred to on page 126.

This overprint is placed on the left (reading upwards) on the 1 c., 2 c., 15 c. and 20 c.; on the right (reading downwards) on the 3 c., and horizontally in the centre of the three higher values.

The 20 c. and 1 peso bear the additional

overprint "Gobierno Constitucionalista" in black.*

Adhesives.

1 c., dull purple, with "G. P. De M." in red.
2 c., green ,, ,, ,,
3 c., chestnut ,, ,, in blue.
15 c., dull blue and lake, with "G. P. De M." in black.
20 c., red and blue, with "G. P. De M." in black and *.
50 c., lake and black, with ,, in red.
1 p., blue and black, with ,, in red and *.
5 p., carmine and black, with ,, in red.

We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that a commemorative stamp has appeared, the central design showing a portrait of Carranza. It will be valid for use in Mexico only.

A provisional stamp is also reported by our contemporary, the 5 c., orange, of 1910, overprinted "G. P. De M.—20—Centavos" in a fanciful design of scroll work.

Adhesive.

10 c., light blue, with portrait of Carranza.

Provisional.

20 c. on 5 c., orange, surcharge brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS (FRENCH OCCUPATION).—We have received five values of the Middle Congo set of 1907 overprinted

"Cameroun
Occupation
Française"

in black.

Adhesives.

5 c., green and blue.
10 c., red and blue.
20 c., brown and blue.
25 c., blue and green.
35 c., chocolate and blue.

CHINA (RUSSIAN POST OFFICES).—New values, 20 k. of 1908–12 issue and 5 rs. of 1906 issue of Russia, overprinted in black for use in China, are listed in the *Stamp Lover*.

Adhesives.

20 k., blue and carmine.
5 rs., blue and green.

LIBERIA.—A further issue of Red Cross stamps is reported in *Stamp Collecting*.

The 1, 2 and 3 c. values have been overprinted with the initials "L. F. F."

Red Cross Stamps.

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
3 c., purple.

More provisionals, unnecessary we should think, are before us.

The 2 and 5 c., both ordinary and official of 1909, Nos. 161, 162, 371 and 372, have been surcharged—

One ct., with 2 cents cancelled with a single bar.
2 ct., with 5 cents cancelled with two bars.
One $\frac{\text{one,}}{\text{}}$ with the figure 2 only, cancelled with two short lines.
2 cent, with 5 cents, cancelled with one line.

The surcharges are in black on the 2 c. and in brownish red on the 5 c.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 25th Annual General Meeting, and 374th Meeting of the Society, was held at the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society on Friday, May 26th, 1916, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair and fifteen members attending.

Mr. William Stern, of Wallfield, Stand, near Manchester, was unanimously elected to membership.

The reports of the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Librarian, and Packet Comptroller were read and discussed.

The Hon. Secretary reported the membership at 100 as against 101 last year. This included 4 honorary, 1 life, 40 corresponding, and 55 ordinary members, and the average attendance 16¾ as against 18 last session, the slight falling off being due to members being engaged in military duties. Five members had attended every meeting on the syllabus.

The papers and displays had been uniformly excellent, and the syllabus carried through with the alteration of one evening only—the visit of Mr. T. W. Hall of the Royal Society having to be postponed owing to the decease of his mother.

In addition to the great amount of work put in by the members in the arrangement of the Abbott Collection, which was opened to the public on October 27th, papers had been read by them to other societies as follows:

Paper on Serbia, to the Royal Philatelic Society, by the President. Paper on Papal States, to the Liverpool Philatelic Society, by the President. Display: British North American Colonies, to Liverpool Philatelic Society, by B. Goodfellow. Display: British North American Colonies, to North of England Philatelic Society, by B. Good-

fellow. Display: Greece, to Leicester Society, by J. H. Taylor. Display: Great Britain, to Liverpool Junior Society, by J. S. Higgins.

The Hon. Secretary also expressed the indebtedness of the Society to the *London Philatelist* for the excellent reports given of the meetings.

The Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet, which has already been published in the columns of the *London Philatelist*, showed a balance in favour of the Society of £16 5s. 11d., the fact of the meetings having been held fortnightly, instead of weekly as previously, having helped him in obtaining this result, which, although small, is in advance of the balance held for several years past.

The Librarian reported a slight falling off in the number of books borrowed by members, but all the periodicals received up to December last had been bound, and the Library, by recent additions, was in an efficient state for research to meet the requirements of members.

The Packet Comptroller gave the sales for 1914–15, showing an increase of £16 upon the previous session, but for the three months October, November, and December of 1915 a decrease of £18, this pointing to an economy made in war-time. The average sales for 1914–15 being 12½ per cent.

The President formally moved the adoption of the four reports and commented favourably upon each of them, making allowances for exceptional circumstances caused by the trying times we are passing through. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Duerst and carried unanimously.

The election of officers and committee resulted as follows :—

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents: W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.
Hon. Treasurer: Benj. Goodfellow.
Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee.*
Hon. Assist. Secretary: Mendel Albrecht.
Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.
Packet Comptroller: John H. Taylor.
Committee: J. K. King, J. S. Higgins, Jr., Capt. Hearsay.
Packet Committee: J. R. M. Albrecht, R. W. T. Jones.
Auditors: T. R. Carr, Geo. Ginger.

The proposal of a donation to the Philatelic War Fund Auction was deferred until the opening of next session, and it was decided not to hold a picnic this year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and congratulations for the honour paid to him by his election upon the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society concluded the proceedings.

* The Hon. Secretary's future address will be The Holme, Danes Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

Correspondence.

RECENT MEXICAN *GENERAL* ISSUES.

To the Editor, "London Philatelist."

With reference to the "New Issue" note "Mexico," page 126 of this current number, the following additional information may possibly be of interest :—

1. The 5 peso stamp mentioned is not sold in the regular way to the public, but may be obtained unused on special application, as in the case of our Postage Dues. It is used in connection with quantities of second-class mail in much the same way as our £5 stamp formerly was employed.
2. The new overprint using up the remainder of the Bradbury Wilkinson (1910) printings is, I believe, the only instance of an "Engine-turned" overprint being applied to a stamp. The lettering reads "G. P. DE M." (in the *London Philatelist* the "DE" and "M" are run together as though forming a word). I believe the following to be a complete list :—

1. Overprinted at left, reading upwards.
2. „ at right „ downwards.
3. „ in centre „ from left to right.

(*a*) Printed in red.
(*b*) „ „ blue.
(*c*) „ „ black.

A. On stamps of 1910 issue not otherwise overprinted.
1 c. (1*a*); 2 c. (1*a*); 3 c. (2*b*); 4 c. (2*b*)
5 c. (2*b*); 10 c. (1*a*); 15 c. (1*c*); 20 c. (1*c*)
50 c. (3*a*); 1 peso (3*a*); 5 pesos (3*a*)

B. On stamps of 1910 issue already overprinted
"GOBIERNO CONSTITUCIONALISTA"
(with $ sign between words on values 1 c. to 20 c. inclusive).
1 c. (1*a*); 2 c. (1*a*); 3 c. (1*b*); 4 c. (1*b*)
5 c. (1*b*); 10 c. (1*a*); 15 c. (1*c*); 20 c. (1*c*)
50 c. (3*a*); 1 peso (3*a*); 5 pesos (3*a*)

C. On stamps of 1910 issue already overprinted with small monogram *G C M*
1 c. (1*a*); 2 c. (1*a*); 3 c. (1*b*); 4 c. (2*b*)
5 c. (1*b*); 10 c. (1*a*); 15 c. (1*c*); 20 c. (1*c*)
50 c. (3*a*); 1 peso (3*a*)

Some of these values will be very rare, as there were very few stamps left in stock to overprint.

Owing to the low value of the peso the postal rates have been raised, and I am

informed the 15 c. and 20 c. have been exhausted. Under normal circumstances the 5 c. had by far the greatest sale, and consequently a heavy stock was ordered from England. At present 20 c. is the rate in demand, and the remaining 5 c. (without overprint) have been surcharged G P DE M 20 CENTAVOS within a somewhat similar engine-turned border.

In view of the great number of varieties of overprinted stamps, which have appeared since the revolutionary period in Mexico, I should like to say that to the best of my knowledge, notwithstanding the varying successes of the different factions, there has never been any attempt on the part of the "*Government*" for the time being to exploit stamp collectors by means of unnecessary issues, but rather there has been a constant endeavour to proceed on logical lines throughout a period of chaos.

1. At the commencement of the trouble each post office throughout the Republic held a stock of stamps mainly of the 1910 issue, and in some cases certain values of the 1899 and 1908 issues.
2. When this revolution commenced certain stocks fell into the hands of the rebels, and it became necessary to legalize the stamps recognized by the "Constitucional" Government. Under the conditions existing it was physically impossible to provide a *definite* overprint, withdraw existing stocks, and supply others. Consequently, as an interim measure, rubber stamps were permitted to be used with the words "GOBIERNO CONSTITUCIONALISTA" or some combination of letters and signs indicating the same. As these overprints varied according to the ideas of the official in charge in each *District*, they should, I think, be collected by specialists in the same way as the District name overprints on the 1856–1872 issues.
3. The "Constitucional" Government endeavoured to supply a permanent overprint by *printing* the words "GOBIERNO CONSTITUCIONALISTA" in two lines (with a "$" sign between on values up to 20 c.) on a large number of stamps, and they supplied these to a considerable number of districts; but some of these stamps were seized and
4. A new issue of low values (1 c., 2 c, 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c.) was printed in Mexico City, but as the later lithographic printings are badly blurred, a new engraved issue of all necessary values below 40 c. will be substituted as soon as sufficient quantities can be supplied. Meantime,
5. To avoid destroying the considerable remainders of the Bradbury Wilkinson stock, the engraved overprint has been applied to all stamps in the general store or withdrawn from different districts; and this step has effectively put a stop to certain unscrupulous persons applying speculative overprints to the 1910 issue, and has confined their efforts to the limited quantities of this issue in the hands of certain dealers.

S. CHAPMAN.

OVERTON LODGE, SEVENOAKS,
July 12th, 1916.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 14th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1862, 6 kr., ultramarine, mint	2	0	0
France, 1853 60, 80 c., rose, block of 49, badly creased, and several slightly damaged	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1901, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., green and carmine, block of 8*, perfs. cut at right	3	5	0
Ditto, "R H. OFFICIAL," ½d., green, block of 9, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, vert. block of 6, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, vert. block of 6, mint	2	0	0
Modena, 1852, 1 lira, sheet of 120	9	0	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, cross,* stained by gum	7	15	0
Servia, 1866, 2 para, green on lavender, thin spot*	5	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1845, 5 c., black on yellow-green	2	8	0
Ditto, Vaud, 1849, 4 c., black and red, defective at top	6	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 15 r., red, large figures of value, block of 4,* little stained by gum	4	0	0
Tuscany, 1851, 2 soldi, little defective	4	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., yellow-green, cut into in two places	4	4	0
Ditto, 1861, star, perf., 8d., yellow-brown, perfs., clipped	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Labuan, 1879, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine, two or three perfs. a little short	2	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1902, $100, "Specimen"	3	3	0
Cameroons, ½ to 5s., complete, mint . . . £4 5s. &	4	10	0
Ditto, a used set	5	10	0
Cameroons, 1s. on 1 mark carmine and 2s. on 2 marks blue, latter with inverted "S," mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1s. on 1 mark carmine, 2s. on 2 marks blue, and 3s. on 3 marks slate, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, 1915, "Corps Expeditionnaire," on French Gaboon, 1 c. to 2 francs complete, mint, 15	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto, 15	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto, 15	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, without 35 c., ditto, 14	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, without 35 and 75 c., ditto, 13	12	10	0

(To be continued.)

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of May 3rd and 6th, 1916.

Barbados, 1d., on half 5s., S.G. 86, pair	16	0	0
Cameroons, set of 13, mint	5	5	0
Tuscany, 1860, 1 c., deep purple, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, S.G. 2, dated postmark	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., crimson-lake on bluish, S.G. 3	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 4, vert. laid paper, no clouds	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star wmk., rouletted, 1s., yellow-green*	3	3	0
Togo, on Gold Coast, ½d., double overprint, one inverted, mint	5	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., deep blue, red overprint, S.G. 131, close	3	7	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange, S.G. 84	2	16	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black, on Indian red	3	14	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 18th and 19th, 1916.

Bergedorf, 1½ s., black on yellow, *used*, with Society's certificate	3	10	0
Ditto, 3 s., blue on rose, *used*, close at right	3	10	0
Ditto, 4 s., black on brown, *used*, thinned	3	10	0
British Guiana, February, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	5	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., green, pair, mint	4	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, close	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, intermediate perfs., 9d., purple-brown, strip of 3	4	15	0
Gibraltar, 1903, single CA, £1, black on red, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1904, multiple CA, £1, black on red, mint	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1847, 10d., brown*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green,* defect at right	3	15	0
Ditto, 1854, Small Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, medium garter, 4d., rose*	3	17	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown*	5	5	0
Ditto, V.R., 1d., black, block of 4, mint	56	0	0
Hanover, 1863, imperf., 3 pf., green, pair	3	3	0
India, 1855, 2 as., yellow-green, with trial postmark, Sep. 6th, 1855	3	17	6
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, "PENOE," defective	4	0	0
Naples, 1860, ½ t., blue, close at right	10	0	0
Natal, 1870, curved "Postage," in black on 1s., green, corner perf. missing	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy, no perfs. on right	3	0	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green,* part gum	3	7	6
Newfoundland, 6d., carmine, small margins	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s., carmine, close	8	0	0
New Zealand, 1864, "NZ," rouletted, 6d., red-brown	5	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1906, $25, purple on blue, mint	3	3	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn	4	10	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1s., lilac, S.G. 31*	2	17	6
Collections. Great Britain, 2330, Control Nos., etc.	95	5	0
Ditto, Century Album, 4370	12	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of May 26th, 1916.

Great Britain, 1867–83, £1, brown-lilac	2	11	0
Portugal, 1895, St. Anthony, set of 15, on entire	5	10	0
Ditto, Azores, similar set of 15, ditto	5	2	6
Ceylon, CC, perf. 13, 6d., brown*	8	8	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, worn impression, diagonal lines only, 1d., red on blue	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, thinned	4	4	0
New Zealand, 1862, pelure, 1d., orange-ver., imperf., 2d., pale ultramarine, perf., 1863, perf. 13, 6d., black-brown, and 1s., deep green, all used together on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, imperf., block of 8, somewhat defective	6	10	0
Collection of British colonials,* 734	13	0	0

THE

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Paris!

MONSIEUR ERNEST VERVELLE'S death, elsewhere announced, will serve to revive many memories among the surviving members of the older school of collectors in this country. For very many years, and indeed almost from the earliest days of stamp-collecting (as recorded by Judge Philbrick and other pioneers), Paris used to be regarded as the "happy hunting ground" of the stamp collector, and was visited periodically and even regularly by most of the leading collectors of this country. There had always been a strong holding of British colonial stamps in the French capital, and as the intricacies—and *nuances*—of many of these old British issues were not so closely then studied in France as they were by the English collector, many highly satisfactory transactions were effected by visitors from this country.

The ruthless hand of Time has, alas! swept away most of the friendly faces that we were wont to greet: Astruc Roussin, Maury, Bernichon, Vervelle, and many others have passed beyond our ken. The rush for British colonials has further swept clean the continental market, and the pleasant and richly profitable pilgrimages of former days remain but as a happy memory of the past. To-day Paris is proudly holding high her head in conscious and deserved pride at the truly magnificent fight that France has maintained against the German hordes, and our own brave troops are fighting side by side with the French on their own soil. It may well be, therefore, after this horrible war is over, that in the great intimacy and mutual respect that will ensue between our two nations, our visits to Paris may—if in another manner—be even more pleasurable than in the past. In any case—both from a patriotic and a philatelic point of view—we cry, with all our readers, "*Vive la France! Vive l'Entente cordiale!*"

The Civil War Stamps of Mexico, 1913-1916.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



SO much attention has been centred upon the stamps whose issue has been due to the great war in Europe, that but little attention has been paid by collectors in general to the numerous and rather complex issues that have appeared in Mexico during the Civil War of the past three years.

The longer one defers the preparation of a list of these issues, the more difficult the subject becomes.

During the last year or two I have gathered together a reference collection of these stamps and have included anything that came along, and the trouble now is to separate the wheat from the chaff and to decide what we can accept as legitimate and authentic stamps that have been issued and used by such authorities as were in power at the time each issue took place.

In order to obtain a clear insight on this subject it will be necessary to give a brief account of the events that led up to the Civil War, and the rise to power of the various Presidents who have been in power in various parts of Mexico during the past three years.

For the bulk of the following article, I am indebted to information gathered from the *Madrid Filatelico* of the last two years, from *The White and Green Seal Issues of Sonora*, by Mr. G. W. Linn, and from many interesting notes and dates from the fine collection of my friend Mr. S. Chapman, of Sevenoaks.

The history of the stamps is beset with many difficulties, owing to the anarchy which has reigned so long in the Republic, and to the lack of news coming to us from that quarter. We have also to face the fact that some of the higher postal officials in Mexico city are not above suspicion, and certain men, whose names are known, are believed to have produced numerous varieties and issues which cannot be accepted as authentic.

I propose to note and list all the stamps I have met with, and to point out which I consider to be authentic, and I trust that others who may have further and better sources of information will, in due time, be able to decide the true status of such issues.

Mr. Chapman has a number of friends in north, central, and south Mexico, and through these he has been able to obtain a number of war issues on the original covers as well as many others that have come to London. These are invaluable in establishing the *bona fides* of the various issues.

After that "Grand Old Man" of Mexico—President Diaz—was expelled from that country, Francisco I. Madero, the son of a rich landowner, assumed the chief authority in May, 1911. A rebellion broke out against him, headed by Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President. This, however, Madero easily suppressed, but in February, 1913, General Huerta instigated a great

revolution, and the people of Mexico city rose against Madero, who had no alternative but to surrender, and on 22nd February, 1913, he was assassinated, and General Huerta proclaimed himself provisional President, and his official election took place on the 26th October, 1913.

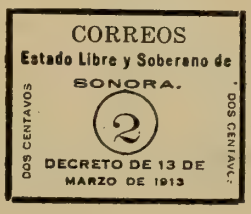
Now, amongst Madero's best friends and supporters, were Maytorena, the Governor of Sonora, and Carranza, the Governor of Chihuahua, and when Huerta was elected President the State of Sonora revolted, and Carranza, with a few hundred followers, went to Sonora and declared himself Chief of the Revolutionary Army, and under Decree of 13th March, 1913, the State of Sonora declared itself free and independent of Huerta and started warfare by driving the federals from that State.

Prior to the revolution, the State of Sonora had the usual supply of the government stamps on hand, but these were soon exhausted, and it was found necessary to provide other stamps both for postal and revenue use.

SONORA.



1



2

The first stamps caused by the Civil War were issued in May, 1913. They are type-set and issued in horizontal rows of five stamps on the edge of a sheet, the sheet is then turned round and the five impressions are then repeated on the opposite edge of the sheet, and the two rows are thus found printed *tête-bêche* to one another.

The paper is thickish and ungummed, and the word "CONSTITUCIONAL" is embossed vertically on each stamp by hand, but generally so faintly that but few letters are legible.

Some sheets show the watermark "PEERLESS MILLS," in tall thin single-lined capitals, but most sheets are without watermark.

In general the stamps of this issue are found rouletted 16, without colour, but the 5 c. is known perforated 12 on three sides.

There are many quite minor varieties in these type-set stamps, such as the use of letters of wrong font, difference in spacing, and so on, but I only propose to note the more prominent errors.

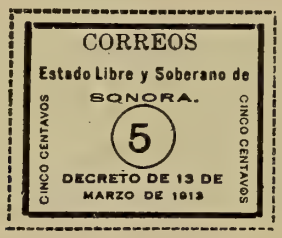
The 1 c. are all Type 2, thin figure "1."

In the 2 c. stamp number three on each row of five stamps is Type 2, thin figure, and the other four stamps are Type 1, thick figure "2."

The 3 c. are all Type 1, thick figure "3."

The 5 c. are all Type 1, thick figure "5," but there were two printings of this stamp, the first one without any errors, but in the second the "S" in "CENTAVOS," on the right, in the fifth stamp in the row dropped out, and was replaced with a "B," causing the error "CENTAVOB."

The 10 c. are all Type 2, thin figures "10."
The 2 c. is known bisected and used as 1 c.



3

On 16th June, 1913, a new setting of the 5 c. was made, the figure "5" being thin, as Type 3, a very small number of sheets were rouletted 16 without colour, as in the May printings, but the bulk were rouletted 16 in black, as shown in the above illustration.

The stamps found rouletted without colour have the paper maker's watermark, as in the first issue, and are without errors, but the stamps rouletted in black have been found with a different watermark, consisting of a half-sun with rays, between the words "YUKON AURORA," which are in double-lined capitals. In this latter variety stamps Nos. 1 and 2 in each strip of five are lettered "MARO" for "MARZO."

The inscription on these stamps of "Estado Libre y Soberano de Sonora" may be translated as "Free and Sovereign State of Sonora."

Reference List.

May, 1913, rouletted 16, without colour.

1. 1 c., black and red, Type 2.
2. 2 c. „ „ Type 1.

(*a*) Bisected and used as 1 c.

3. 2 c., black and red, Type 2.
4. 3 c. „ „ Type 1.
5. 5 c. „ „ Type 1.

(*a*) Error "CENTAVOB."

6. 10 c., black and red, Type 2.

16th June, 1913. (i) Rouletted 16, without colour.

7. 5 c., black and red, Type 3.

(ii) Rouletted 16, in black.

8. 5 c., black and red, Type 3.
(*a*) Error "MARO."

(*To be continued.*)

The Postage Stamps of Serbia from 1866 to 1890.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 18th May, 1916.

(*Continued from page* 140.)

Issue of July 1st, 1866.



HESE stamps, consisting of a portrait of Prince Michael Obrenovich, were produced in Vienna. The 10, 20, and 40 paras were printed and perf. 12 with a single-line machine. The two lower values 1 and 2, however, were never printed in Vienna, but only after the plates were sent to Belgrad, where all values were subsequently printed, and perforated 9½ with a single-line machine. There is no difficulty in distinguishing the two printings, not only in consequence of the perforation, which is quite different, but the colour and general appearance of the stamps is different, those printed in Vienna, due in part to the ink used, and possibly more experienced hands employed, present a much superior appearance to the local productions. Hitherto it has been said that these stamps were typographed, but if I am correct in my assumption that some are lithographs, one can easily account for the heavily inked and blotchy impressions of the Belgrad prints, especially in the early days of inexperienced printers being called upon to use stones for printing from. I know I am up against all writers of repute in this conclusion, and I must confess very great diffidence in putting forward the theory of lithography as one method of production, especially as by so doing I am up against such eminent authorities, including Mr. Westoby. M. Moens does not commit himself in his catalogue as to how the stamps were produced, but practically everyone else says *typography*. I do not go so far as to say that all the Belgrad prints are lithographs, for such I do not think is the case. Some were undoubtedly printed from the typographed plates sent from Vienna. What I am inclined to think, however, is that lithographic transfers were taken to provide possibly an additional printing plate of each value. This is by no means out of the bounds of possibility. Who, twenty years ago, would have thought that any of the Perkins Bacon plate stamps of Chili had been produced in that way, as to the 5 centavos variety, in one printing at all events, by the process known as lithography?

Mr. Oldfield after saying the stamps were typographed speaks of the variety he chronicles of the 20 "C K" upside-down as arising from a defective transfer. One usually associates the word "transfer" with lithography and not typography. I agree with Mr. Oldfield in the variety being due to a defective transfer, because I consider the transfer is a lithographic one.

In support of my contention I venture to say that the general appearance of some of the stamps points to them being lithographed. They are flat in appearance, many heavy and unevenly printed, showing in some instances an amount of blotchy ink, which one does get in badly printed specimens from

this process. Although I have examined some hundreds of specimens having this blotchy appearance I have never found one in which there is any indication on the back of having been printed from a plate, which is very marked in many stamps of the earlier issue.

It is not on these grounds alone that I have based the opinion expressed, but from a study of the varieties more or less prominent on all values, but especially on the 1 para, and only slightly less so on the 2 paras. These varieties, or some of them, are hard to account for if the stamps were typographed, but are just what one expects in lithographs. In addition to these varieties there are a number of distinct retouches of a character that points, I submit, to a stone, and not a plate being used. I have also noted what appear to be hair lines or scratches, some very long and marked, so much so that the dealers' books in which I have seen the flaws noted have stated "printed from a cracked plate." Now this character of minor variety is well recognized in lithographic printed stamps as being due to the transfer paper becoming creased when applied to the stone (see Mr. Castle's articles in the *London Philatelist* on "Oldenburg" and "Zurich"). As another instance I would refer to Mr. Oldfield's variety of the 20 paras "C K" inverted, which puzzled me very much some years ago when I saw it, but which cannot have been other than a retouch, probably made very late on. From what I remember of the blotched appearance of the stamp in the neighbourhood of the "C K," and the position of the "C K" inverted, is all easily explained if the stamps were lithographs, but not otherwise. Mr. Oldfield also mentions a variety on the 2 paras value, which at the time of writing he had not seen, where the figure "2" in the right bottom corner is defective, owing to a damaged transfer. I have two examples of what I deem to be this variety, and it is just what one would expect in a lithographic transfer. These (both identical) are the variety described by Mr. Duerst as the figure "2" resembling a Latin "e."

All the values, but notably the 1 and 2, show broken lines in various parts of the design, due not to the printing but to inherent defects in the plate or stone. These defects are so persistent that it is difficult to reconcile them with typography. Again, there are quite a number of varieties due to additions to the designs, such class of varieties being represented in the 1 para value by the ∴ after "PARA"; in the 2 paras value by the distinct stop after the figure "2"; by the three dashes after the value; by the two dashes after the value; in the 20 by the dots under the value, varying from one to three, and so forth.

Mr. E. Derocco of Belgrad wrote an interesting article on Serbia, compiled largely from official sources, in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, and he says "the dies for these two values (1 and 2) were cut in wood in Vienna in the Imperial Printing Works there, where also the other three values were made." He does not, however, say how the plates were made for these two values, except that the sheets consisted of fifty stamps each, five rows of ten, while in the other values the plates were in 100, 10 × 10.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE "LONG ISLAND" PROVISIONALS.

WE have received the following official notification as to the status of this issue of stamps :—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.
"5 *August*, 1916.

"SIR,

"The Postmaster-General's attention has been drawn to an announcement in your monthly journal for August respecting certain overprinted Turkish fiscal stamps and typewritten labels, purporting to be postage stamps, issued in Long Island, Asia Minor.

"I am to inform you that the stamps and labels in question were issued without authority, and have never been recognized by the Post Office as valid for the prepayment of postage.

"You will perhaps be good enough to make an announcement accordingly in the next issue of your journal.

"I am,
"Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
"E. W. FARNALL.

"The Editor,
"*The London Philatelist.*"

DEATH OF M. E. VERVELLE.

WE have to record with sincere grief the death of this well-known highly respected and long-established Parisian dealer, which took place on the 29th of July last, at the age of 73, at his home, 47 Rue Bonaparte, Paris. M. Ernest Vervelle had been for many years acquainted with almost every British collector who visited Paris, and, in common with other collectors, we can remember visiting him for the past thirty years at his former place of business in the Rue Jacob. M. Vervelle, with an old-established connection, had almost always a fine stock to select from, and many collectors—the writer assuredly included—derived alike pleasure and philatelic profit by their visits to the genial proprietor of the shop in the Rue Jacob.

Among the many philatelic speculations of M. Vervelle the one that will be longest associated with his name was the purchase of the sheet—or portion—of the 1 Franc "vermilion" of the 1st French Republic. This exact shade had not to our knowledge been seen used, nor was it gummed, but it was clearly an old-time printing of the "vermilion" or "orange" issue, and included a *tête-bêche* specimen, which is unique. This particular shade is generally known to-day as the "Vervelle" shade, and has already become a scarce and sought-after variety.

M. Vervelle was a typical Frenchman, of charming and amiable manners simple, frugal habits, and keen aptitude and perseverance in business. His loss will be keenly felt in Paris, where he was President of the "Chamber

of Postage Stamp Dealers" and Vice-President of the "International Society," having also formerly occupied the post of President of the *Société Française de Timbrologie.* In this country many collectors will feel that they have lost an old and respected friend, and will associate themselves in our tribute of sympathy to Madame Vervelle and the members of her family.

DEATH OF MR. W. SCHWABACHER.

WE learn with sorrow of the death of Mr. Schwabacher, who was formerly a member of the Royal Philatelic Society from January, 1898, to December, 1911, a Vice-President of the International Philatelic Union, and President of the Fiscal Philatelic Society, in which latter branch he possessed a large collection and wide knowledge. Mr. Schwabacher's genial presence and kindly manner will be sadly missed by his numerous friends and fellow members.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

WITH very deep regret we have to announce the deaths of three more philatelists fighting in defence of their country.

CAPTAIN J. C. RIX, M.D.

Captain Rix was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, having been elected in 1907, and was a well-known collector in Tunbridge Wells, where he occupied a prominent position in the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society. He was an able philatelist, and had devoted much attention to the issues of Egypt. Captain Rix was a medical practitioner at Tunbridge, where he occupied an official position until he went to the front in September last.

CAPTAIN L. W. CROUCH.

Captain Crouch was one of the most active and influential philatelists of the modern school, having been a Vice-President of the Junior Philatelic Society, and a frequent and able contributor to journalism on many subjects connected with stamp collecting. He was also a member of the City of London and of the Fiscal Philatelic Societies, and a specialist in several countries.

MR. CHARLES IRELAND.

Mr. C. Ireland was a collector and member of the Brighton Junior Philatelic Society, and the brother of the well-known Honorary Secretary of that body—Mr. J. Ireland.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO STAMPS OVERPRINTED WITH A RED CROSS.

WE have the following communication from the Committee:—

"Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg has furnished the following short study of the Red Cross stamps of North Borneo, which have been sold and the proceeds devoted to the National Philatelic War Fund.

"In the case of the stamps of which the width is greater than the height, namely, the 1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 24 c., the overprint appears to have

been applied in two *horizontal* rows of ten each repeated down the sheet. In the cases in which the height is greater than the width, namely, the 2 c., 6 c., 10 c., 12 c., 16 c., and 20 c. on 18 c., the overprint has been applied in two vertical columns of ten each repeated across the sheet. In the case of the 25 c., the sheet of which contains fifty instead of one hundred stamps, the whole sheet appears to have been overprinted at one operation.

"Most of the sheets have been very uniformly overprinted, though the vermilion overprint seems to have been a heavier one than the carmine.

"Several sheets of the 6 cents with the latter colour are very lightly overprinted, and some of the crosses are defective. Two stamps in the top row of one of the sheets of the 8 c. with the vermilion overprint have defective crosses, the lower part being missing, but the most interesting variety of all is a sheet of the 3 cents, in which the two top rows bear the *vermilion* overprint, while that of the remainder of the sheet is in *carmine*. This very interesting and unique sheet was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson at their auction on July 11th, when it realised £13.

"The parcels of these North Borneo Red Cross stamps which were offered to the trade were all taken up by the following seventeen dealers and firms:—

Bright and Son.
Th. Champion.
D. Field.
Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
G. C. Ginn and Co.
Hugo Griebert and Co.
Oswald Marsh.
T. Palmer.
P. L. Pemberton and Co.
R. Roberts.
H. Ross Shiells and Co.
F. B. Smith.
"Stamp Collecting."
A. W. Tyrrell.
Whitfield King and Co.
C. S. Warbrick.
N. Yaar and Co."

THE QUEENSLAND STAMPS OF 1862–7 (NO WATERMARK).

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

I THINK some little explanation is needed with regard to the perforations of the Queensland stamps without watermark, on thick paper, mentioned by Mr. C. J. Phillips on pages 123 and 124 of *The London Philatelist*, June, 1916.

(1) The "square" holes. This is a clean-cut perforation, the holes being like a square with rounded corners, and it appears to have been made by a machine of short length, as it is *never* found in the vertical perforations, and only in the horizontal perforations. The gauge is between 12½ and 12¾, and is never 13.

(2) A perforation which gauges 13 to 13¼, of which the first state is a rough sort of pin-perforation (the perforation usually described as "square holes"). The machine was later on fitted with new pins cutting a circular hole, generally not at all clean cut and having the circular discs of paper often adhering to the stamps. This perforation was made by a machine of greater length than the former, and was used both for the horizontal and vertical

perforations. It will be seen at the top of page 124 that by a slip the *horizontal* perforations are attributed to the wrong machine. A more detailed description of the various machines is to be found in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. XIV, pp. 250–2.

It might perhaps be as well to give a list of the stamps on the thick unwatermarked paper with these different perforations.

(*a*) Rough pin-perf. 13.

1d., Indian red.
1d., orange-vermilion (pale and deep).
2d., milky blue, blue, dark blue.
3d., brown.
6d., dark yellow-green, pale green, emerald-green.
1s., grey.

(*b*) Perf. 12½ × perf. 13 (rough pin-perf.).

1d., orange-vermilion (pale and deep).
2d., blue.
3d., brown.
6d., dark yellow-green.
1s., grey.

(*c*) Perf. 13 (round holes).

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., milky blue, blue.
6d., yellow-green, green.

(*d*) Perf. 12½ × perf. 13 (round holes).

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., blue.
6d., yellow-green.

The 1s. is given in the latest edition (1916) of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue in the list of those perforated 13 (round holes), but I have never seen or heard of a copy.

The 1d., 2d., 6d., and Registered (re-issue), with Small Star watermark, Nos. 32 to 35 in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, are perforated 13 (rough pin-perf.) only, with the exception of the 1d., which is also found perf. 12½ × 13.

A variety might be added to the list of the stamps watermarked "Truncated Star," and that is the 3d., perf. 12, in *greenish brown*.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE SAMOA EXPRESS STAMPS.*

By R. B. YARDLEY.



THE Samoan postal issues having recently occupied a prominent position in the eyes of the philatelic public, the appearance of Mr. Yardley's excellent and exhaustive monograph is most opportune. This valuable work, issued by the Royal Philatelic Society—uniform in size with their preceding volumes—is presented to all the Fellows of that body, and the quantity of copies printed is so limited that only a small number remains available for the philatelic public. A notable feature will be found in the illustrations, of which there are ten collotype plates giving facsimile representations of the reconstituted entire sheets (lacking only three specimens) of the earlier transfers, complete sheets of the so-called remainders and reprints, and enlargements of the leading types and prominent forgeries. This invaluable addition to the work has been almost entirely devised by the reproduction of sheets and stamps in the Royal Collection, a privilege graciously accorded by His Majesty the King.

In his "Foreword" the author states that the genesis of the monograph was an article by the veteran philatelist M. Hanciau (F.R.P.S.), which appeared a couple of years since. In the course of Mr. Yardley's investigations he came into touch with Mr. John N. Luff, who has made an exhaustive study and an extensive collection of these issues. Mr. Luff has generously allowed the inclusion in the present book of all his valuable and extended researches, which, coupled with the author's own thorough study, has resulted in the production of a work of singular completeness and scientific accuracy. Mr. Luff's valuable collection of the Samoa Express issues with its numerous complete and partly completed sheets has fortunately passed into the possession of His Majesty, who, as previously stated, has so graciously permitted its use for the purposes of adequate illustration.

Valuable assistance was also rendered to the author by Mr. H. P. Manus (F.R.P.S.), of Amsterdam, who has a magnificent specialized collection of these stamps, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who collaborated in the reconstruction of the plates, and by various collectors and dealers in various forms of co-operation.

The first chapter lucidly explains the *raison d'être* of these interesting stamps, with a full account of the printings made either shortly prior to their supersession or after their withdrawal. Chapter II treats of "the undoubtedly issued stamps," which include the three "Types" of the several

* *The Samoa Express Postage Stamps*, by R. B. Yardley. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London. 1916.

transfers and the 9d. value of Type IV. These several types are all accurately described, all the salient points of differentiation being succinctly listed with reference to the corresponding illustrations so as to render their identification a matter of comparative ease to the student. The "remainders" and reprints are carefully considered and weighed in Chapter III, and their leading differences catalogued so as to enable collectors to readily ascertain their true status. In subsequent chapters the forgeries are tabulated, a very inclusive reference list is given, including the stamps prepared for use but not issued (the so-called Remainders), and appendices fully dealing with the franking power of these stamps and the correspondence that ensued after the withdrawal of the issue with regard to the sale of remainders and the printing of further specimens, and an illuminative article on "The Construction and Retouching of the Stones."

It will thus be seen that no point in the history of these interesting series has remained untouched, and the stamp-world is the richer of a work of undoubted value and accuracy—on a subject that has hitherto escaped definite examination. Mr. R. B. Yardley is to be sincerely congratulated upon the production of such a notable addition to the sum of philatelic knowledge, and in his protracted voluntary labours on behalf of his fellow collectors he has again afforded proof of those meticulous powers of research and scientific philatelic analysis that have rendered his name so deservedly prominent in the ranks of philatelic authorship.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON'S CATALOGUE.*

THE eleventh edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's Catalogue is marked by an important new departure, in that it chronicles alone the issues of the British Empire, reserving for a future Part II those of the rest of the world. This is another notable illustration of the great future that lies before the stamps of our Dominions in post-war time, a fact emphasized by the publishers' announcement that the demand for stamps is so great as to cause large increases in the quotations. The patriotic side of British issues collecting is appropriately illustrated by the binding of the volume, which is coloured in the red, white, and blue of the National flag. No pains have been spared to bring the catalogue up to date by the inclusion of all the war issues, and it is a great credit to the enterprise of the firm that they should be enabled to offer such an excellent catalogue—extending to 326 pages—at the low price of one shilling. The publishers' statement that no profit is made hereby, in view of the increased difficulties and expenses of production, needs no verification. An appendix, moreover, gives a useful list of stamps issued by foreign countries during the war, while a careful examination of the pages throughout reveals many useful additions and improvements which might perhaps be profitably extended to the lists of some of the Australian colonies and British Guiana in the assimilation of later knowledge. It is a catalogue that should find a wide and welcome acceptance, and reflects high credit upon its enterprising publishers.

* *Bright and Son's A B C Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire.* One shilling. 164 Strand, London, W.C.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE OF WAR STAMPS.*

THE editions of this popular guide follow with amazing frequency, the fourth edition having been sold out at the end of June. The present edition includes the remarkable novel issues for "Salonika" and "Long Island," already chronicled in these pages, which at present all promise to become among the rarest of this class of stamp. The North Borneo provisionals, which had such a beneficial effect upon the proceeds of the recent Philatelic War Auction, are also included, as are all the other latest additions to this ever popular branch of collecting. The publishers announce that they have lately made purchases thereof to the extent of many thousands of pounds, and that there is an unprecedented demand for these issues.

In the Samoa list I note that the 5s., 10s., and £1 long New Zealand issue are chronicled as fiscal stamps, but the *Australian Stamp Journal* of June 10th appropriately remarks that this is hardly correct. There are no New Zealand postals current over one shilling face value, and the "Stamp Duty" stamps above this amount are available for postage as well as fiscal service, and should in the present case be undoubtedly classed as a postal issue.

This little catalogue—already extending to twenty-six pages—will be found full of interest and information.

MESSRS. BRIDGER AND KAY'S CATALOGUE.†

THE growing number of new issues and increased demand for the old ones —with its consequent fluctuations of prices—have necessitated another edition of this popular catalogue. Messrs. Bridger and Kay have a well-sustained reputation for offering large stocks of the popular British colonial issues, of which excellence of condition and "sweet reasonableness" of price are accompanying conditions. The present edition, with many improvements and additions, will therefore be readily welcomed by collectors, and I gladly bear testimony to the general excellence and accuracy of the work.

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of War Stamps.* Fifth edition, price 6d. Edited by Charles J. Phillips. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London.

† *Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps*, 1916–17. Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 1½d., 3d. and 4d. stamps with the control H 16 have appeared.

We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 7d. with H 16 and 2½d. with i 16 have been issued.

Aitutaki.—*The Australian Philatelist* reports that about the latter part of May the 6d. King *Edward* stamp appeared with the sland overprint and of the same colour as used for New Zealand. It was found, however, that only £150 worth had been printed. Now the 6d. *Georgian* stamp is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

6d., deep carmine, *Edwardian*; perf. 14.
6d. ,, *Georgian* ,, 14 × 14½.

Dominica.—The current ½d. pictorial stamp has been overprinted in red with the words "War Tax One Half Penny."—*Stamp Collecting.*

War Stamp.

½d., green.

Grenada.—*Stamp Collecting* chronicles the 1d. stamp bearing the "War Tax" overprint in black Egyptian capitals.

War Tax.

1d., carmine.

Jamaica.—The new 1½d. has reached us. —*Stamp Collecting.*

Adhesive.

1½d., yellow-brown, Georgian type; perf. 14; multiple CA wmk.

New Zealand.—The 8d. *Edwardian* stamp with "Official" in red, vertically reading upwards, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Official.

8d., indigo, Edwardian type; perf. 14.

St. Vincent.—*The Postage Stamp* announces a new War stamp.

It is stated that the overprint is evidently a local one and somewhat rough. Several stamps on the sheet have a comma instead of a period (.) after "War Stamp." There are broken type varieties, the most prominent being a broken "P," which appears like a mark of interrogation (?).

War Stamp.

1d., carmine; sans-serif caps.

EUROPE.

Eritrea.—The new Italian 20+5 c. stamp has been overprinted "Eritrea" in small sans-serif capitals, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

20+5 c., orange-brown.

AMERICA.

Chili.—The 10 c. O'Higgins stamp has been redrawn, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a sample copy. Seen in comparison with the first type, the difference is noticeable, and the colours are much lighter.

Guatemala.—Some provisionals are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

An error, "13½" instead of "12½," is known.

Provisionals.

6 c. on 1 c., green and violet.
12½ c. on 1 c. ,, ,,
13½ c. on 1 c. ,, ,,
25 c. on 2 c., lake and black.

Hayti.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a new 2 c. de gourde stamp with portrait of O. Zamor, and dated Feb. 1914.

Adhesive.

2 c., yellow and black; perf. 12.

HONDURAS.—*Smith's Monthly* reports the issue of the 50 c. and 1 p. of the "Teatro Bonilla" type, and *Scott's Circular* lists the latter value with the "Oficial" overprint.

Adhesives.

50 c , rose; "Teatro Bonilla" type.
1 p., green ,, ,,

Official.

1 p., green.

We gather from the *P. J. G. B.* that three of the Official stamps of 1911 have been surcharged with new values. In the case of the 1 c. the word Oficial, which was formerly in red, is, in this surcharged variety, overprinted in black.

Officials.

1 c. on 5 c., carmine; black surcharge.
2 c. on 5 c. ,, ,,
20 c. on 1 c., violet ,,

MEXICO.—Another value of the 1910 issue has been surcharged with value in reticulated oval.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

It is reported that the 10 c. Carranza stamp was issued in brown as well as in blue colour, but in much smaller quantity.

Provisional.

10 c. in black on 1 c., dull violet.

Adhesive.

10 c., brown, with portrait of Carranza.

SALVADOR.—More provisionals are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

The 1915 National Palace series in a single colour on bank safety paper, brown tint, has been overprinted "S" in black in large Roman type in the vacant space just under the "U.P.U." The values given are: 1 c., grey-green; 2 c., red; 5 c., ultramarine; 6 c., pale blue; 10 c., yellow; 12 c., brown; 50 c., violet; and 100 c., black-brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS (*French Occupation*).—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the five stamps chronicled on page 149 and further values, the 1 c., 2 c., 30 c., 40 c., 45 c., 50 c., and 1 fc., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. advise us that they have also received these additional varieties. So far the 4 c., 75 c., 2 fc., and 5 fc. values of 1907 issue have not been reported with the CAMEROUN Occupation Francaise overprint.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive and brown.
2 c., violet and brown.
30 c., red and green.
40 c., dull green and pale brown.
45 c., violet and red.
50 c., green and red.
1 fc., deep green and pale violet.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½ c. of a set ½ c. to $1 for use, it is stated, in Chinese Turkestan. We believe this set was chronicled on page 184, Vol. XXIV, as for use in Eastern Turkestan.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.—From Mr. R. Roberts we have received the 10 c. stamp of 1915 surcharged at top "+ 5 c." in red.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: H. L. HAYMAN.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: H. A. SLADE.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society took place on June 20th, in the King's Room at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., attended by thirty-eight members and ten visitors. The programme was carried out as announced, the President giving a display of the second portion of his collection of Errors and Curiosities of Philately, which was found to be of great interest to all present, and a vote of thanks was accorded by Mr. H. Paul King and Mr. G. B. Burgin.

Mr. H. L. Hayman, in returning thanks, mentioned that at a future date (after he had shown the third and fourth portions) he intended having published a volume of the uncatalogued varieties in this collection, a copy of which will be given only to members of the Herts Society.

The company then adjourned to a war-time dinner in the Alexandra Hall.

After the dinner, Mr. Hayman, addressing the members, said that at the previous meeting the sum of £12 4s. 4d. commission was available for charitable purposes, which he proposed should be assigned to a scheme he had in mind.

He alluded to some unnecessarily severe and derogatory remarks made about Philately at the tribunals. It had been said that we had no business to indulge in stamp dealing and stamp collecting at such a time. But we collectors know the value of the

relief and relaxation which an hour or so with our stamps affords us after a hard day's work in these anxious times. It was not as if we were selfish about it, and were blinding ourselves to the greater necessities brought about by the crisis in our national affairs. Stamp collectors had been doing good work for the war funds, and the Herts had done its share, and would do more.

Mr. Hayman then told the members present of a plan to help the "Belgian Repatriation Fund," which is providing huts or small houses for the accommodation of the families of the Belgian soldiers interned in Holland. Every £100 collected provides housing and furniture for two Belgian families now in Holland. It also provides housing for two Belgian families on their return to Belgium, where at least 20,000 houses are known to have been burnt to the ground by the German invaders. Further, it provides three weeks' employment for eighteen carpenters among the interned soldiers. The £100 provides for the hut, which is built in sections, and when the time comes for the return to Belgium, the huts can be taken down and removed to Belgium to house the people while they are rebuilding and reorganising that country.

Mr. Hayman said that he had undertaken on behalf of the Herts Philatelic Society to provide one hut, the "Herts Philatelic Hut," and forthwith the sum of nearly £40 was contributed as a start to the "Herts Hut Fund." The balance will be obtained by the contributions of members and friends of the Society.

After the President's speech a musical entertainment followed, in which Mr. Harrison Hill was the principal performer. He also related some of his experiences while entertaining at the Front.

A very enjoyable evening was concluded at 10.30 by the singing of the National Anthem.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Albrecht, M.
Albrecht, J. R. M.
Adams, G. (C)
Allen, G. F.
Allen, F. (C)
Beckton, W. Dorning
Bennett, A. H. A.
Brooks, Joseph (C)
Berry, D. A.
Burder, H. C. (C)
Bacon, E. Denny (H)
Bowden, W. G. (C)
Brown, Wm.
Burgess, A.
Castle, M. P. (H)
Cooper, John
Calvet, E. (C)
Clarkson, J. D. (C)
Carr, T. R.
Campbell Kelly, T. A.
Cartwright, F. (C)
Duerst, Geo. B.
Darlow, Capt. J. J.
Dannatt, G. H. (C)
Daniel, Rev. W. E. (C)
Evans, Major E. B. (H)
Fildes, E.
Floyd, Dr. E. W.
Farrer, W. E. (C)
Gee, J. Stelfox
Garson, D. S., J.P. (C)
Gillett, Oswald
Goodfellow, Benj.
Ginger, Geo.
Heywood, Nathan
Hausburg, L. L. R. (Life Member)
Hamersley, W. G.
Higgins, J. S., Junr.
Hughes, John (C)
Hagan, F. (C)
Harrison, S. V. (C)
Harrisson, R. F. V. (C)
Harrap, Captn.
Hearsey, Capt. A.
Humfrey, A. C.
Jones, H. Howell (C)
Jones, B. Gordon (C)
Jones, R. W. T.
Jesson, G. A. T.
Jordan, F. W.
King, J. K.
Kricorissian, K. H. (C)
Keynes, Dr. J. N. (C)
King, J. T. B.
Lees, J. T.
Lund, Dr. Herbert
Leask, H. Norman
Munn, W. W.
Massey, S. W.
Marx, Dr. E. F. (C)
Mitchell, Roland (C)
North, John (C)
Nissen, Charles (C)
Ostara, D.
Oliver, Lt. J. M.
Pemberton, P. L.
Pattinson, Lt. W. Ross (C)
Preston, Percy
Perceval, Mrs. (C)
Porter, F. S. (C)
Roberts, Vernon (H)
Rogers, Major C. P. (C)
Rockliff, W. A. (C)
Simpson, J. W.
Skipwith, W. K.
Scott, Walter (C)
Savage, J. H. M. (C)
Sparrow, Lt. R. B. (C)
Smith, S. O. (C)
Simpson, F. A. (C)
Sprankling, C. H. G. (C)
Smith, Rev. A. E. (C)
Smith, Thos. S. (C)
Spicer, Rev. G. W. (C)
Stern, Wm.
Séfi, A.
Taylor, John H.
Taylor, James
Taylor, John A.
Thompson, W. S.
Warner, T. E.
Ward, Rev. L. F.
Wrigley, Seth
Wilcox, Smith and Co. (C)
Wade, H. (C)
Williams, J. E.
Willson, T. Dudley (C)
Whitehouse, A. E. M. (C)
Yardley, R. B.

(C) Corresponding Members. (H) Honorary Members.

Correspondence.

A SUGGESTION FOR A COLLECTION.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

THIS is not meant to strike a controversial note. Destructive criticism of the established order of things is the easiest thing in the world, but to be useful criticism must be constructive. A month or two ago I wrote an article on the "Permanent Status of Philately," and in this paper I should like to indicate the lines on which I think a collection of considerable interest might be formed. Nearly all the systems of collecting stamps now in use depend in the main on a geographical arrangement; that is to say, the collector concentrates on the stamps of one or more countries, specializes in the various issues of this country, and, if an enthusiast, finally manages to amass so large a number as to dismay a beginner and to lead a non-philatelist to believe no really useful purpose can be served by such a collection.

It has seemed to me for some time that

what we really require is a collection based on lines that may appeal to the man who is a non-philatelist. This is necessary if we are to increase the numbers of stamp collectors and to enhance the popularity of stamp collecting. It must be a system capable of simple treatment in the case of beginners, and capable of expansion as knowledge increases. It is of primary importance that it should be founded on sound common-sense lines in order that it may command a respect for Philately in the collecting world, and thus help to raise the hobby to the level of the more established pastimes, by which I mean the collecting of books, china, prints, furniture, etc.

I feel confident that a lot has been done in the latter connection within recent years by the "grangerizing" of collections, but there still remains more to do if we are going to lift Philately into the place it should occupy in the collecting world.

The system proposed consists of a division of the collection primarily into four or more classes (as the collector may think fit), corresponding to the various methods of printing stamps now in vogue; i.e.—

1. Line-engraving.
2. Lithography.
3. Embossing.
4. Surface-printing.

Each of these main divisions is now split into four subdivisions :—

(*a*) British work.
(*b*) British colonial work.
(*c*) Foreign work.
(*d*) Foreign colonial work.

These subdivisions need some explanation. By English work, I mean that the original die was engraved in Britain, and probably, though not necessarily, the plates made and the stamps printed in the United Kingdom. Cases where the die was engraved, the plates made, and the first supply of stamps was printed in Britain and then the plates sent out to a colony or country for further printing as supply was required, would, of course, be included in this subdivision, and we should have the various printings (home and colonial) together, and should be able to compare them in an interesting manner. British colonial work would only include cases where the whole process from the start had been done in the colony.

Each subdivision would be further divided to show the work of various firms, and the stamps shown selected to show that work in different classes of design and colour. The selection of the stamps shown would be left to the taste of the individual collector. If his purse was long he would be able to include numerous rarities; and in any case errors in engraving, retouches, double strikes, etc., would be included, and the collection suitably written up as regards the make-up of the plate, with notes on the various printings in the issues in which the collector was specially interested.

Die proofs and plate proofs would, of course, be included, and the specimens would be chosen with a view to showing off in the best possible manner the finest work.

Unused stamps in blocks show off a good engraving with the best success; but in the case of rare printings, these could be replaced by lightly postmarked copies. Imperforate specimens, also, would be included where possible. Perforation was introduced as a public convenience. It does not form a good frame for a fine piece of engraving; in fact, it has the opposite effect. It may be of great value, however, to distinguish printings, and further than that it does not appear to be of any importance. I do not wish to be controversial, however, and if the collector is genuinely interested in it, by all means let him include a specimen of the work of every machine if it so pleases him.

A collection arranged on these lines loses two features prominent under the present system. One is what is usually termed the "historical interest," and the other what I should call, for the want of a better name, the "utilitarian interest."

Nearly all philatelists, when asked for a justification of their hobby, plead the teaching of history it inculcates. The non-philatelist naturally regards it as an excellent instructional hobby for his children, but is not quite so certain he wants the historical instruction himself if that is to be the chief enjoyment to which he is to look forward from his hobby.

The "utilitarian interest," by which I mean the study of used stamps, is of far more importance. This is an interest which cannot be put on one side if the hobby is to be a living one, and, if rightly treated, may appeal strongly to a non-collector. I do not see, however, that there is any obstacle to combining it with the system as outlined above, and I should certainly do so myself to a certain degree.

The chief advantages I plead for the above system are its powers of extension to suit all classes of collectors. There are no annoying gaps for the beginner to fill up; it is not necessary to collect hundreds of stamps of all the same design, only differing by the name of the colony on them. If you are not interested in one of the main divisions, it can be represented in the barest possible manner or left out at will, and if you wish you can start it as a supplement to a general collection on accepted lines of which you may be in possession already.

I do not think there can be any doubt that a general collection, on the usual system now in vogue, is the best for those making a start in Philately until they have arrived at years of discretion.

It is obvious that the "British work" subdivision of the "line-engraved" division affords a big field for those with long purses and sound knowledge, and might be made of great interest to non-collectors.

I have only indicated the lines on which a collection of this kind might be made, but

I cannot help feeling that, if soundly worked out, it might help a great deal towards the raising of Philately in the collecting world.

F. M. MONTRÉSOR,
Captain R.A.

[We are pleased to insert our fellow-member's letter, as, even if held to be impracticable, it touches on topics that are, if not novel, of permanent interest to collectors. The suggestion as to the collection of engraved stamps is assuredly not a novel one, and we have on many occasions so hinted at the formation of a collection composed only of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s issues—a beautiful and a difficult task. In Philately there will always be many counsellors as to what to collect; but, despite this plethora of good advice, we fancy that every collector will still continue to take his pleasure where he finds it!—ED.]

N.W. PACIFIC ISLAND STAMPS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In the July number of the *London Philatelist* you publish a reference list of the N.W. Pacific Island stamps, but there has been omitted the 2d. on B watermark paper, specimens of which I have. Gibbons catalogues this, as well as the 2½d. and 3d., on the same paper, but the two latter I have not yet seen.

Yours faithfully,
A. A. NASENCIS.

8 CURRER STREET, BRADFORD,
August 1st, 1916.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of May 10th and 11th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bahamas, 1860, 1d., lake, S.G. 2, mint	3	7	6
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., yellow, S.G. 121, dated postmark	3	5	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, 10s., grey-green*	8	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	£4 4s. and	3	15	0
Ditto, 1888, orbs, £1, brown-lilac, strip of 6, "Specimen"	5	0	0
Great Britain, Levant, 1 p. on 2d., on entire	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	6	15	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in black, 1d., red, fine roulettes vert. and imperf. hor., strip of 5, mint	4	4	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	14	0
New Zealand, 1864, "NZ," imperf., 1s., green, pair	2	15	0
U.S.A., Newspaper Stamp, 1879, $100, deep violet	2	15	0

Sale of May 17th and 20th, 1916.

Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	4	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904–7, £1 on red, mint	3	17	6
Great Britain, £5, orange on white, mint	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., red, plate 2, no trees on hill	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on yellowish, S.G. 18	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, S.G. 22	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859, Dec., 1d., red	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	5	12	6
Natal, 1908–9, £1, on red, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1908, 30s., orange and purple, mint	17	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., brownish-red, plate 2, hill, unshaded	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 2, shading outside fan	2	6	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint	3	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 2 rs., green, strip of 3, Nos. 23–25, in sheet, one torn	3	7	6
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	10	0

Sale of June 21st and 22nd, 1916.

Cape Triangular, 1d. on blued, block of 4, apparently* with defect	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, pair*	2	4	0
Mauritius, December, 1859, 1d., red, on entire	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	18	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red, with half 3d., used as 4½d., on piece	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, defective	10	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4,* creased	14	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red, early	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, showing all diagonal lines	3	7	6
Southern Nigeria, 1904–8, £1, mint	2	6	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 1st, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1856, on white, ½d., yellow-green, pair*	2	6	0
Bushire, 1 s. to 1 kran, set of 8, mint (no 5 s. nor 24 s.)	4	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, thin spot	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	3	17	6
Ditto, clean-cut or intermediate perfs., 4d., dull rose	2	0	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 6d., brown*	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown,* rubbed in one corner	3	3	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1891, 1d., lilac, overprint inverted, mint, with certificate	7	7	0
Naples, Dec., 1860, ½ t., blue, possibly repaired	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., vermilion on yellowish	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1866, compound perfs., 1s., slate, pair, mint	2	12	0
Transvaal, 1879, fine roulette, 3d., mauve on green, thinned	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1851, on blue, 1d., purple-brown, block of 24, mint	3	0	0

Sale of June 29th and 30th, 1916.

Barbados, 1860, pin perf. 14, ½d., yellow-green, pair	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	5	10	0
Ditto, 1858–9, 1 c., dull red, Type C	6	10	0
Ditto, 1853–60, 4 c., pale blue £2 15 s. &	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., deep blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 1860, 4 c., blue, corners framed	4	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	3	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, pen-cancelled and postmarked	3	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, good margins on two sides	8	15	0
Ditto, 1d., vermilion, thinned	6	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	12	15	0
Ditto, 4d., medium blue	7	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, creased	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald	3	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., lilac-brown	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	7	0	0
Ditto, 1863, CC, 2d., yellow-green	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown	5	0	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, on blued, £1, brown-lilac	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on white, £1, brown-lilac	3	7	6
India, 1854, ½ a., red*	5	10	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1886–98, ½ a., deep green, inverted overprint, mint	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-vermilion, earliest state of plate	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish, very early state	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, some vert. lines	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish, later state	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, earliest possible state, on piece	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very early state	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early state	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, diagonal lines only	9	10	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 1d., vermilion	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue	6	10	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue, early state	4	12	6
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s., violet	28	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion*	11	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., brownish red on yellowish, Plate 1	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red, Plate 2 £4 5s. &	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, Plate 2	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on yellowish laid, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, S.G. 21, very early	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, no whip	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, "CREVIT" omitted, S.G. 26d	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Prussian blue, Plate 4	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 4, six segments	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5, pick and shovel omitted, S.G. 37a	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue on laid, Plate 5	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on yellowish	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, no whip	3	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange-yellow	6	10	0
Ditto, 1854, imperf., 5d., green	7	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 1s., rose-vermilion, wmk. "8"	3	0	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., deep orange	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, on blue, 1s., green	3	10	0
Ditto, 1864, "N Z," imperf., 6d., red-brown	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, thinned	7	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., rose-red	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red	12	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair	4	15	0
South Australia, 1856, imperf., 1d., yellow-green	3	5	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-bronze	4	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON,

Sale of June 14, 1916.

Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on bluish, medium impression, heavily cancelled	3	12	6
Togo, 1914, Anglo-French Occupation, wide setting, 3, 5, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 80 pf., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 40 pf., pair, used	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single copies, mint £2 10s. &	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 80 pf., used pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single copies, mint £2 10s. &	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, narrow setting, 3 pf., brown	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 pf., green	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 40 pf., carmine and black	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 m., mint	10	10	0
Ditto, Jan., 1915, 20 pf., blue	4	0	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5, black and purple on red	6	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., carmine, cut into at top	3	7	6
Bahamas, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., lake, strip of 3, mint	5	5	0
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 1s., green on bleuté,* no gum £3 15s. &	4	0	0
St. Vincent, perf. 11–12½, 1s., indigo, pair, mint	4	15	0
Trinidad, 1851, 1d., brown-red, vert. strip of 3, mint	2	12	6
Turks Islands, 1867, no wmk., 6d., black, block of 8, mint	4	5	0
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on white wove*	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1872, no wmk, 1d., brown,* perfs. at top rather short	3	0	0
Queensland, 1862–7, no wmk, 1d., Indian red*	4	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, printed close together, block of 6, on entire, creased and soiled	10	5	0
Western Australia, 6d., bronze	2	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Collection in Foreign Album, 1890	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3345	27	0	0
Ditto, in Stafford Smith's Album, 1959	22	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of June 9th, 1916.

Great Britain "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	2	0	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black, thinned	2	0	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, block of 16*	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 6d., slate-lilac on blued, pair	2	16	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	7	5	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, damaged corner variety, close and short at right	7	0	0
St. Helena, 1st issue, 6d., blue, imperf., pair, mint	3	0	0
Swaziland, 1889, 5s., slate, inverted overprint	2	10	0
Transvaal, 1879, 3d., mauve on green, small "T" in Transvaal, mint, S.G. 264	3	0	0
Dominica, 1886, 1d. on 1s., magenta, double surcharge, mint	3	12	6
Nevis, 1878, litho., 6d., grey, mint	2	4	0
Argentine, 1873, 2 on 5 c., vermilion, inverted surcharge	2	0	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres, 1858, dos ps., blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 pesos, green	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 pesos, orange	25	0	0
Mexico, 1868, 12 c., *black on orange-brown*	2	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 5, pick omitted	4	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., orange, imperf.	2	2	0
Tonga, 1896, "Half Penny" on 1½d. on 2d., blue*	2	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze, rouletted	3	3	0

Sale of July 7th, 1916.

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, slight defect	2	4	0
Hong Kong, perf. 12½, 4 c., slate, mint	2	10	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose on toned*	2	2	0
Argentine, 1884, ½ c. on 15 c., inverted surcharge, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
New South Wales, Official, 1888–9, "O.S." in red, 5s., deep purple, on piece	3	7	6

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXV. SEPTEMBER, 1916. No. 297.

German East Africa.

ALTHOUGH the fortune of war renders prediction a risky proceeding, it seems that the acquisition by the Allies of this last remaining colony of the German is a speedy and foregone conclusion. The recent capture of the capital, Dar-es-Salaam, and the convergence of the several armies acting under the command of General Smuts point to speedy defeat or capture of this, the sole remaining vestige of Germany's "World Power."

German East Africa may be deemed as the most interesting and important of the enemy's possessions, being larger in area and probably richer in potentialities than any of the colonies that have been acquired by us during the war. Extending from the Indian Ocean to the great lakes and including the greatest mountain in Africa—Kilimanjaro—this vast territory with great natural products offers a wide and tempting field to the future colonist and a climate in many parts suitable for European settlers.

Contiguous on the north with Uganda and British East Africa, on the east with Belgian Congo, and on the south with Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa this German territory forms the connecting link with the colonies of the Allied Nations. The great Cape to Cairo railway would, moreover, thus be enabled to pass through Africa without Germany's sinister co-operation. Whatever may be the fate of the remaining quondam enemy colonies, it seems therefore absolutely assured that this particular German possession is destined to pass into the Dominions of the British Empire.

We have therefore, as philatelists, to anticipate another series of surcharged War Stamps. The present issue consists of nine denominations, the only high value being the 3 rupees, and as the colony is of much importance it may reasonably be hoped that sufficient stocks of all values are

held and that there may be hence none of the mushroom class of great rarities. Disregarding entirely the collector aspect it seems that the over-printing of any small number of a particular value can be of no service to the postal administration, and that it would be far wiser to avoid surcharging any stamps of which there should not be a sufficient remainder for distribution to the sub-offices. If this apparently simple and sensible plan were adopted, say, to surcharge no quantity less than a thousand, we should be spared the extraordinary spectacle of seeing recently issued stamps valued at hundreds of pounds. These rarities are of course extremely limited in number, and among the many collectors of war issues it can only be one in a hundred who can hope to be the fortunate possessor of them. On the other hand, the popularity of this phase of collecting would be enhanced in the eyes of almost all philatelists if they knew they could acquire the complete issue without an undue expenditure.

The popularity of these War Issues is undoubted, and we are credibly informed that they have been the means of bringing much fresh blood into the pursuit. This may well be true, and is all for the good of Philately, as is also the patent fact that they have represented an enormous advertisement for stamp collecting. Some of the most arduous votaries of these War Issues have apparently, however, quite lost their sense of proportion in estimating their influence upon the collectors of the British Empire. The statement has been made that the unlooked-for stability of Philately in this country during the war is due to the stimulating influence of these War Stamps, and that they are sought after to the practical exclusion of other forms of collecting. Such pretensions hardly need refutation, but we may point out as regards the first contention that Philately had satisfactorily sustained the shock of war for many months before the advent of the War Stamps, and as regards the second contention, that the ruling prices, notably for all fine specimens of old issues, would not be maintained at a high and increasing figure if collectors confined their interest to these provisional issues. It frequently happens that collectors absorbed in this particular branch "cannot see the wood for the trees!"

We hold, in fact, the converse opinion as regards values being affected by War Issues. The high prices attached to, and cheerfully paid for these new issues should, to our mind, encourage the purchasers of the old issues who realise that their favourites have risen by the steady process of years, and may well be considered to represent a sounder investment than those that have risen to equal value at a single bound!

The Civil War Stamps of Mexico, 1913-1916.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 156.)

IN the previous issue the embossed word "CONSTITUCIONAL" was used as a control mark, but, being handstruck, it was found much too slow a process and the later issues of Sonora were overprinted in green with a specially designed seal, as shown in type 4. These seals were printed from electrotypes, and it is evident that five different original drawings must have been made as the seals are different in minor details. Mr. Linn shows these differences very clearly in drawings he has had made, and I refer my readers to his book for further details, as in this article I only propose to give a list of the stamps, with reasons that led up to their issue, without going into questions of plating or other minor, but very interesting, details.

One point that cannot be overlooked is the order in which the seals appear in the groups of 5 stamps. The bulk of the sheets of the early printings have the seals in correct order, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, but some sheets of the 1 c., 3 c., and 10 c., rouletted, without colour, the 5 c., rouletted, in black, and all the sheets of the late 1914 reissue have the seals in this order 2, 3, 4, 5, 1.

"THE GREEN SEALS" ISSUES.



4

In the stamps with colourless roulette the two rows of stamps are about 28 mm. apart. In the stamps rouletted in black there are three or more varieties due to the space between the two horizontal rows. In one they are 22½ mm. apart, in another 33 mm. apart, and in a third they are quite close together being only 9 mm. apart.

A 5 c. has been found used with the seal double printed.

The first printings of the "Green Seals" were used up to about November, 1913, when other issues came in which I shall refer to later on.

About September, 1914, a break occurred between Carranza and Villa, and the Postmaster at Hermosello, in Sonora, left there and went to Mexico City with Carranza.

This Postmaster was named Casme Hinojosa, and it is stated that he took with him all the stamps in the department and the rubber blocks for making the G.C.M. overprints. This caused a great shortage of stamps

in Sonora and was responsible for the reissuing of the "Green Seal" stamps by the Villa Government.

It was found that the original forms from which the green seal issue had been printed were still standing in the State printing office, and a supply of stamps was available some time towards the end of September, 1914.

Reference List.

1st July, 1913. Type-set stamps of the former issue overprint with green seal, as Type 4. Rouletted 16, without colour.

9. 1 c., black, red, and green.
10. 3 c. „ „ „
11. 5 c. „ „ „

(*a*) Error "CENTAVOB."

12. 10 c., black, red, and green.

6th September, 1913, and reissue in September, 1914. As last, but rouletted 16, in black.

13. 1 c., black, red, and green.
14. 2 c. „ „ „
15. 3 c. „ „ „

(*a*) Error "CENTAVO."

16. 5 c., black, red, and green.

(*a*) Error "C NCO."
(*b*) „ "MARO."

17. 10 c., black, red, and green.



5

After Carranza left Sonora the officials undoubtedly realized that the use of stamps by the Villa Government, which were similar to the stamps previously used by the Carranza Villa Government, would cause confusion and a probable loss of revenue; therefore the preparation of a new series was started at once, and the new stamps of Type 5 were issued in October, 1914.

They are printed by lithography in four horizontal rows each of five stamps, arranged *tête-bêche* as regards the two central rows. Each plate, therefore, contains twenty stamps.

The seal has a design consisting of a mail coach or diligence in the centre.

There are believed to have been at least five printings of these stamps, and many shades may be found.

They were issued by authority of General Maytorena, one of Villa's leaders, who was in control of the State of Sonora.

Reference List.

October, 1914. Lithographed on stout white paper; no watermark, imperf., Type 5.

18. 1 c., pale blue and red.
19. 1 c., blue and carmine.
20. 2 c., bluish-green and orange.
21. 2 c., yellow-green and orange.
22. 5 c., orange-red and green.
23. 5 c., buff and green.
24. 5 c., yellow and green.
25. 10 c., blue and carmine.
26. 20 c., orange-red and green.
27. 20 c., buff and green.
28. 50 c., yellow-green and orange.
29. 50 c., blue-green and orange.

As the revolution continued to spread out of the State of Sonora both to the east and to the south, the issue of new stamps intended for use in the territories occupied by the insurgents became necessary.

(*To be continued.*)

The Postage Stamps of Serbia from 1866 to 1890.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 18th May, 1916.

(*Continued from page* 158.)

THE last aspect of this question I propose dealing with and very shortly is the retouches. Beyond the statement made by Mr. Westoby in the *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*, I have never seen any references to the retouches elsewhere. Mr. Westoby contents himself when dealing with this issue by saying, "A few minor varieties are also found, due possibly to some retouches of the stamps on the plates."

These retouches have proved a source of considerable pleasure to me in the very short time I have so far devoted to this country, feeling in a sense that I was (and am so far as I am personally concerned) on virgin soil. The conclusion I have come to is, that most, if not nearly all, of them were done on the stone in the first instance, and comparatively very few during the process of printing. When further light is thrown on these retouches one may, in the future, be able to say with some degree of certainty which fall into the latter category the more interesting of the two. At the moment I am not prepared to commit myself, except as to the "C K" variety of the 20 paras already mentioned. The two I chronicle of the 40 paras, however, probably fall into the same class. I defer any description of these retouches here.

They can be more conveniently dealt with in the synopsis of the issue which follows.

The stamps printed in Vienna were upon white wove paper uniform in texture, although varying a little in thickness. Those printed in Belgrad were first upon plain white wove, much harder than the Vienna paper, and afterwards upon yellowish paper of a brittle character, and in the case of the 20 paras value upon yellow paper, and, lastly, as to the 10, 20 and 40, upon very thin, usually white, but sometimes yellowish wove paper. This paper is so very thin that it is called by some writers "pelure," a by no means inapt description.

Synopsis.

Printed in Vienna; perf. 12. Single-line machine.

	No. printed.
10 p., yellow, orange-yellow	12,000
20 p., rose, deep rose	200,000
40 p., blue	20,000

Minor variety. No dash after the figure "4."

Printed in Belgrad; perf. 9½; single-line machine, upon white and yellowish medium wove paper.

1 p., olive-green, light to dark.
2 p., deep brown, to yellow-brown.
20 p., deep rose, to rose.
40 p., ultramarine, pale ultramarine.

Note.—Mr. Duerst chronicles the 10 paras value, but I think this is a mistake, as this stamp has never been found except on the thin (*pelure*) paper.

The 40 paras was bisected and used for 20 paras in the villages of Ivanitza and Pojega in the district of Uschitzo, according to Captain Walter.

Varieties.—1 p., ÷ after value.
Small "a" in para.

Minor Varieties.—White streak extending from stop under "K" towards, but not reaching, the nose.

Blotch figure "1" in top right-hand corner.

Three white lines in the centre inside the pearl circle and opposite the nose.

Retouches.—Four lines, the top one very heavily drawn in the design in front of the eye and nose of the profile.

2 *para value. Prominent Varieties.*—Foot of "e" missing, reading "parf." This variety was in the top row of the sheet.

Full stop after "2."

Mr. Duerst says in dealing with the "parf." variety that careful examination will generally reveal parts of the missing line. This is not my experience. The variety is due to a faulty transfer, and all specimens are identical. They show no trace at all of the foot of the "E." A question of importance (hence why I refer to it), because the variety is due not to faulty printing, which it would be if Mr. Duerst is correct, *but to a faulty transfer*, in which case each specimen is and must be identical.

Minor Varieties.—Top of "E" and part of centre stroke broken and missing.

Three dashes after value.

Defective "2" in right bottom corner.

20 paras value.

Minor Varieties.—No dots under figure "2."

One dot under figure "2" at the beginning of the numeral.

One dot under figure "2" at the end.

Three dots under figure "2."

Note.—The stamps usually have two dots under figure "2," which I take to be the normal.

Retouches.—There are indications on two stamps of this issue where the design seems to have become thin in the solid matter before the eyes and nose of a retouch, but it is not sufficiently pronounced to make one very certain.

At the back of the head adjoining the letters "t a" there is a large white space filled with dots and dashes, apparently the result of a retouch.

40 paras value.

Variety.—The vertical hyphen which is a characteristic trait on this value, and is placed between the end of the tail of the figure "4" and the "0" is missing.

I see that Mr. Duerst gives as the variety the stamp being the so-called hyphen. Such, however, is a mistake, as this is the normal condition.

The 10, 20 and 40 were printed on very thin (pelure) paper white and yellowish white. The exact date on which they first appeared I am unable give, but it was probably in 1867. The perforation is $9\frac{1}{2}$, as before.

10 p., orange-yellow to orange.
20 p., very pale rose to rose.
40 p., pale blue to dark blue ultramarine.

Minor Varieties.—10 paras value. A long white streak extending in a slanting direction almost across the stamp, occasioned probably by a crease in the transfer paper.

20 paras value. The same varieties of dots, as previously set out.

A number of white short lines and scratches in the solid colour before the face showing evident signs of wear of the plate or stone.

Retouch.—A small white space before the nose filled in with a vertical line of continuous dots.

C K inverted (Oldfield).

Varieties of Perforation. Imperf. (? vertically) (Oldfield).

40 paras value, minor variety.

No hyphen as before.

Retouches.—(*a*) No foot to the figure "4," but two dots added in lieu thereof, but much too near the marginal line.

(*b*) The back of the head and background shows evidence of what I take to be a retouch.

Printed on deep yellow or yellow-buff paper.

The 20 paras was issued on this quite distinct paper in 1868. The stamps show the same peculiarities as those on pelure paper.

Printed on white and yellowish wove paper imperforate.

The 1 and 2 paras from the same plates as before were issued thus in 1868. The stamps of each value therefore show all the peculiarities before described.

(*To be continued.*)

Issue of Stamps for Mecca (Hejaz).



E have received the following important and very interesting announcement, which, in view of its political significance, cannot be too widely promulgated. It affords further and striking evidence of the repudiation of Enver Pasha and his work, who, suborned by German bribes, is endeavouring to destroy alike the Ottoman Empire and the Mohammedan religion. The action of H.H. the Emir and Sherif of Mecca—the sacred centre of Musselman faith—in declaring his independence of the Turkish Empire, as now represented, is of supreme consequence to the many millions of the Mohammedans in the British and French Empires and other countries. The issue of stamps for this new and independent country affords an index of the permanent character of the action of H.H. the Sherif of Mecca.

SURVEY OF EGYPT,
GIZA (MUDIRIA), EGYPT.

16th August, 1916.

To the Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society,
4, Southampton Row, London, W.

SIR,

Issue of Stamps for use in the Hejaz.

I have the honour to advise you that this Survey has recently printed to the order of the Intelligence Office, Cairo, an emergency set of 1 piastre stamps for the use of H.H. the Emir and Sherif of Mecca, who, as you are aware, has recently declared and effected his independence of Ottoman rule.

Other denominations are in preparation, and measures are also in hand to replace these provisional issues by others of a more permanent character.

I enclose six copies of:—

(1) A schedule describing the issue in accordance with what I believe are your usual requirements.
(2) A photographic reproduction of the sheet of the issue; also
(3) Six rows of the issue (30 stamps).

Fifty-eight sheets numbered in Arabic numerals from 1 to 58 (the portion of the sheet supplied is numbered "Sheet 45") have so far alone been printed.

You will be advised, should you desire, of further printings or of any new issues.

I would be obliged if you would communicate this information to the leading philatelic societies of such other countries and otherwise give the issue such measure of publicity as you consider advisable.

The Intelligence Office have already communicated with the Postal Union at Berne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. M. DAWSON,
Director-General Survey of Egypt.

One Piastre Stamp Hejaz Postage Emergency Issue.

Designed and printed by: Survey of Egypt to the Order of the Intelligence Office, Cairo.

Reason of issue: H.H. the Emir and Sherif of Mecca's declaration of independence of the Ottoman Empire, which necessitated the replacement of the Ottoman stamp issue previously current.

Date of issue: 20.8.1916.

Value: One piastre.

Colour: Chinese-blue.

Watermark: None.

Perforation: 12 × 12 (i.e. perforations per 2 cm. run along and across). Perforation rough, as machine used very inconvenient for the work.

Paper: Description: Machine-made white paper.
Composition: Wood cellulose and esparto pulp.
Thickness: 0.07 millimetre.
Loading: 15 per cent.

Control: No general control number. Fifty-eight sheets have so far been issued, sheets being numbered consecutively 1 to 58 in Arabic numerals. Only sheets 1–40 have been issued for sale.

Description of design: Central label bearing the Arabic words "MAKKA EL MOKARRAMA" (Holy Mecca). Upper inscription "BARID HEJAZI" (Hejaz Post). Lower inscription "QERSH SAGH" (1 piastre). Roses in lower corners carry the denomination in Arabic numerals (one). The side panels carry in Arabic numerals the date of the Arabic year 1334 (Lunar year after the prophet Mohammmed's flight from Mecca to Medina). The main portion of the rest of design is taken from the detail of an ancient prayer niche in the mosque of EL AMRI at Qus in Upper Egypt. The binding together of the design has been taken from various sources, all being purely Arabic.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first session of the Royal Philatelic Society will be held on Thursday, October 19th, at 5.45 p.m. The President will read a paper on the perforated issues of the Perkins Bacon type stamps of New Zealand, with Display. The following dates have been arranged for further meetings of the Session 1916–17: November 16th, December 14th, 1916; January 18th, February 15th, March 15th, April 19th, May 17th and June 7th.

The first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, *October* 19th. Following dates will be announced later on. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, October* 17*th.*

SOME NOTES ON THE EARLY ISSUES OF BARBADOS.

By Dr. E. W. FLOYD.

MR. J. E. LEA, of Manchester, has recently shown me some interesting pieces of the early issues of Barbados, and I thought it would be worth while to put these varieties on record.

In Messrs. Bacon and Napier's book on *The Stamps of Barbados* it is stated that the unwatermarked paper "is entirely without watermark, even the maker's name being omitted. It was made by the same firm that held the contract for supplying the paper for the first One Penny and Two Pence stamps of Great Britain, of which stamps Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were themselves the printers. The paper used for the Barbados stamps was identical in every respect with that of these two early stamps of Great Britain, save that it was unwatermarked and the sheets of both countries were of the same size."

I found in Mr. Lea's stock a block of 21 of the 1d., deep blue on white paper, imperf. This shows part of a watermark T H SAUN, evidently part of the name T. H. Saunders.

Mr. Lea also showed me a large mint block of the ½d. deep green, rough perf. watermarked in similar type (i.e. double outlined letters) MORBEY & SAUNDERS. 1840

The first issue of Great Britain were printed on paper manufactured by Messrs. Stacey Wise of the Rush Mills.

This part sheet of the halfpenny stamps is on paper much narrower than the British paper, as the margins are very small and the sheets are of eleven horizontal rows of ten stamps, whilst the British are twenty rows of twelve stamps. The majority of the stamps of these issues are on a thin paper, and when mint almost transparent with smooth, shiny gum of a slightly yellowish tint. The 1d. imperf. from the watermarked piece are on a thick paper with smooth, shiny gum, but the ½d. stamps are on a thick paper with dull, rough white gum. The shade of these ½d. stamps is a deepish blue-green, and the printing has a peculiar "worn plate" appearance, so that these stamps can be told at once by this. I have seen four or five blocks (not from the same sheet) and only one was watermarked. I have not seen a used copy.

Apparently Messrs. Perkins Bacon must have run short of unwatermarked paper and used up at some time some odd sheets in their possession. Mr. Bacon informs me that Mr. T. H. Saunders succeeded Messrs. Morbey and Saunders, and a note in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue has been pointed out to me by Mr. Lea after No. 63 in Ceylon: "The 'no wmk.' stamps were printed on paper having the papermaker's name and date, 'T. H. Saunders, 1862,' across the sheets." My block of the 1d. Barbados ends at the "N" of Saunders, so it may also have had a date.

MR. A. J. SÉFI'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE are informed by Mr. A. J. Séfi that he has relinquished his tenure of 17 Finsbury Pavement and has removed to larger and more commodious premises in the West End, viz. 3 South Molton Street. This situation, close to New Bond Street and Oxford Street, should afford every scope for Mr. Séfi's enterprise, which we trust may achieve its due reward.

DEATH OF MR. C. B. DONNE.

A BRIEF telegraphic communication in *The Australian Stamp Journal* of July 10th announces the death on that day of Mr. C. B. Donne, the well-known stamp dealer of Melbourne. Mr. Donne, who was one of the pioneers of the pursuit in Australia, was a man who possessed an intimate acquaintance with the Australian issues and through whose hands have passed many of the very finest and rarest stamps of this deeply-interesting group. In this country Mr. Donne had many friends and correspondents who will re-echo our sincere sympathy at the loss we have sustained.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. TELFER.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. J. H. Telfer on the 28th of last month will evoke a wide feeling of regret. Mr. Telfer, who was the officiating partner in the firm of Plumridge and Co., the well-known firm of philatelic auctioneers, was naturally a prominent figure in Metropolitan stamp circles. Able, genial, and withal rapid in his methods, Mr. Telfer's occupation of the rostrum was always appreciated by his clients, and his sudden and unlooked-for demise will come as a shock to his many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Telfer joined the firm of Plumridge and Co. in 1902, but previous to that had a lengthened experience in the stamp trade. At his former premises in Leadenhall Street there were in olden days many fine and interesting stamps to be acquired. To his widow and family and to his brother, Mr. J. Stanley Telfer, we would express our very sincere sympathy upon the great loss they have sustained, a sympathy which will be shared by all sections of the philatelic community.

DEATH OF MR. G. L. TOPPAN.

WE much regret to learn of the death of Mr. George L. Toppan, of Boston, which, according to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, occurred in that city on August 26, after a protracted illness. Mr. Toppan was a much respected Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, having been elected so far back as

March, 1894, and his decease will evoke the sympathy of all his fellow members. Needless to say that Mr. Toppan's extended philatelic activities were widely recognised alike in the United States and in this country, his contributions to philatelic literature having been numerous and important. Our American contemporary epitomises these following words:—

"His literary monument is the Revenue Book of the Boston Philatelic Society, written in collaboration with Messrs. Deats and Holland. He also wrote a Canal Zone list and contributed considerably to the literature of our hobby. Mr. Toppan served as secretary of the Boston Philatelic Society, also on the board of vice-presidents of the American Philatelic Society, and two years as president. He was a man of great executive ability, and added strength to every movement with which he was identified. He was independent in thought and speech, but always courteous and considerate. Mr. Toppan specialized in United States, Canal Zone, and the Danish West Indies, and upon these stamps he was an acknowledged authority."

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND: THE SWORD OF JUSTICE STAMP.

COMMENCING with the 1st September* it is desired to inaugurate an energetic campaign for the widespread sale of the beautiful War Fund Stamp, of which Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. have prepared an adequate supply.

The sales of these artistic stamps have already produced a sum of over £50 for the National Philatelic War Fund, but it is recognized that this is but a fraction of the sum which can be realized if the stamps are brought more prominently before the attention of the philatelic and general public.

The following suggestions are offered with a view to extending the sale:—

1. The conductors of philatelic journals are urged to take the stamps on sale, and to keep them constantly before the notice of their readers from 1st September onwards.

Half-tone blocks illustrating the stamps can be borrowed from the Hon. Publicity Secretary.

2. Exchange Club Secretaries are urged to circulate a dozen or more sets of the stamps in every packet sent out.

3. Dealers with shops are invited to apply for the attractive show cards which are being prepared. They can also help by inserting illustrations of the stamp in their trade circulars, catalogues, etc.

4. Collectors who are engaged in shop businesses, and who can secure the display of the attractive show cards, should apply for these.

5. Many collectors and dealers could arrange to pay regular visits selling the stamps at hotels, restaurants, meetings. Ladies could do good service in this direction.

6. Collectors and dealers living in the provinces, or in the outlying districts of London, could sell numbers of sets by writing to their local newspapers, describing the stamp and offering to supply sets in aid of the Red Cross.

7. Every collector should seal his letters with one of these stamps.

All orders for the stamps should be sent to Mr. P. L. Pemberton, 151 Strand, W.C.

* This communication from the Committee was received too late for publication in our last issue.—ED.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Further Controls are reported by Mr. Wilmot Corfield: ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. with I 16, and 6d. with I. 16.

AUSTRALIA.—The *S. C. F.* lists another value, the 1s., printed on the new paper with the narrow watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 9d. and £1 values.

Adhesives.

9d., violet; narrow watermark.
1s., blue-green; ,, ,,
£1, brown and blue; ,, ,,

CANADA.—The following information is taken from *Stamp Collecting*:—

"The current 3 c. postage War Tax stamp is found perforated 12 × 8, and is apparently the result of an emergency measure, a number of sheets intended for stamps in coil form having been requisitioned. This involved the compound gauge in question."

FIJI.—We gather from *Stamp Collecting* that the 1d. "War Stamp" was issued in the old shade as well as in the scarlet colour.

War Stamp.

1d., carmine.

GRENADA.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:—

"Having just received a small supply of the Grenada 1d. War Tax Stamps, we find the following varieties:—

"'Small 'a' in 'Tax,' which occurs on Nos. 4, 11, and 35 in the pane of sixty stamps.
"'Small 'a' in 'War,' No. 38 on the pane.
"'T ax' spaced, No. 24 on the sheet."

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 8 as. and 1 r. Georgian service stamps.

Officials.

8 as., mauve; Georgian type.
1 r., green and brown; Georgian type.

NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1½d. (surface print) and 6d. Georgian stamps overprinted "Official" in *black* in sans-serif caps. Both perforations, 14 × 13½ or 14 × 14½, are found on the same sheet.

Officials.

1½d., grey; perf. 14 × 13½ or 14 × 14½.
6d., deep rosine ,, ,,

The *Australian Philatelist* writes: "The 2d., yellow, is now to hand, printed on the paper used for the 2½d. pictorial stamps with watermark wide apart, so that some of the stamps appear to have no watermark, similar to the 1½d. value, but in the case of the 2d. value the watermark is sideways, with the result that the top row of the sheet is almost without watermark. The 3d. value has also made its appearance on the pictorial paper with watermark sideways; both stamps are perf. 14 all round.

PAPUA.—A set of the current design lithographed on white paper was lately brought before us, but we failed to notice that the colours (as described in the *Philatelic Gazette*) have been, it would appear, slightly altered.

The 1d. is perforated 14 and the remainder 12½.

Adhesives.

½d., pale yellow-green.
1d., vermilion.
2d., bright violet.
2½d., dull ultramarine.
4d., dull olive-grey.
6d., orange-brown.
1s., dull yellow.
2s. 6d., rose.

SAMOA.—The 2½d. Georgian New Zealand stamp overprinted "SAMOA" in red is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. It is found in both perforations.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; perf. 14 × 13½ or 14 × 14½.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The current ½d. stamp is now coming in a lighter shade of green and with white gum. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—The 4 öre, blue, Official stamp with the watermark multiple Crosses has reached the *S. C. F.*

Official.

4 öre, blue; watermark multiple Crosses.

LYBIA.—The *Postage Stamp* illustrates the 20 c., orange stamp of Italy, type 33, with a black overprint, "Libia."

Adhesive.

20 c., orange; overprinted as above.

VALONA.—Contemporary stamps of Italy overprinted "Valona" and new value in sans-serif caps in black (10 c.) or (15 c.) are listed in the *Stamp Lover*.

Adhesives.

20 paras on 10 c., rose.
30 ,, on 15 c., slate.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The new set has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and and Co.

The ½ c., 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c. show a portrait of Dr. Francisco Narciso Laprida, the 5 c. and 10 c. (oblong in shape) representing the Act of Oath of Independence, and the 12 c., 20 c., 24 c., 30 c., and 50 c. show portraits of General José de San Martin.

All have the honeycomb watermark.

Adhesives.

½ c., violet perf. 13½ × 12½.
1 c., orange-buff ,, ,,
2 c., purple-brown ,, ,,
3 c., pale green ,, ,,
4 c , purple ,, ,,
5 c., red; perf. 13½.
10 c , green ,,
12 c., blue perf. 13½
20 c., ultramarine ,,
24 c., lake-brown ,,
30 c., pale claret ,,
50 c., black ,,

The higher values, 1, 5, 10, and 20 pesos, are expected shortly.

HONDURAS.—Full sets of the current issue, both ordinary and official, are now before us, and we find we have not yet chronicled the 2 c. and 50 c. of the official set.

The colours of the 50 c. and 1 peso stamps of both sets are vermilion and emerald-green respectively and not rose and green.

The official overprint is in red on the 5 c., 6 c., 10 c., and 1 peso values, and in black on the remainder.

Officials.

2 c., rose.
50 c., vermilion.

MEXICO.—*Mekeel's Weekly* has received a new engraved 1 c. stamp described as follows:—

"The design is the same as the recent lithographed series, though more carefully worked out in detail. The new stamp is 20 × 26 mm., while the lithographed was 19 × 23½ mm. The usual imprint of the engraved series, 'Oficina del Gobierno,' is printed below each stamp. The colour is mauve, in sharp distinction to the familiar purple of the lithographed stamps."

Adhesive.

1 c., mauve.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ERITREA.—The 15 c. stamp of 1910–14 S.G.'s illustration 4, has been surcharged "Cent. 20" in small sans-serif caps and figures in black with the original value cancelled by five bars, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

20 c. on 15 c., black.

FRENCH INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.—A Red Cross stamp is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

It is the 10 c. stamp of 1914 with a small red Cross in the middle of the top part, and at bottom, "5" at left, and "c" at right.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—We have received a set of Postage Due stamps, Type 51 of Gibbons, but in altered currency, figures of value and centavos in black.

Postage Dues.

½ c., green.
1 c., slate.
2 c., pale brown.
3 c., dull orange.
5 c., grey-brown.
6 c., dull brown.
10 c., mauve
13 c., blue.
20 c., carmine.
50 c., deep lilac.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—*Kionga.*—A war issue is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

The Lorenzo Marques 100 reis with "Republica" has been locally surcharged in red, ½ c., 1 c., 2½ c. and 5 c.. and "Kionga."

Kionga, it is stated, was taken from the Germans by the Portuguese troops.

The *Stamp Lover* gives the values ½ c, 1 c., 1½ c., and 5 c.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Session, 1916–17.

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.
Hon. Treasurer: B. Goodfellow, Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.
Hon Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.
Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee, Fern Holme, Rusholme, Manchester.
Hon. Assistant Secretary: Mendel Albrecht.
Comptroller: J. H. Taylor.
Committee:
J. K. King, J. S. Higgins, junr., Captain A. Hearsey.

Syllabus, 1916–17.

1916.
Oct. 6 Paper: "The Stamps of Corrientes." The President.
20. Display (with notes): "British Levant." Dr. E. W. Floyd.
Nov. 3. Exhibition of Interesting Stamps (limited to twelve per member).
17. Display (with notes): "Russia." John C. North.
Dec. 1. Display (with notes): "Early South Australia." B. Goodfellow.
15. Short Papers (five minutes' duration) by Messrs. J. H. Taylor, T. R. Carr, N. Heywood, W. W. Munn, Captain Hearsey, D. A. Berry.

1917.
Jan. 5. Display (with notes): "Hanover." W. J. Cochrane, North of England Philatelic Society.
19. Display (with notes): "The Swiss Cantonals." A. S. Allender, Liverpool Philatelic Society.
Feb. 2. Display (with notes): "Gwalior." J. Steele Higgins, junr.
16. Short Papers (five minutes' duration by Messrs. Goodfellow, Dr. Floyd, Geo. Ginger, R. W. T. Jones, W. G. Hamersley, The President.
Mar. 2. "The Post Cards of King George V." J. R. M. Albrecht.
16. "Early Argentine Stamps." Thos. W. Hall, Royal Philatelic Society.
30. "Roumanian Post Cards." Geo. B. Duerst.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

Annual Report for the Year ending April 30th, 1916.

In presenting this annual review of the Society's progress for the year ending April 30th, 1916, the following are matters requiring permanent record.

There have been twenty-two ordinary meetings with an attendance comparing favourably with previous years, when members had not the same reasons to distract them from the pursuit of their hobby.

The Society has lost by death a valuable member in the person of Dr. Kynaston, the Director of the Geological Survey, who, though resident in Pretoria, was frequently present at our meetings.

There has been only one resignation, and six new members have been added to the roll. Four of our members, as far as we are aware, Messrs. Anderson, Price, Wilkinson, and Unger, have proceeded on active service, and the best wishes of the Society go with them.

On the whole the meetings have been well attended. Several papers were promised, but only one materialized, viz. a paper on the 3d. stamp of Cape Colony, read by Mr. Schofield. We have been seldom favoured with such an exhaustive and accurate study of a particular type of stamp, particularly as it was illustrated by a very complete and admirably mounted series of stamps illustrating the history and design of this value.

The syllabus of exhibits for the year was comprehensive and interesting; further, it was more restricted than in previous years, in the sense that only one country was exhibited at a time. The continuation of the scheme of awarding some recognition to the most consistent exhibitor appears to have met with a considerable amount of success, as there were very few occasions when there were not at least three or four exhibitors. In fact eleven members exhibited at some time or another during the season, as compared with years gone by, when the Society practically relied on two or three members only. There were twenty such exhibits during the year. Your President exhibited eighteen times, obtaining 64½ points, Mr. Schofield nine times with 35 points, Mr. Houbert eight times with 32½ points, and Mr. W. P. Cohen ten times with 32 points. It is hoped that the other members who gained less points will continue to add to the general interest by emulating those who are mentioned above.

Two other competitive exhibits were held, the first being of twelve Diadem stamps of Types S.G. No. 6, Natal, or No. 1, New Zealand. The judges awarded 5 points each to Mr. W. P. Cohen and Mr. H. Meyer, 4 to Mr. Schofield and 3 to Mr. Davis. The second was of the twelve most valuable stamps of King Edward VII. type, Mr. Schofield being awarded 4 points, Mr. W. P. Cohen 2½, and Mr. Glasser 1.

There have been frequent expressions from members that the meetings should be made more attractive in order to induce a better attendance. I confess that it is diffi-

cult to make the objects of this Society go outside Philately, and the Committee does everything it can to make the meetings open and informal. After all, it is only the members themselves who can add to the general interest, and a pursuit of this study is not a thing that can be easily popularized.

During the year the Society has added a little to the Funds in connection with the war. An American auction realized £10 for some Belgian Congo stamps, and the amount was handed to the Belgian Widows, and Orphans' Fund, and I believe the stamps themselves were sent to the National Philatelic War Fund Auction, together with a cheque for £2 2s., on behalf of this Society. Individual members have also contributed liberally to this event, which has apparently been an unqualified success.

A Junior Philatelic Society has been successfuly inaugurated during the year, and apart from a financial contribution by this Society, has been greatly stimulated by the interest and advice freely given by the members of the senior body.

The Exchange Superintendent and Librarian reports that twelve packets, valued at £804 10s. 4d., were circulated during the year, of which sales totalled £138 17s. 6d. This seems to me to be a record for this Society. There are still seven packets, valued at £423, in circulation, and the sales cannot be included in this year's accounts.

The Society's bookcase and library are still clamouring for a permanent home, and I commend this perennial subject to the attention of the incoming committee. The Librarian will soon be driven out of doors through the litter of periodicals which he jealously guards on the Society's behalf.

The Society's collection has been mainly reinforced by contributions from Mr. W. P. Cohen. I would ask that members contribute a little more generously of their duplicates which are frequently difficult to dispose of or exchange.

The balance-sheet, revenue and expenditure account is laid on the table for your approval. You will be glad to hear that the Society has been able to pay its way during the year, another instance proving that we not quite moribund.

It will be noted that our assets do not include the Society's collection, and it is proposed now to ask for a valuation on a basis which can be realized in practice.

In conclusion, the thanks of the Society are due to its officers who, from the records of the attendance books, are those who are present at our meetings, and are those who take the interest of the Society most to heart. This is, of course, as it should be, but nevertheless it must be patent to everyone that the same names appear from year to year in official capacities.

I here call your attention to the fact that Mr. W. P. Cohen has been Exchange Superintendent and Librarian since the commencement of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, and your special thanks are due to him for the consistently keen manner in which he has conducted that part of the Society's affairs with which he has been entrusted.

Your thanks are also due to those gentlemen who, by virtue of their wide philatelic experience, have judged competitions and exhibitions throughout the year.

(Signed) HANS MEYER,
President.

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1916–17.

President: Chas. L. Greenberg.

Vice-President: Hans Meyer.

Hon. Treasurer: G. J. Houbert.

Hon. Supt. of Exchange and Librarian: W. P. Cohen.

Hon. Secretary: I. GLASSER, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

Committee: Messrs. E. Goffe, J. W. K. Schofield, M. R. Vallentine, E. Beuthin, E. G. A. Booth, W. G. Davis.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of June 27th and 28th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain "R H. OFFICIAL," ½d., block of 4, mint	3	16	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red, two strips of 3 on part entire, postmark A 44 (Goshen)	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate state, 1d., vermilion, thinned	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., red on yellowish	2	5	0
& Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., deep crimson, two copies on piece	9	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	10	0	0
Tobago, C C, 5s., mint	2	2	0
Straits Settlements, 1902, $100, purple and green on yellow	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 8,* top margin creased	6	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 4, red Maltese Cross postmark	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Levant, 1885, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., blued paper, mint	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	7	5	0

Sale of July 5th and 6th, 1916.

Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, and 1 peso, blue	6	15	0
Cameroons, "C.E.F.," complete set to 5s. (13)	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs, 8d.	3	15	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	2	16	0
Naples, 50 gr., deep brown-lake	3	3	0
Lagos, 1904, CA, 10s.	5	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., on laid, vert. pair	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., dull rose	6	15	0
Great Britain, 1873-80, 3d., rose, plate 16, block of 15, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, "Board of King, 2½d., Education," block of 4, mint	4	12	0
Victoria, 1863-4, 4d., rose, wmk. double-lined four, strip of 6	12	0	0

Sale of July 12th and 13th, 1916.

Great Britain, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	0
Canada, 6d., greenish black	2	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d. on yellowish, defective	2	18	0
Nevis, 1878, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	2	16	0
New South Wales, Sydney, plate 1, 1d., red	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 1d., red	2	14	0
Ditto, 1854, imperf., 2d., blue, block of 12	6	0	0
Nyasaland, 1897, £10, yellow and black	2	6	0
Gambia, 1906, Halfpenny on 2s. 6d., block of 9, mint, containing the error "PFNNY," and showing three stamps with surcharge spaced 4 mm. instead of 5 mm.	6	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	2	0
New Zealand, "NZ," imperf., 1s., green, pair	2	5	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr., chestnut	2	0	0
Gibraltar, 6d., universal colours, on piece	2	17	0
Great Britain, 1d., rose-red, strip of 6, on entire, A 49 (Lilliput)	3	5	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, small crease	8	0	0
Mauritius, December, 1859, 1d., red	3	5	0
Queensland, 1860-61, clean cut, 3d., brown, mint	2	12	6
Transvaal, 1877, 1s., green, imperf., inverted oveprint, S.G. 171	4	0	0
Victoria, 1860-2, 6d., orange, S.G. 84	2	4	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 11th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue, block of 4, one cut into	3	10	0
Ditto, 1875, 2½d., rosy-mauve on *bléute*, plate 2, postmarked "A 26"	3	10	0
Bushire, 1915, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 24 ch., and 1, 2, 3, and 10 kr., on piece	15	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, cut into at bottom	6	10	0
Ditto, rough perfs, 8d., yellow-brown, clipped	3	10	0
Patiala, 1884, ½ a., green, double overprint, one sideways, on original	5	10	0
North Borneo, 1892-3, 1 c. on 4 c., pink, surcharged both sides	2	7	6
Cameroons, set of 13, ½d. to 5s. £4 10s. to	4	17	6
Ditto, 1s., carmine, vert. pair	2	10	0
Ditto, 2s. 3s., and 5s., blocks of 4 each, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, set of 3 stamps, mint	3	7	6
Ditto (French), 1915, 1 c. to 2 fcs., sets of 15 £10 to	11	0	0
Cape Woodblock, error, 4d., carmine, repaired	16	0	0
Gold Coast, 1901, 1d. on 6d., variety "one" omitted, mint	5	0	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, *black* overprint, no perf. at right	2	2	0
St. Helena, 1856, imperf., 6d., blue, strip of 7, pen-cancelled, two damaged	6	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1890, 6d., brown-purple on *bléute*, strip of 4, mint	2	17	6
Togo, 1914, Anglo-French Occupation, wide setting, 5 pf., green, a vertical pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., 1d. on 5 pf., 20, 25, and 30 pf., on entire original	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, a block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 5 pf., green, ditto, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., red and black	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., red and black on rose	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another	2	10	0
Ditto, narrow setting, 10 pf., carmine	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 40 pf., red and black	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., carmine and black on rose	6	0	0
Ditto, 1915 (January), 5 pf., green, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 pf., blue, pair, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 5 pf., green, vert. pair	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Togo, 1915, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 20 pf., blue	5	0	0
Zululand, Postal Fiscal, 1894, £1, green, mint	2	15	0
Hawaii, 1859, 2 c., pale blue on thin blue,* cracked in centre	3	5	0
Marshall Islands, 1914, G.R.I., 1d. on 5 pf., green, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
New South Wales, 1854, imperf., 1s., red, strip of 3	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s., green	2	5	0
Ditto, 1871, Star, 2d., orange, retouched pair	2	2	0
Queensland, 1860–1, Small Star, clean-cut perf., 3d., brown, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1868–79, Q and Crown, perf. 12, 2d., pale blue, block of 9, mint	2	10	0
Victoria, 1854–7, 6d., orange, serrated perfs., no perfs. at right, on original	4	0	0
Ditto, Too Late, 6d.	2	5	0
Collections, Standard Album, 8,300	72	0	0
Ditto, Imperial ditto, 1830	50	0	0
Ditto, Illustrated ditto, 3,110	35	0	0

The three following lots were sold for the National Philatelic War Fund.

North Borneo, 1892–3, 2 c., green and black, with vermilion overprint, perf. 14, very scarce with this perforation, a block of 10, mint (10)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot (10)	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., carmine and black, an entire sheet, the two top rows being overprinted in vermilion and the remainder in carmine, the only sheet in existence in this condition (100)	13	0	0

Sale of August 1st and 2nd, 1916.

Baden, 1862, perf. 13½, 3 kr., rose,* with gum	3	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange,* slightly creased	5	5	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., repaired	4	0	0
Turkey, Long Island, 1916, G.R.I. on Turkish Fiscals, ½d. on 20 paras, green and yellow, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 10 paras, red and yellow, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1 piastre, purple and yellow	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s., lilac,* no gum	7	0	0
India, Puttialla, 1885, 4 a., green, overprinted in red *and* in black, mint	4	15	0
Siam, 1908, 1 to 40 ticals, complete, mint	3	12	6
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 r., green and brown, inverted overprint, mint	3	17	6
Cameroons, 1915, C.E.F., ½d. to 5s., mint sets, £4 12s. 6d., £5 2s. 6d., and	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 m., inverted "S"	3	7	6
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ in blue on diagonal half of 1d., vermilion	2	15	0
Ditto, another, on vertical half, used with another on entire	2	12	6
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., purple, Type D, mint	4	5	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn	2	4	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet, thinned, and no margins	4	15	0
United States, 1880, 7 c., vermilion, special printing, no gum *	4	5	0
Ditto, newspaper, 1865, 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c.; all *	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1895; no wmk., $50, mint	2	5	0
Nevis, 1s, green on *bleuté*,* no gum	2	5	0
Ditto, litho, 1s., pale green, block of 6, showing the variety with Cross on Hill, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, mint	3	12	6
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone	3	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 p., green, cut into at bottom, used with a 1 peso, blue, on entire	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose, Plate 1	4	4	0
Collections, Imperial, 3,188	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4,800	45	0	0
Ditto, Great Britain and colonies, 6,600	32	0	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of August 3rd, 1916.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 5, red postmark, one torn	3	5	0
Ditto, 1855–7, Large Crown, imperf., 1d., rose-red, on piece, dated postmark	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	3	3	0
Ditto, Essay, 1838, Head of Britannia in circle, lettered "Post Office ½ oz. One Penny"	4	10	0
Bremen, 10 gro., on piece	3	10	0
Brunswick, *percés en arc*, ⅓ ggr., on white	3	0	0
Hamburg, 4 sch., yellow-green, imperf.	3	3	0
Hanover, 10 gr., olive-green	3	17	6
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼th sch., rouletted, on entire, 1 sch. envelope	13	10	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ⅓ gr. and 1 sch., deep mauve	3	5	0
Saxony, 10 gr., blue, pairs each	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., red-violet	5	15	0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fcs., carmine on green	3	5	0
United States, 1847, 10 c., misplaced transfer	4	5	0
Collection in 2 Volumes, 4,400	94	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXV. OCTOBER, 1916. No. 298.

The National Philatelic War Fund.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Fund, held on the 11th of this month, as elsewhere recorded, it was unanimously decided to continue the benevolent exertions of the philatelic community for the benefit of the stricken in the War under the slightly abridged title as above.

We are convinced that this resolution will commend itself to all ranks and classes connected with stamp-collecting. Mr. Lloyd George has recently announced that, in his opinion —and no one is more capable of arriving at a just estimate,— that the War will be a prolonged one, and it seems, therefore, our palpable duty not to relax our efforts until the happy era of Peace supervenes. The numerous associations of art, trades and manufacturers that have inaugurated similar funds are one and all continuing their efforts; hence it is, therefore, the manifest duty of Philately to follow these splendid examples. The needs of the Red Cross are ever increasing, notably since the commencement of the titanic battle on the Somme, and funds are urgently required to carry on its invaluable services to our brave soldiers and sailors.

We therefore most earnestly urge upon the entire realm of Philately a generous continuance of the good work that has been done during the past year. The total result of the three days' sales on March 13th and 14th and May 15th last, coupled with donations and the sale of philatelic war stamps, has now almost attained the sum of five thousand pounds—a result that is eminently satisfactory, and testifies to the patriotism of the stamp world. Stimulated by this splendid result, let us by a "continuance in well doing" largely increase this amount during the ensuing winter. We understand that there are a considerable number of donations that have accrued since the last sale, and we confidently hope that the next proposed auction in February may result in a large and imposing total in support of this truly great and national fund.

Victoria Half-Lengths.

EARLY COVERS OF SOME HISTORICAL VALUE.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

THE list of original covers in the collection with "Half-length Portrait" stamps and dated cancellations is believed to be the most extensive of this nature. In addition to the philatelic interest and usefulness, such covers have also an historical value because of the positions held at that early date in the affairs of the Government by the men to whom some of the envelopes were addressed. Several of the names are prominently associated with the introduction of these first postage stamps of Victoria, as we shall see by what follows.

The Superintendent—as the ranking officer of the Melbourne Government was designated at the time of the introduction of the "Post Office" stamps early in January, 1850, was Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq. He had been appointed in 1839 by the New South Wales Government as its representative in what was then known as the Port Phillip District, holding the office of Superintendent until he became the first Lieutenant-Governor of "Victoria" in July, 1851. The jealousy between the Sydney and the Melbourne governments was intense and bitter for many years, and the former threw every obstacle in the way of the separation of "Port Phillip" from the "Middle District." The justice of the demand was too apparent to be resisted, however, and in July, 1851, Port Phillip, renamed "Victoria" in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, began its independent existence as a colony of England. Gold was discovered in February of the same year near Ballarat, and afterwards near Bendigo, later called Sandhurst. In 1851, the year Victoria became a separate colony, the population was but 90,000, but this figure was doubled during the first twelve months of the gold fever.

The contract with Mr. Thomas Ham, in 1849, for the first postage stamps—the Half-length Portraits was made by the sanction of His Honour the Superintendent of Port Phillip (Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq.) on recommendation of a board which he appointed. His name is thus intimately associated with the early history of Victoria postage stamps, and gives unusnal interest to some sixteen covers among others in the collection, several of which are addressed as follows:—

His Honor Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., Superintendent of Port Phillip, Melbourne. (Ham's second setting 2 pence, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Feb. 25, 1850), B–3). Cancellation "Butterfly 1."

His Honor C. J. La Trobe, Superintendent of Port Phillip, South Australia. (Ham's first setting 1 penny, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Mar. 4, 1850), (A–1). Cancellation "Butterfly 1."

His Honor C. J. Latrobe, Superintendent of Victoria, &c., Melbourne. (Ham's first setting 1 penny, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Jan. 28, 1851, (A–6). Cancellation "Butterfly 1."

To his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor C. J. Latrobe, Esq., Melbourne. (Ham's third setting 1 penny, Melbourne, Victoria, Jan. 28, 1854), (A–22). Cancellation "Oval 1."

In January, 1851, a board was appointed by His Honor the Superintendent Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department. The members of this historic board were Captain William Lonsdale, the Sub-treasurer; Mr. R. W. Pohlman, Chief Commissioner of Insolvents; Mr. Henry Ginn, Colonial Architect; Mr. Alexander McCrae, Postmaster. These historic names give more than ordinary interest to a number of covers.

A cover addressed to Captain Lonsdale:—

"William Lonsdale, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Melbourne. (2 copies Ham's fourth setting 2 pence, Port Fairy, Port Phillip, Sept. 18, 1851; Melbourne, Port Phillip, Sept. 20, 1851), (B–46). Cancellation "Butterfly 29."

Mr. Henry Ginn (often spelled "Henery" on covers addressed to him) was one time Clerk of Works and Colonial Architect. He was also a member of a board appointed by the Superintendent of Port Phillip "To take into consideration a proper die for the Post Office stamps and the proposition made by Mr. Thomas Ham." By recommendation of these men, Mr. Ham's tender or bid was accepted December 13, 1849, and the contract entered into for the Half-lengths on December, 28, 1849. Covers in the collection addressed to him include among others:—

Mr. Hy. Ginn, Clerk of Works, Melbourne. (Ham's fourth setting 2 pence, Flooding Creek, Port Phillip, Jan. 14, 1851). Cancellation "Butterfly" (?) (V–12).

H. Ginn, Esq., Colonial Architect. (Ham's first setting 1 penny, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Feb. 4, 1851), (A–7). Cancellation "Butterfly 1."

Wm. (Henry) Ginn, Esq., Clerk of Works, Melbourne. (Ham's fourth setting 2 pence, Geelong, Victoria, Jan. 30, 1852), (B–26). Cancellation "Oval 2."

Henry Ginn, Esq., Colonial Architect's Office, Melbourne. (Horizontal pair Ham's third setting 1 penny, Geelong, Victoria, June 25, 1852). (A–18). Cancellation "Oval 2."

H. Ginn, Esq., Colonial Architect, 88 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. (Ham's third setting 2 pence, Forrest Ck., Victoria, Dec. 22, 1852), (B–18). Cancellation "Oval 77." The street address is interesting.

Mr. H. D. Kemp, the first Postmaster of Victoria, retired as Chief Postmaster at the end of 1850 because of poor health. He was succeeded by Captain Alexander McCrae, who had been the chief clerk in the office of the Sub-treasurer. From January 1, 1854, the title of "Chief Postmaster of Victoria" was changed to that of "The Postmaster-General of Victoria." In April, 1857, Captain McCrae, who had been the head of the Post Office

Department since January 1, 1851, retired from the service. He was succeeded by the Hon. W. H. H. Mitchell. A cover in the collection addressed to Captain McCrae:—

"A. McRae, Esq., Post Master," Melbourne. (Ham's fourth setting 2 pence, Seymour, Victoria, April 1, 1852. Cancellation "Oval 46"). (B–28).

Mr. J. Moore was Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1854. It was he that signed the call for tenders for the first 6d., orange, postage stamp plate and 2,500,000 impressions on May 8, 1854. He also signed the calls for tenders for the "Too Late" stamps and for the "Registered" postage stamps on the same date. The contracts were later awarded to Mr. Samuel Calvert. Covers in the collection addressed to Mr. J. Moore include:—

"J. Moore, Esq., A. C. S., Colonial Secretary's Office, Melbourne. (Campbell & Fergusson's 1 penny and 3 pence, Geelong, Victoria, Oct. 29, 1855; Melbourne, Victoria, Oct. 30, 1855. Cancellation "Oval 2"). (A–31),

"J. Moore, Esq., Chief Secretary's Office," Melbourne. (J. S. Campbell & Co. 3 pence and 1 penny, green, Perkins Bacon & Co., Sandhurst, Victoria, Nov. 4, 1856; Melbourne, Nov. 17, 1856. Cancellation "Barred 4"). (C–11).

Sandhurst was a later name for Bendigo. The name was changed after the discovery of gold.

"J. Moore, Esq., A. C. S. Colonial Secretary's Office," Melbourne. (Horizontal pair, Campbell & Fergusson 2 pence, "Seated Queen"; Smyth's Ck., Victoria, Nov. 8, 1855; Melbourne, Nov. 9, 1855. Cancellation "Oval (?)." E–14).

The designations like (B–3), (A–31), (C–11), etc., are simply a help to ready reference to a list of covers in the collection.

The authorities for historical data are the *Historians' History*, Mr. David H. Hill, and others.

NEW SOUTH WALES—PORT PHILLIP—VICTORIA.

SOME CANCELLATIONS REFLECTING POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE COLONY.

While the Half-length Portrait postage stamps with the word "Victoria" at the top, were introduced in January, 1850, and probably first issued on the 3rd of that month, it was not, as we have seen, until July 1, 1851, that the province of Port Phillip (a part of New South Wales) actually became an independent colony under the name of Victoria. The New South Wales Postal Acts, as applying to Victoria, were repealed January 6, 1852, by the Victoria Legislature, and the new Victoria Postal Act became effective February 1, 1852. An early postmarked cover in the collection, of date some years before the introduction of adhesive stamps, is interesting on account of the cancellations of sending and receiving offices, showing that both Geelong and Melbourne were then part of the colony of New South

Wales. In upper right corner of face of cover is the mailing office dated cancellation in a horizontal oval 35 × 25 mm. in dimension, reading "Geelong, Oct. 23, 1843: New S. Wales," and on reverse in a similar oval is the receiving office cancellation, "Melbourne, Oct. 24, 1843: New S. Wales," all in black ink. The communication enclosed further confirms the date, being headed thus: "23, Oct. 1843." This cover is postmarked some six and a half years after the establishment of the Post Office Department in the Port Phillip District, April 13, 1837.

I have also the following covers, each with a two pence Half-length, the Inland postage rate for one-half ounce, and all cancelled at different times at the same place (Port Fairy), in this way reflecting in an interesting manner political changes in the colony.

One cover cancelled "Port Fairy, *N.S.W.* Oct. 22, 1850." This is a *late* date for the use of "N.S.W."

Another cover cancelled "Port Fairy, *Port Phillip*, Sept. 18, 1851." This is a *late* date for the use of "Port Phillip." I, however, have a later "Port Phillip" cancellation, Nov. 21, 1851, which is the latest I have seen.

Another cover cancelled "Port Fairy, *Victoria*, Mar. 13, 1852." This is an *early* date for the use of "Victoria," being only a short time after the Victoria Postal Act became effective, as has been said on February 1, 1852. Still another Victoria date is "Ovens, July 19, 1851," only a few days after Victoria became an independent colony.

These successive designations of Port Fairy as first in New South Wales, then in Port Phillip, and lastly in Victoria, correspond very closely to the political changes that took place.

The Civil War Stamps of Mexico, 1913-1916.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 177.)

THE next stamps to appear were as type 6 with a coupon attached, and in this form they were used as fiscals, this lower label being removed before the stamps were sold to the public for postal purposes. I have seen a number of these used with dated postmarks up to December, 1913.



Reference List.

29th July, 1913. Lithographed; type 6. Rouletted 14×7.

1 c., yellow-green.
2 c., lilac.
5 c., brown.
10 c., dull mauve.
20 c., green.
50 c., blue.
1 p., orange-yellow.

These stamps are inscribed "Ejercito Constitucionalista Transitorio Mexico," meaning "Constitucional Army of Mexico in Transit."

There are certain long fiscal stamps of Sonora with the green seal in centre, and each printed in three colours. I have seen these on envelopes postmarked in Sonora at various dates in December, 1913, but without any "arrival" postmark on the envelope. These seem to be stamps that have been postmarked "by favour," and I cannot find that they have been either authorized or really used for postage, so I do not list them.



7

In January, 1914, a new set of stamps appeared, design as type 7. They are lithographed and in fairly large sheets, and are rouletted 9½ × 14. These are said to have been issued at Chihuahua, the capital of the State of the same name lying to the east of Sonora. These stamps appear to have been used very generally in many parts of Mexico, and I have seen them used on letters to London, from Lagos, and from various towns in Sonora, etc. etc. Owing to shortage of supplies in various towns, certain stamps were bisected and used for half their nominal value.

I have on entire envelopes:—

2½ stamps of 2 c., used for 5 c., in July, 1914, from Nogales, Sonora.

½ of 10 c. used for 5 c., same date and postmark.

½ of 20 c. used for 10 c., and with an interesting postmark reading:—

"O.P.A. No. 205. 4th Division, Sup. Guaymas Son." The O.P.A. is the Spanish contraction for words which mean "Travelling Post Office."

I have the 5 c. on portion of cover perforated 12, and Mr. Chapman has a copy dated July, 1914, used from Sonora to America.

Reference List.

January, 1914. Lithographed; type 7. Rouletted 9½ × 14.

1 c., blue.
2 c., yellow-green.
(*a*) Bisected and used as 1 c.
4 c., lilac-blue.
c., deep green.
(*a*) Perf. 12.
10 c., vermilion.
(*a*) Bisected and used as 5 c.
20 c., brown.
(*a*) Bisected and used as 10 c.
50 c., lake.
1 p., purple.



On 2nd April, 1914, the forces under Carranza and Villa fought a great battle with the army of Huerta, and it is stated that some eighty thousand men were engaged. The Carranza party were successful, and to commemorate this event they overprinted, in black, a small quantity of stamps of the preceding issue as type 8. This victory gave them possession of Torreon and of practically all the northern portion of Mexico. The stamps appear to have been only used at Ciudad Juarez, and used copies I have seen are dated 4 April, 1914. Mr. Chapman has the 1 c., 4 c., and 5 c. used on original covers, and all values but the 50 c. have been seen used postally.

Reference List.

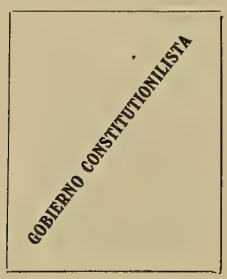
2nd April, 1914. Stamps of type 7 overprinted in black, as type 8. Roul. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1 c., blue.
2 c., yellow-green.
4 c., lilac.
5 c., deep green.
10 c., vermilion.
20 c., brown.
50 c., lake.
1 p., purple.
(*a*) Pair; imperf. between.

In Mexico it is usual to call "Constitutionalists" those who are opposed to the federal or governing power, and in 1913 and 1914 it was difficult sometimes to decide who were "Constitutionalists" and who were "Federals."

After the battle of Torreon the United States refused to recognize General Huerta as President, but this he would not accept, and he countered by convoking, at the Palace in Mexico City, a meeting of all the foreign ministers, and announced, in spite of the ultimatum of the United States, that he had intended to retain office until new elections had been held. He was now in great need of funds, and, fearing that everyone would withdraw their money from the various banks, he hit upon the brilliant idea of decreeing, until further notice, *that every day was to be regarded as a holiday*, and that all banks and savings banks would be closed to the public. In the meantime the Federals were beaten by the Constitutionalists in various engagements, and the latter were masters of the whole of the north and a portion of central Mexico, and the country might now be considered as under two Governments, and all issues of stamps after April, 1914, must be regarded as official as being issued by one of these governing powers. General Huerta, in view of the financial condition of the country, decreed the suspension for six months of the service of the external and internal National Debt. He protested against the action of the United States in openly assisting the northern insurgents, and as a reprisal he arrested at Tampico the sailors of the American gunboat *Dolphin*. The United States could not stand this, and demanded reparation and the salute, by the forts, of the American flag.

President Huerta refused, and Admiral Fletcher, Commander of the American Fleet, effected a landing at Veracruz, and occupied the city. This occupation of Veracruz occasioned the use of stamps that, I think, should be noted and kept for their historical interest, but I do not class them as a war issue. I refer to current United States stamps used and postmarked "Veracruz." I have several letters franked from Mexico to England by these stamps, and dated June and July, 1914; but when American stamps were used on letters sent *into* Mexico they were not recognised as legal, and I have a cover with a 2 c. U.S. stamp dated "Veracruz Jul. 3. 1914" addressed to Merida, but a 10 c. Mexican stamp has been added, and the letter is marked T 10 cs. that is, 10 cents had to be paid on delivery.



9

About this time we get the issue of another set of provisionals, which are termed the "Second Torreon" issue, as they appear to have been issued in that city. They are overprinted diagonally "GOBIERNO CONSTITUTIONALISTA" in tall hand stamped letters in mauve, and are decidedly scarce. The earliest dated one I have seen on cover is in Mr. Chapman's collection, the 10 c. 3 July, 1914, and I have the 1 c., 3 c., and 5 c. used on letters dated between 12 August and 27 October, 1914, and all used from Torreon.



10

Another issue, also said to be from Torreon, is somewhat similar to Type 10, but I have only a 20 c. in which the overprint has run so much that I cannot reproduce it, and the above is only set up as a guide to the type. Of this I find other values noted in addition to the 20 c. I have.

Reference List.

June (?), 1914. Mexican stamps of 1910 overprinted in mauve, with a handstamp, as Type 9.

1 c., purple.
3 c., chestnut.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Overprint double.
10 c., orange and blue
20 c., blue and red.

(*a*) Overprint double, in mauve and in bluish-green.

As last, but overprinted in bluish-green, with a handstamp as Type 10.

1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
3 c., chestnut.
5 c., orange.
10 c., orange and blue.
15 c., lake and blue.
20 c., blue and red.

Although not strictly chronological, I have thought it best to keep together these Torreon provisionals.

After the landing of the Americans at Veracruz things began to go badly for Huerta, and on 4 May, 1914, General Zapata, in agreement with Villa and Carranza, published a proclamation condemning General Huerta to death. General Carranza took advantage of the situation, and proclaimed himself provisional President of Mexico, and about the end of June the Constitutionalist General Obregón seized the city of Guadalajara, and in consequence General Huerta presented his resignation to Congress, which was accepted by 121 votes to 17, and he thereupon retired to Jamaica. The former Minister of State Señor Carvajal was elected President in Mexico City and Carranza was President of the north and central portion of Mexico, but both the constitutionalists and the United States refused to recognize Carvajal as President, and so he stated his intention to resign in favour of General Carranza. From this time the ex-constitutionalists became federals, and a large number of temporary issues of stamps took place before a large general supply could be obtained.



11

A common form of overprint is that of Type 11. It was apparently applied locally to stocks of the 1910 issue of Mexico that were found in various cities, and it appears to me that more than one type of the overprint may be genuine. The first issue of which I find any record is one issued in May, 1914, by Carranza at Ciudad Juarez, then when Torreon was occupied it is said that a similar overprint was used there, and their use seems to have been common in Guadalajara, Mazatlan, Queretaro, and in many of the northern and western states.

Mr. Chapman has kindly lent me a photograph of an official circular of which the following is a translation :—

Translation. (*From the Spanish.*)

"Cosme Hinojosa, Postmaster General, and Ex-Postmaster of the State of Sonora, certifies :

"That the stamps affixed to the margin of the present are those which were used in the State of Sonora, with the overprint in monogram G.C.M., and affirms that only ink of the purple colour appearing on the stamps affixed, was used.

"Any other colour used on the same stamps, as well as the monogram in thinner type are not genuine.

"Mexico, October 6th, 1914,
"(Signed) C. HINOJOSA.

"*Number of Stamps Overprinted*:

Ten thousand of 1 centavo
Five thousand of 2 centavos
Five thousand of 3 centavos
Five thousand of 4 centavos
Twenty thousand of 5 centavos
Nine hundred and ten of 10 centavos
Five hundred and ninety of 15 centavos
Six hundred and eighty of 20 centavos
Six hundred and seventy of 50 centivos
Five hundred and twenty of 1 peso
(Signed) C. HINOJOSA."

Here we have an official list of the stamps which were thus overprinted in Sonora, but up to now I have been unable to obtain information of the other printings.

All stamps that I have seen used on letters, and with undoubted postmarks, have the overprint "G.C.M." ("Gobierno Constitutionalista Mejicano") in violet; but I have others with various coloured overprints, about which I know nothing, but which I list, as it is quite possible that they may have been issued in small towns, and further enquiries may clear up their status. So far I have not seen any of these odd colours used on letters, and at present I am inclined to view them with suspicion.

Reference List.

May, 1914. The 1910 issue of Mexico overprinted in violet as Type 11.

1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
(*a*) Sideways. (*b*) Inverted.
3 c., chestnut.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Sideways.
10 c., orange and blue.
15 c., lake and ultramarine.
(*a*) Inverted.
20 c., blue and red.
50 c., black and lake.
1 p., black and blue.
5 p., black and claret.

Postage Due.

1 c., blue.
2 c. „
4 c. „
5 c. „
10 c. „

As last, but in various coloured overprints whose authenticity is not yet established.

1 c., overprint in green.
1 c. „ red.
1 c. „ blue-black.
2 c. „ green.
2 c. „ red.
2 c. „ magenta.
2 c. „ violet and in green.
3 c. „ green.
3 c. „ red.
4 c. „ green.
4 c., overprint in red.
5 c. „ green.
5 c. „ red.
10 c. „ green.
15 c. „ „
15 c. „ magenta.
20 c. „ „
50 c. „ „
1 p. „ „



12

We now come to a somewhat similar overprint upon the Denver lithographed stamps, but about these I am very doubtful, as the type of the overprint is quite different to that found on the previous issues, and I have yet to see any one of these used on the original cover. Until we know more about these I must class them as doubtful, but list them, and trust we may find out their origin later.

1 c., turquoise-blue.
2 c., emerald.
3 c., orange.
5 c., carmine.
(*a*) Inverted.
10 c., rose.
15 c., mauve.
50 c., yellow.
1 p., violet.

About June, 1914, General D. Venustiano Carranza ordered all stocks of stamps seized in conquered towns to be overprinted "Gobierno Constitucionalista," or monogram, or words to that effect, each principal district to carry this out to the best of their ability.

GOBIERNO
CONSTITUCIONALISTA

13

The postmaster at Monterey overprinted his stock in violet by means of a handstamp, but a few low values have been found with various other coloured overprints. A few values have also been seen with the word spelt "Consitucionalista"; probably these were made with the first handstamp, the error being noticed and a new handstamp being cut. These errors are decidedly scarce. "Gobierno" is in tall letters and "Constitucionalista" in short ones, this latter word being 20 mm. long.

Reference List.

June, 1914. Stamps of 1910 issue of Mexico handstamped at Monterey in violet as Type 13.

1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
3 c., chestnut.
(*a*) Error "CONSIT."
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Error "CONSIT."
10 c., orange and blue.
(*a*) Error "CONSIT."
15 c., lake and ultramarine.
20 c., blue and red.
50 c., black and lake.
1 p. „ blue.
5 p. „ claret.

Varieties in colour of overprint.

1 c. in magenta.
1 c. „ blue-black.
2 c. „ magenta.
2 c. „ blue-black.
3 c. „ magenta.
3 c. „ blue-black.

Postage Due.

1 c., blue.
2 c. „
4 c. „
5 c. „
10 c. „

GOBIERNO

CONSTITUCIONALISTA

14

The postmaster at Sinaloa used a similar handstamp, but in this case the two words are in letters that are the same height, and "Constitucionalista" is 22 mm. long. These are much rarer than the Monterey stamps. The earliest-dated stamp of this issue I have seen on a letter is 2 Jan., 1915, but they were probably issued some months before that time.

Reference List.

1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
3 c., chestnut.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
10 c., orange and blue.
15 c., lake and ultramarine.
20 c., blue and red.
50 c., black and lake.

GOBIERNO ✠ CONSTITUCIONALISTA

15

GOBIERNO

CONSTITUCIONALISTA

16

In August, 1914, the overprint was typographed at Puebla as Type 15 for the low values and as Type 16 for the larger stamps of 50 c. and 1 peso. In the low values the right-hand vertical row of each sheet of stamps of the first printing had a "G" in place of a "C" at the commencement of "CONSTITUCIONALISTA." After a time this error was corrected, but a similar error occurs in the second printing: I have been unable to see a sheet of this setting, so cannot say where the errors occur. A few stamps of the 15 c. of 1899 were also found and overprinted.

Reference List.

August, 1914. Issued at Puebla and used throughout the Republic, overprinted as Types 15 and 16.

(i) On issue of 1899.
15 c., purple and lavender.
(*a*) Error "G" for "C."
20 c., blue and rose.

(ii) On issue of 1910.
1 c., purple.
(*a*) Error "G."
2 c., green.
(*a*) Error "G."
3 c., chestnut.
(*a*) Error "G."
4 c., carmine.
(*a*) Error "G."
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Error "G."
10 c., orange and blue.
(*a*) Error "G."
(*b*) Dollar sign omitted.
15 c., lake and ultramarine.
(*a*) Error "G."
20 c., blue and red.
(*a*) Error "G."
(*b*) Dollar sign omitted.
50 c., black and lake.
1 p. „ blue.
5 p. „ claret.

Postage Due.

1 c., blue.
(*a*) Error "G" for "C."
2 c., blue.
(*a*) Error "G."
4 c., blue.
(*a*) Error "G."
5 c., blue.
(*a*) Error "G."
10 c., blue.

We now come to a series of overprints and surcharges most of them of considerable rarity, and about which very little is known. I note such as I have seen on letters, or dated, but I should be very pleased to have particulars of any others that my readers may possess.



17

This overprint was used in San Luis Potosi. I have the 5 c. on letter dated "San Luis 30 Jul. 14," and I have also the 1 c. and 2 c. From various other sources I have found records of the other values noted below and of the Tax stamps. The "E. C" stands for "Ejercito Constitucionalista" (Constitutional Army).

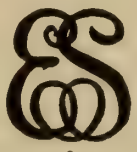
Reference List.

July (?), 1914. Stamps of Mexico of 1910 overprinted in violet to magenta as Type 17.

1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
3 c., chestnut.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
10 c., orange and blue.
20 c., blue and red.

Postage Due.

1 c., blue.
2 c. „
4 c. „
5 c. „
10 c. „


18

The "E S" stands for "Estado Sonora." I have the 1 c. and 2 c. and Mr. Chapman has the 3 c., and the following have been recorded.

Reference List.

Overprint in violet.

(*a*) On issue of 1899.
3 c., yellow-brown.
(*b*) On issue of 1910.
1 c., purple.
2 c., green.
3 c., chestnut.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
10 c., orange and blue.
15 c., lake and ultramarine.
20 c., blue and red.

Postage Due.

5 c., blue.
10 c. „

I have also seen this overprint on the Torreon stamp of 10 c. and 20 c

GC

19

The G C is for "Gobierno Constitucionalista," overprinted in violet for use in Moralia. The G in the above illustration is not correct shape.

Reference List.

On issue of 1910.

1 c., purple.	5 c., orange.
2 c., green.	10 c., orange and blue.
3 c., chestnut.	

E. C.
Transito-
rio

20

The E. C. is for Estado Colima. Issued in Colima. Mr. Chapman has the 1 c. dated 28 Sept., '14, and the 3 c. dated 20 Oct., 1914.

Reference List.

Sept., 1914. Stamps of 1910 overprint as Type 20 in violet.

1 c., purple.	3 c., chestnut.

E. C.
TRANSITORIO

21

Mr. Chapman has this on the 1 c. of 1910 used, and I have the 5 c., unused.

Gob
Const.

22

Used in Leon, handstamped in magenta. I have seen the 5 c. on letter from Laon, dated 21 Sept., 1914, in collection of Mr. Chapman.

GBNO.
CONST.

24

Mr. Chapman has the 5 c. on letter, handstamped in green, and dated "7 Sept. 1914." I have the 2 c. unused. Linn states it is known on other values but does not list them.

Gob.
Cons.

25

Mr. Chapman has this in black on the 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c.



25*a*

This has been recorded on the following values of 1910:—

1 c., handstamped in red.				5 c., handstamped in violet.			
2 c.	„	„ black.		10 c.	„	„	„
3 c.	„	„ red.		15 c.	„	„	„
4 c.	„	„ violet.		20 c.	„	„	„

VALE
4 Cents 4
1914
26

"Vale" means "value." This has been recorded on 1 c., yellow-green, of 1914.

(*To be continued.*)

The Postage Stamps of Serbia from 1866 to 1890.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 18th May, 1916.

(*Continued from page* 180.)



THERE is no record in the Postal Archives of these stamps as imperforate. Mr. Oldfield assigns August, 1866, as the date of this issue, but Captain Walter, in an article in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, says he has a wrapper with two 1 para imperforate stamps sent on a newspaper from Vienna to Majdanpu, a small village in East Serbia, where there are important copper mines; despatched from Vienna on 3rd February, 1866, postmarked Belgrad, 2d Jany., 1866 (O.S.). Deduct thirteen days from February 3rd gives 21st January (O.S.) as at Vienna, so that it took five days as between Vienna and being postmarked in Belgrad, which is about right in these days for newspaper post.

1 p., green, pale green, and olive-green.
2 p., red-brown and bistre on buff.

The last colour of each value, which is very marked, is probably the last printing, and it can only have been a very small one, judging by the scarcity of the stamps.

Before leaving these imperforate stamps I wish to direct the attention of the Fellows of the Society to the 1 para value, the variety with small "A" in "PARA," and to compare this with the same stamp in the perforated issue. The object with which I make this request is to substantiate the two state-

208*a*

ments I have ventured to make in this paper. First, that some of these stamps were retouched, and secondly, that some of them are lithographed. Take the perforated stamp first of all. You will see a small white flaw under the base of the neck, which is the same in the imperforate stamp. There is also a white space before the forehead, which shows signs of further weakening or wear of the plate or stone. The imperforate stamp shows, I submit, evidence of this weakness having extended and presumably produced a much larger white space (if it had been left untouched) than the particular stamp of the perforated value I show. But this white space has been filled in with five lines in a vertical direction running from right to left, whereas the lines as they seem to be on the perforated stamp run horizontally.

The very next stamp is the variety ÷ after para. This shows evidence of distinct wear in the lower right numeral in the corner. The same evidence of wear appears upon two of the same stamps in the perforated issue I show, while there are two others on the same page of my album evidently from an early printing which are absolutely perfect. The nature of the wear seems to me attributable to a stone being employed for printing the former varieties, possibly a defective transfer.

The foregoing issues are said to have been forged in larger quantities and for a longer period than any other stamps. Forgeries are said to have appeared forty years ago, and some fifteen years ago "thousands of them are said to have been confiscated by the German police." *

My experience is that so far as the 1 para and 2 paras are concerned all the forgeries which are at all dangerous, which were made, I think, by Fohl and probably printed with a view to defrauding the revenue, are from the same plate. They exist both imperforate and perforated (the gauge is an impossible one for these stamps measuring round 12, i.e. the Vienna perforation).

The 1 para has three distinct white curved lines before the face. The lines are so marked and peculiar that one would fancy the variety of the genuine I have noted was copied for this forgery.

Issue of July, 1869.

The new convention with Austro-Hungary came into force on the 1st July, 1869, according to which the postage from Serbia to Hungary (First Rayon) for a single letter was 25 paras, and for printed matter 10 paras with an additional 10 paras for every extra twelve drams or part thereof.

From Serbia to Austria (Second Rayon) for a single letter 35 paras. Printed matter the same rates as to Hungary. From Serbia to Austrian Offices in European Turkey, Sofia for a single letter 50 paras and to the others 75 paras. Printed matter 15 paras for every twelve drams.

These rates necessitated, in addition to the stamps in use at the time, fresh values of 15 paras, 25 paras, 35 paras, and 50 paras, which appeared on June 19th, 1869 (Old Style), and those of 1, 10, 20 and 40 of the new type adopted for this issue on 1st July, 1869 (Old Style).

The issue consisted therefore of eight values printed at Belgrad from typographed plates containing 100 stamps, 10 × 10, on white and yellowish

* Duerst, "Servia," *P. J. G. B.*, Vol. IX.

medium wove paper, also on thin wove paper, and in the case of the 40 and 50 paras on thin oily paper rendered transparent by the gum, which on all stamps is usually white but sometimes yellowish. This yellowish tone of the paper, on which many of the stamps of this issue in both settings are found, is attributed by some writers to the gum. This may in many cases be the case, but there are certain well-known varieties on such highly toned paper of a yellowish hue on the face, that I question very much whether they are altogether correct in this.

The stamps were first perforated round 9½ with a single-line machine, afterwards compound with this machine used in conjunction with another single-line machine gauging round 12, and also perforated 12 all round; this latter probably being the last printing, many of which are on the thin paper, and in case of the 40 and 50 paras upon thin oily paper rendered transparent by the gum before referred to.

The stamps were spaced 2 mm. apart called the narrow setting, but at a later date, viz. in 1872, some of the values were spaced 3–3½ mm. apart called the wider setting. This wide setting was printed on thick and thin wove, in the case of the former heavier than the medium-thick of the narrow setting, and on the very thin oily paper rendered transparent by the gum. This oily transparent paper, Mr. Oldfield says, and I agree, was introduced in 1879, and the only two values of the narrow setting printed on it were the 40 and 50 paras, a fact which I shall have occasion to refer to hereafter in another connection.

The same perforations are common to both settings, although it is important to notice that all the values do not appear in the four combinations, i.e. 9½, 9½ × 12, 12 × 9½, 12, in either setting.

Some authorities have introduced other gauges, viz. 11, 11½–12 and 13, and although I cannot go so far as to say positively that another machine gauging round 11½ was not used in addition to the one I call 12, yet I am opposed to it. From an examination of strips, I have found none which gauged a true 11. These so-called 11 are 11½ bare, and the 11½ are 12 bare. When gauging them on the sheet or in blocks I have come across specimens which if single copies might be called 11½ bare or 11, yet the perforation extended over the adjoining stamps showed it to be what I call the twelve machine. A possible adjustment of the pins and—or—shrinkage in the paper gave variation in individual stamps on the sheets, which were not constant in the sense of indicating a different machine.

In reference to the question of exactly which values were printed on the wide setting there is still some doubt. At all events in this matter I find myself arrayed against Mr. Oldfield and also Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s catalogues, and incidentally therefore against all the dealers whose stockbooks I have seen. In the olden days the only values on the wide setting chronicled were the 1, 2, 10, 20 and 25 paras. These undoubtedly exist, but Mr. Duerst adds, when writing his paper in 1899, the 40 paras and 50 paras. Mr. Westoby, in writing after this date (because he quoted from Mr. Duerst's article) gives the above five values, but omits all mention of the 40 and 50 paras. Mr. Oldfield, subsequently writing in the year 1906, says the 15, 35, and 40 paras are not known in this wide setting, but chronicles the 50 paras on the faith, as I

read his article, of a single specimen in his collection. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, following no doubt Mr. Oldfield, chronicles the five values, which are admitted plus the 50 and omitting the 15, 35 and 40 paras. The fact of there being two settings was known to M. Moens, as they are specially priced in his catalogue issued in 1892, but here again only the five values are chronicled. After this lapse of time I suppose it will be generally conceded that the 15, 35 and 40 paras were not issued except in the narrow setting. I maintain that the 50 paras is in the same category, and was never issued in the wide setting. It is nearly hopeless to prove a negative by deduction. Of course the onus is up to those who think so, to prove the existence of the 50 paras wide setting, which can only be done by the production of a pair measuring 3 mm. at least between the stamps, a thing at present unknown. In Mr. Abbott's collection there is again said to be the wide setting. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ bare, and I am satisfied is the narrow setting. Possibly this and similar pairs elsewhere are what Mr. Oldfield refers to in his article. This of itself is much against its existence, especially in view of the catalogue price, which has acted for years as an attraction to finding the variety if it did exist. We know that the 40 paras and the 50 paras were both printed in 1879, after the appearance of the wide setting, in the narrow setting. In confirmation of this I refer back to what has already been said. A careful examination of all the 40 paras and 50 paras so-called wide setting leaves me unconvinced as to their bona fides. It is important to remember that single-line machines were used, consequently measuring the stamps across from one perforation to the other is no guide at all. Stamps in both settings show what one might term abnormal widths, i.e. you get very wide specimens, so to speak, in some of the narrow settings and vice versa. In the case of marginal stamps, where the perforation has fallen, usually you can and do get specimens in the narrow setting, which show a fairly wide margin on one side, and on the other being a marginal stamp, a decidedly wide margin, having regard to the other margin. It is stamps of this kind that led, in my opinion, to the listing of the 50 paras in the wide setting, a condition in which I repeat it does not in my judgment exist. Another fact should be noted. Although in the narrow spacing the measurement is generally 2 mm., I have found instances on the sheet of the 50 paras, which I have examined when the distance between the stamps is $2\frac{1}{2}$, so that there is room for a stamp from this setting in the 12 perforation to show a clear 2 mm. margin and no sign of the adjoining stamp to appear.

There remains one other question to be settled in conjunction with these two settings, and that is whether there is any difference in the stamps themselves in the two settings. Obviously the wider setting is the product of a fresh set of plates for the particular values having been prepared; and I think it almost a certainty that the wide setting plates were produced in the same way as those of the narrow setting. Given therefore equal workmanship, and that no damage or flaw had made its appearance in the original cliché or matrix which form the foundation of the plate, the stamps would be identical. So far as I have seen published, up to the present this seems to have been taken for granted, for no mention of a second plate in which the stamps are distinguishable has been mentioned by previous writers.

The late Mr. Abbott, who devoted a good deal of attention to this country, gave a display before the Manchester Philatelic Society some years ago. His collection is now in the Whitworth Institute, and I was fortunate enough, when arranging it for the cases, to come across a few very rough notes used by him when giving this display. The only item of exceptional interest in these notes happened to be a statement that there was a second plate of a 10 para value. This is what he says about it, "There seems to have been two plates for the 10 paras, one normal and the other with a small circle just below the lobe of the ear. The A setting-up, in dark brown, seems to be the only normal printing. All the others I have seen have the circle underneath the ear."

This is in accordance with my experience. I have never seen the cinnamon stamp nor the red-brown stamp except with the flaw. The cinnamon stamp is only chronicled in the wide setting, although I paid a fair price for an unused copy, which at the time was sold to me and I believed then to be in the narrow setting. The two specimens of the red-brown shade in my collection of the narrow setting are both perforated 12, and were also bought from one who had a good knowledge of this country. I now believe both these are the wide setting. This stamp is catalogued in the narrow setting, and Mr. Oldfield evidently believes in it; but in this connection it is interesting to see what he says. "The colour is brown in various shades. The rare perforation is $9\frac{1}{2}$, but there is a special shade of red-brown which is only found perforated 12. It is very easy to make a mistake about this stamp, for red-brown is one of the colours of the 1879 issue (wide setting). I had one in my collection which had passed muster for several years; but when I decided to limit the number of copies and to reduce duplicates, I not only discovered that many varieties were missing, but I also made a much more careful examination of each stamp, and, amongst other things, found that my 10 paras, red-brown, almost certainly belonged to the 1879, and that another rare stamp, which I thought I possessed, had still to be acquired."

Mr. Oldfield does not say whether he succeeded, but I fancy not. If he did, I should be interested to know whether the stamp showed the flaw under the ear. If so, I think it may be taken for granted that, in common with my specimens, they belong to the wide setting.

We therefore see in this flaw, so far as the 10 paras is concerned, an easy test for separating single specimens. Those without it are the narrow and those with it the wide setting. The 2 paras can also be distinguished by reason of the "T" on the first setting having a blotch over it. In the wide setting it is perfect. Unfortunately, so far as I have been able to carry my investigations, the 2 paras and the 10 paras values are the only two in which the stamps themselves in the two settings bear a distinct difference. The other values—viz. the 1, 20 and 25 paras—appear to me identical, the result of a good workman producing a new plate from the old matrix.

In the official decree the colour of the 15 paras is given as blue—but as the 20 paras had been printed in blue (the colour assigned to it in the Official Decree) the colour of the 15 paras was changed and printed in orange, although no notification of the change appeared officially in the Gazette. It

seems to be a case of a mistake having been made in the colour as printed in the Official Decree and not either noticed or considered of sufficient importance to correct in print.

The stamps of this issue were in use eleven years, during which time a number of printings were made. A list of these printings and colours compiled by Mr. Popovitch from, as I understand, official sources is as follows:—

10 *paras.*

Printing.	1 (narrow)	1869.	
„	2 (wide)	1872.	Red-brown, $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
„	3 „	1875.	Yellowish brown, all perf. 12 (? cinnamon).
„	4 „	1876.	Red-brown, $9\frac{1}{2}$, $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, 12.
„	5 „	1878.	Orange, all perf. 12.

15 *paras.*

Printing.	1 (narrow)	1869.	

20 *paras.*

Printing.	1 (narrow).		
„	2 (wide)	1872.	Blue thick-toned paper, perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and compound.
„	3 „	1875.	Greyish blue to dark blue, thin paper, perf. 12 only.
„	4 „	1876.	Ultramarine, ordinary white paper, perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 12.
„	5 „	1879.	Steel blue, ordinary white paper and sometimes transparent, perf. 12 only.

25 *paras.*

Printing.	1 (narrow)	1869.	

40 *paras.*

Printing.	1 (narrow)	1869.	Violet, on ordinary paper sometimes yellowish, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and compound.
„	2 „	1877.	Dull violet, on transparent paper, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and compound.
„	3 „	1880.	Light violet shade, on white smooth paper. Perf. 12 only.

50 *paras.*

Printing.	1 (narrow)	July, 1869.	Dark green, on ordinary paper and yellowish. Perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
„	2 „	1880.	Light bluish green, on transparent paper. Perf. 12 only.

Mr. Derocco mentions that one cliché in the sheet of the 40 paras is damaged, showing both the numerals "40" on the left of one stamp to be broken.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of November 16th there will be shown collections formed by the late Mr. J. R. Laing, a former member of the Council, including Queensland, Roumania, Greece, and a selection of rare stamps.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, November 16th. No stamps accepted after 11 a.m., Tuesday, November 14th.

THE NEW ISSUE FOR MECCA.

WE are informed upon unimpeachable authority that in addition to the value announced in the last number of this journal, a further issue of a half-piastre, to be printed in red, is contemplated in the near future. No further information as to design or other details is at present available.

PHILATELIC ROLL OF HONOUR.

WE have to record with deep regret the announcement of the death on the battlefield of Mr. F. E. Oliver, the son of the well-known member of the firm of Messrs. Bright and Son. It will be remembered that Mr. Oliver has already lost a son in the defence of his country, and this second grievous loss cannot fail to evoke the greatest sympathy for Mr. Oliver and the members of his family.

MR. W. HADLOW AND MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & CO.

WE have received the following notice from this firm of philatelic auctioneers:—

"The great loss which our firm has suffered through the death of Mr. J. H. Telfer has entailed the necessity of securing someone respected and honoured in Philately to take his place. The work and many engagements of our firm are such that we are unable to carry on successfully without some additional assistance, and we are sure that in announcing the acceptance of the vacant position by Mr. W. Hadlow, who has been so long known in philatelic auctioneering circles and is highly esteemed by all, the news will be welcome and considered satisfactory from all points of view."

We are convinced that our readers will receive the foregoing announce-

ment with every satisfaction. Mr. Hadlow's connection with Philately, both as an auctioneer and a dealer, has been a long and honourable one. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who have had transactions with him, and Messrs. Plumridge and Co. are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of their selection.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

THE letter following has been sent to us by the Executive Committee for publication.

The splendid success which has attended the National Philatelic War Fund in aid of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem has encouraged the Committee to arrange for another great stamp auction. This will be held in February next, and the co-operation of all philatelists is invited to make the forthcoming auction an even greater success than its predecessors. This can be done if all will send something, stamps, books, or cash. There have been, in all, just over 1000 donations of stamps alone to the Fund, from 845 individuals, but of these some 150 were not philatelists, which means that only about 700 collectors and dealers have contributed—a very small number compared with the total number of collectors in this country. The stamp trade has helped splendidly, both in giving and in buying.

Many collectors may find it difficult to give stamps, but they can all give cash. Cash donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Gifts of stamps should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey.

The auction will be held next February, but the time to send is NOW, so that the Hon. Secretaries and Auctioneers may have ample time to arrange the lots for sale to the best possible advantage.

Current ½d. and 1d. stamps, and the same value of King Edward stamps are not worth sending.

The Committee have already a good start towards an important auction. Since the last sale valuable donations have been received from Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne, amounting to £500 in catalogue value; Mr. W. Dorning, Beckton; Mr. J. J. Terry, Lady Egerton, and twenty philatelists of British Guiana (per Mr. A. D. Ferguson). Mr. F. C. Henderson has sent his *thirty-eighth* donation.

The total realized by the Fund, up to date is about £120 short of £5,000.

The September boom of the Sword of Justice stamp, which has been printed gratuitously by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., has resulted in raising the amount received from the sale of these stamps from £50 to over £100. This is a very gratifying result of this generous donation, and Messrs. Perkins Bacon have agreed to print a further supply, which will be in different colours

from the sets now on sale. The stamps in sets of six sell at 6d. the set, post free 7d., from the Stamp Sub-Committee, c/o Mr. P. L. Pemberton, 151 Strand, W.C.

The following circular-letter has also been distributed :—

October, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 12th inst., it was unanimously agreed to continue the work of the National Philatelic War Fund during the ensuing season.

As President of the Committee I feel confident that this action will meet the approval of the entire philatelic community, and I desire most earnestly to invite your further contributions to this fund for the benefit of our sick and wounded in this great war. The demand on the societies of the British Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem have enormously increased, as evidenced by His Majesty's recent appeal, nor is there unfortunately any likelihood of an early termination of hostilities.

The numerous funds started for the sufferers in the war are all continuing their efforts, and I feel confident that the philatelists of the British Empire will gladly follow their example.

The Committee desires me to express its high appreciation of the results hitherto attained which, under the gracious initiative of His Majesty the King, has practically produced the sum of £5,000.

Donations should be sent as follows :—

Stamps, Postal, Fiscal and Telegraph (and general correspondence) to Leslie L. R. Hausburg (Hon. Sec.), "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey.

Philatelic Literature, etc., to Wilmot Corfield (Hon. Sec.), 27, Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

Cash Donations to C. E. McNaughtan (Hon. Treasurer), 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The Committee recognizes that the calls on everybody, individually, are heavy and constant, but none the less I urgently appeal to every one connected with Philately to contribute some of their duplicates or superfluous stamps for the next auction to be held in February in aid of this great cause.

In this the greatest of all wars may the united contributions of Philately also constitute the greatest record of its patriotism.

Yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE, *President.*

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Honduras.—The 1 c. value with the *burélé* overprint has received a further overprint, "WAR," in black, and a copy has come to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

War Stamp.

1 c., green; *burélé* overprint and "WAR."

Canada.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 1 c., 2 c., 7 c., 10 c., and 20 c. in, it was stated, new shades. The difference, however, we consider very slight, the 10 c., perhaps, being the most marked.

Mekeel's Weekly reports the issue of the 2 c. "1 Tc" stamp in new colour, brown.

War Tax Stamp.

3 cents, *brown.*

Gibraltar.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the 1s. Georgian stamp is coming printed in all black, whereas the old printing had the value in black and the remainder of the stamp in a grey-black shade.

India.—*Travancore.*—According to the *S. C. F.*, a new value, 14 chuckrams, has been issued.

The design, it is reported, is somewhat similar to that of the other values, but the inscribed band is circular, and the value is at the top in a curve.

Wmk. Conch Shell; perf. 12.

14 chuckrams, orange.

Jamaica.—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles the new 1½d. stamp overprinted "WAR STAMP" in black.

War Stamp.

1½d., orange.

Malta.—We are advised by Messrs. Bright and Son that the 6d. Georgian stamp is now coming in a much darker shade; the name and value tablets are about the same colour as originally, but the remainder of stamp is very much darker than the first issue, which was quite light in colour.

St. Vincent.—From Mr. R. Roberts and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received specimens of a new 1d. War stamp. The overprint is in ***one*** line in black, and we are told that the earlier issue—a local print—was in *two* lines; thus "WAR STAMP."

Union of South Africa.—We have seen a specimen copy of the £1 value of the Georgian issue. The colours are red and green.

Adhesive.

£1, red and green; wmk. Springbok's Head; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

Iceland.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 10 aur stamp of 1907–8, Type 12, printed on the "Crosses" watermark paper. The 20 aur stamp will, we are told, shortly appear on this paper.

Adhesive.

10 aur, scarlet; wmk. Crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

Luxemburg.—The 30 c. and 1 fc. stamps have been surcharged respectively 17½ and 87½ c., and copies are before us.

The figure 30 has been cancelled by two bars, and both the "1" and "Fr." of the higher value have been altered in like manner.

Provisionals.

17½ on 30 c., bistre.
87½ c. on 1 fr., brown.

LYBIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 1 lira Postage Due stamp of Italy overprinted "Libia."

Postage Due.

1 lira, blue and red.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows: "After the postal rate for inland letters had been advanced from 7 cop. to 10 cop. about two years ago, the Postal Department found that the 7 and 14 cop. values were being very little used, so it has resolved to overprint them as follows:—

7 cop. with 10 cop.
14 ,, ,, 20 ,,

"The corresponding stamped envelopes will similarly be overprinted. The stamps as well as the envelopes will soon be issued."

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The four peso values of the new set have come to hand, and all have the portrait of General José de San Martin, like the 12 c. to 50 c. chronicled on p. 186.

Adhesives.

1 peso, blue and red; perf. 13½; honeycomb wmk.
5 pesos, grey and green; perf. 13½; honeycomb wmk.
10 pesos, dull purple and blue; perf. 13½; honeycomb wmk.
20 pesos, dull blue and magenta; perf. 13½; honeycomb wmk.

COLOMBIA.—A new set of stamps is chronicled in the *P. J. G. B.*

Of large size and bearing the Arms of Colombia as central device.

Adhesives.

1 c., black.
2 c., green on pale yellow.
4 c., red on deep yellow.
5 c., green on blue.
10 c., grey.
20 c., Prussian blue on ultramarine.
50 c., orange.
1 peso, orange and red.
5 pesos, grey and orange.

MEXICO.—The provisional 20 c. on 5 c., orange, and 10 c. on 1 c., dull violet, chronicled on pages 25 and 167 are before us, and the surcharges seem to us to be in *black* and *blue* respectively.

We also have the 2 c. of 1910 surcharged 60 c. in *red.*

Provisional.

60 c. on 2 c., green; red surcharge.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS (FRENCH OCCUPATION).—Referring to our chronicle on page 167, we have received the 4 c. and 75 c. values from Mr. R. Roberts, and are told that he also has the 2 fcs. and 5 fcs. denominations.

Adhesives.

		"CAMEROUN—Occupation Francaise."
4 c., blue and brown;	overprinted	
75 c., brown and blue	,,	,,
2 fcs., violet and green	,,	,,
5 fcs., blue and red	,,	,,

MIDDLE CONGO.—The Red Cross stamp listed on page 106 has now appeared with the Cross and value in the correct colour—*red*—and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Red Cross Stamp.

10 c. and 5 c., red and blue; *red* surcharge.

SOMALILAND (ITALIAN). — The latest Italian Red Cross stamps have been overprinted "SOMALIA" in sans-serif caps in black, and specimens have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Red Cross Stamps.

10 c. × 5 c., carmine.
20 c. × 5 c., orange-brown.

TUNIS.—The *P. J. G. B.* reports, on continental authority, that the stamps of the current pictorial issue, printed in different colours, have been surcharged with a Red Cross and the value—10 c. The stamps, it is stated, are sold *at their face value*, but the franking value of each is *only 10 c.*, and at that are only available for postage locally and to France and colonies.

After deducting cost of printing, etc., and the usual discount of 1 per cent, the proceeds are to go to the funds of the Tunis Committee for aiding the Prisoners of War in Germany. In the following list the figures in parentheses represent the total number of each value issued:—

15 c., brown on bluish (120,000).
20 c., brown on orange (120,000).
25 c., blue on greenish (84,000).
35 c., olive and violet (64,000).
40 c., brown and black (63,750).
75 c., marone and green (21,750).
1 f., vermilion and green (23,250).
2 fcs., brown and blue (27,000).
5 fcs., violet and red (18,000).

A copy of the 10 c. value has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The City of London Philatelic Society.

President: H. W. Westcott, Esq.
Vice-Presidents:
W. H. Eastwood, Esq., J. C. S. Mummery, Esq., E. R. Woodward, Esq.
Hon. Secretary: S. A. Brown,
139 Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.

Programme, 1916-17.

1916.
Oct. 11. President's Opening Address.
Display, with Notes: "Methods of Collecting." G. A. Higlett.
Nov. 8. Display, with Notes: M. P. Castle, M.V.O. (President, Royal Philatelic Society).
Dec. 13. Display, with Notes: "Harrison and Somerset House Printings." A. G. Kerrison.
Competitive Display: "My Twelve most interesting Stamps." (A Silver Medal will be awarded.)
1917.
Jan. 10. Display, with Notes: "Imperfs." A. J. Séfi.
Display, with Notes: "War Provisionals." E. R. Woodwood.
Feb. 14. Display: "Errors and Curiosities." H. L. Hayman, (President, Herts Philatelic Society).
Mar. 14. Display, with Notes: "Pence Issues of Ceylon." Baron de Worms.
April 11. Display, with Notes: "St. Vincent" and "Virgin Islands." S. A. Brown.
May 9. Annual General Meeting.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Vice-Presidents: W. Pimm, B. B. Tilley.
Committee:
H. Barnwell, H. Grindall,
F. T. Collier, T. W. Peck,
Dr. A. I. Esslemont, C. A. Stephenson,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The Annual General Business Meeting was held on October 5th. The report for 1915–16 showed that the membership roll had increased from 166 to 171, the cash balance in hand from £66 12s. 8½d. to £71 1s. 8½d., the permanent collection by 2037 varieties, viz. 33,537 to 35,574. We have had a session of good papers and displays and splendid sales on all our packets. These have circulated every month exactly as if no war was taking place, except that some members, while willing to buy, have been too busy to make up as many sheets as we wanted. We could do with considerably more if members could spare time to send them, and we should be glad to hear from home and abroad collectors who have stamps for sale.

No one would have believed that Philately could have shown such stability as this in the third year of such a war.

During the session the gross amount circulated was £16,040 19s. 3d., and the sales were £1598 17s. 5d.

Donors of stamps to the Permanent Collection were heartily thanked, and their names were ordered to be written in front of the albums in the order of value given as follows:—

Messrs. H. L. Hayman, H. W. Baron, M. J. Schulte, B. B. Tilley, C. A. Stephenson, G. Johnson, W. H. Goodwin, Dr. A. I. Esslemont, F. C. Henderson, T. W. Peck, J. Gallatly, J. Swabey, W. P. Cohen, J. N. Keynes. Miss A. L. Perram, H. Grindall, Dr. E. F. Marx.

The remounting of the collection into Gibbons' Sectional Albums is proceeding as the covers, sections, and blanks are provided.

Owing to lighting restrictions, the programme was shortened, and it was decided to hold all meetings at 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays at the Imperial Hotel as follows:—

Nov. 4. Interesting varieties—all members are invited to bring specimens.
Dec. 2. Paper: "Queensland." Rev. J. Mursell.
Jan. 6. Display: "South Africa." Mr. W. Pimm.
Feb. 3. Paper: "Victoria, 1860–70." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Mar. 3. Display: "West Indies." Mr. L. H. Brierley.
24. Display: "Errors and Curiosities." Mr. H. L. Hayman.

The election of Messrs. J. T. Kenrick and G. Harrington was confirmed, and the following were elected for the current session:—

Messrs. F. Godden, J. J. Knowles, F. W. Restall, F. B. Barton, V. E. Rigaut, Louis Smets.

All publishers who had sent books to the library and all auctioneers who had sent priced catalogues were thanked.

The Officers and Committee were all re-elected, and Messrs. W. H. Goodwin and H. Barnwell were elected Hon. Auditors.

The report will be sent to anyone who wishes fuller particulars.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Twenty-seventh Session, 1916–17.

Hon. President: T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.
President: J. H. CHAPMAN.
Hon. Vice-President: A. G. LUPTON, LL D. (Pro-Chancellor, University of Leeds).
Vice-Presidents:
Major ERNEST SOLLY, M.D., R A.M.C.,
W. MARTELLO GRAY, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary:
W. DENISON ROEBUCK, M.SC., F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L., 259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

SYLLABUS 1916–17.

1916.
Oct. 3. Display of the late Joseph Scott's Collection of European Countries.
Nov. 6. "Brazil." Display by John C. North.
Dec. 5. "Queensland, First Type (part one)." Display by J. H. Chapman.

1917.
Feb. 6. "Greece and British Levant, on original Covers." Display by Eugene Egly.
General Collections in albums. Exhibit by Charles W. Harding.
„ 21. Wednesday, at Sheffield. "Ceylon." Display by Frank Atkin.
Mar. 6. "Turkey." Display by T. S. Aadair, M.D.
Apl. 3. "Queensland, First Type (part two)." Display by J. H. Chapman.
May 1. The Annual Meeting, with Exhibits by the members.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Society was held at Mr. A. D. Ferguson's residence, Carmichael Street, Georgetown, on Friday evening, 2nd June, 1916. The chief attraction on the agenda was a display of the stamps of the Straits Settlements and Native States by Lady Egerton prior to her leaving the colony for some months.

There were present: T. A. Pope, President, Mr. Justice J. K. D. Hill, Vice-President, Lady Egerton, and Captain O. I. Parker, aide-de-camp visitor, Mr. M. McTurk, Mrs. C. E. Barnes, A. D. Ferguson, Hon. Sec., J. H. Field, I. J. Roy, H. C. F. Cox, J. Rodway, J. A. Varey, C. Richter, A. B. Anderson, and J. Brumell, Assistant-Secretary. Visitors: Mrs. and Miss D. Carroll.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of New Jersey, U.S.A., the well-known and leading philatelist of America, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and Mr. Vaughans proposed that non-members be permitted to circulate sheets in the Society's packets was adopted, provided (1) That professional stamp dealers should not be included; (2) that the Superintendent shall have power to reject unsuitable stamps and contributors.

Correspondence was read from S. R. Turner, London; F. J. Melville, London; M. G. Bentagel, Martinique; Richardson and Boyle, Triconderoga, N.Y; T. B. Widdowson, Leicester; Waldemar Hesse, Moscow, on various matters connected with the Society.

A priced copy of the National Philateilc War Fund Auction was laid on the table for inspection, as well as a number of recent philatelic publications.

After the reading of Mr. F. J. Melville's circular appealing to philatelists on behalf of the National War Fund's Auction, Mr. A. D. Ferguson said there were no doubt many who considered that the stamps they had were not of sufficient value to send individually, but would be willing to add them to other small contributions, and thus build up a donation of some value. The British Guiana Philatelic Society could undertake to collect and despatch them. Mr. T. A. Pope, Mr. Justice Hill, and Lady Egerton all spoke in favour of this suggestion. It was then decided to send out circulars and make a stirring appeal on behalf of the Fund, and Mr. Ferguson consented to receive and despatch all donations.

Lady Egerton next exhibited her collection of the Straits Settlements and Native States, and read some notes and personal reminiscences descriptive of the stamps in her collection, which, although not claiming to give anything new about these stamps, was listened to with much interest.

The collection includes used and unused specimens and a fine lot of blocks, strips, entire covers, and several complete panes, and is fairly complete. A few of the varieties of the 1879–82 provisionals, the 8 c. in blue on 12 c. of 1883, the double surcharge of 1885, and 32 c., carmine-rose, surcharge omitted, being the exceptions.

Pahang contains the—1898—4 c. on 8 c. inverted, several uncatalogued varieties, and an interesting original envelope with a large block of the J. F. Owen surcharge. Referring to these, Lady Egerton said there were 780 thus treated, and they were all initialled by the District Officer, Mr. J. F. Owen, who was also Postmaster of Kwala Lipis, the principal town there. I am in possession of the letter he wrote to Mr. Johnston, the Postmaster-General, explaining that as he had no 2 c. and 3 c. stamps to issue he had done this to carry on.

Perak includes the scarce errors: Ferak, Preak, and Stanley Gibbons No. 26, and strips showing all the varieties of the 1891 surcharges *se tenant.*

The Sungei-Ujong lot comprises a strong collection of the early issues, including such scarce varieties as Stanley Gibbons Nos. 2, 13, 15, 23, and the Unjong error.

Commenting on the early Native States surcharges the exhibitor said: "About 1881 the Singapore Government Printing Office, which was evidently a very small affair, surcharged the 2 c., brown, and later the 2 c., rose, with the name of each native state. The surcharges are many and various, but I remember being told that they were not made to please or trouble collectors, but simply because the type was limited."

When post offices were opened in Perak, Sungei Ujong, and Johore in 1878, the Straits 2 c. stamps was surcharged with an Oval containing a Star or Crescent and the initial letter of the State, and used to meet the early demand. Whether they were stamped in Singapore before issue or were done in each Native State I do not know; but I have quite a lot of stamps with a surcharge of this sort, which was clearly used in the local post offices, as a postmark after the stamps had been attached to the envelope, but this is round and *not oval.*

At the conclusion of the display Mr. A. D. Ferguson moved a vote of thanks to Lady Egerton for her kindness in showing her fine collection, which was further enhanced by the interesting notes read; and remarked that it was a long time since the members had, if ever before, such a philatelic treat.

Mr. T. A. Pope, in seconding this vote of thanks, referred to the interest which Lady Egerton had shown in the Society and in Philately since her arrival in the colony, and he felt sure that all the members would join him in wishing herself and Sir Walter Egerton *bon voyage*, and hoped they would enjoy their well-earned holiday.

Lady Egerton, in replying, thanked the members for the kind remarks, and said: "I have always enjoyed attending the meetings, and was very pleased to be an Honorary Member of the Society, and will always take an interest in it, and wish it every success during my absence."

This being all the business done, the meeting terminated.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: CONTROLS.

To the Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Union of South Africa stamps of the 1d. denomination are at present on issue without any control, and I enclose same for your acceptance and record. The others issued are 1, 3, and 4 of the 1d. and 1 to 5 inclusive of the ½d., but this without any control whatever. I can assert that none appeared anywhere on the whole sheet, which seems to me peculiar.

I noticed in the *South African Stamp Collector*, No. 2, p. 54 (referring to a suggestion on page 40), that a £1* stamp had been issued, but although I have made several enquiries, I have not yet been able to confirm this; but will advise you immediately upon ascertaining definitely whether such is the case.

Yours faithfully,

J. CHAMBERLAIN (F.R.P.S.L.).

"KIA-ORA," NEWCASTLE, NATAL,
18th September, 1916.

* We chronicle this value from a "Specimen" copy this month.—EDITOR.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of July 19th and 20th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	2	19	0
Ceylon, imperf., 5d., chestnut, strip of 3	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	5	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, showing all diagonal lines	2	18	0
North Borneo, 1891–2, 6 c. on 8 c., inverted surcharge*	2	10	0
Gold Coast, 1901, 1d. on 6d., variety "one" omitted, mint	2	15	0
India, Service, 1867–73, 6 as. 8 p., slate*	3	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, S.G. 16	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, S.G. 22	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, intermediate	5	15	0
New South Wales, 1853, 8d., orange	3	0	0

Sale of July 26th and 27th, 1916.

Barbados, 5s., dull rose	2	5	0
Canada, 1851, 6d., dull purple, on laid	2	4	0
Ditto, 1852, 6d., imperf.	2	5	0
Gibraltar, 1886, 1s., yellow-brown*	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1867–83, Cross, 10s., grey-green	2	6	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-purple, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1885, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., on blued, mint	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, plate 1, 2d., blue	3	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	7	7	0
Johore, 1903, $1 on $2, pair containing variety inverted "E," S.G. 71	5	5	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	5	0

Sale of September 20th and 21st, 1916.

British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	20	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue	26	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, creased	5	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta	27	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., black on rose, S.G. 117	7	0	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 st., rose and pale rose, mint	12	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	5	12	6
Ditto, 1d., carmine	6	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	7	0	0
Ceylon, Imperf., 4d., dull rose	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, scissor-cut, thinned	14	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, thinned	5	15	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate perfs., 8d., brown	10	0	0
France, 1 fc., vermilion, pin hole	14	0	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., *bistre on rose**	7	10	0
Ditto, Reunion, 1852, 15 c., black, thinned	38	0	0
Baden, Land Post, 12 kr., black on yellow, *used*	10	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ths sch., red, dotted ground, rouletted on piece	17	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., error "DRITTD"	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "DRITTO"*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ⅓ gr., pale bluish green, close at top	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow, Error "OLDEiburg," close at top	5	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red	20	0	0
Ditto, another, brick red	11	10	0
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL" 1884–5, 10s., *cobalt-blue*, mint	13	10	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, arms, thinned, and repaired	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross	12	0	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, brick-red on azure	10	10	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, outer line touched in two places	13	10	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow, close margins	40	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, early 1d., vermilion	44	0	0
Ditto, another copy, just touched at left	15	0	0
Ditto, another copy	21	0	0
Ditto, 1848, early, 2d., blue, tiny thin spot	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate, 2d., blue on blued, on piece	26	10	0
Ditto, ditto, worn impression, 2d., blue, repaired	6	15	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., deep blue, touched at top left	16	10	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 1d., red	13	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	17	10	0
Ditto, Connell, 5 c., brown,* some perfs. cut	10	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	13	10	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	10	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	32	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	20	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., reddish rose, soft, yellowish, no clouds	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, no clouds	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, on hard bluish	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, on laid	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brownish red, on hard bluish	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 2, very early	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, grey blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., myrtle-green on yellowish	8	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	18	10	0
Moldavia, 27 paras	86	0	0
Ditto, 54 paras	42	0	0
Ditto, 108 paras, on piece	57	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red	14	10	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red	31	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red	11	10	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze*	11	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 2 reales, *blue, se tenant*, with 1 real, blue	17	0	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., frame inverted, 12 c., rose and blue, with normal, on piece	8	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, vert. lines, 4 rappen,* thinned	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, hor. lines, 4 rappen*	19	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, the double 5×5 c.	37	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.,	8	10	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., mint	38	0	0
Ditto, 1850, Poste Locale, 2½ r., S.G. 4	7	15	0
Tobago, 1879, £1, mauve, mint, double perfs. at top	10	10	0
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5 c., carmine and green, S.G. 2	4	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of September 28th and 29th, 1916.

Great Britain, 1867-83, Maltese Cross, 10s., grey-green	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	2	2	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	2	0	0
Seychelles, 1893, 12 c. on 16 c., inverted surcharge, mint	2	0	0
New Brunswick, half a 3d., used as 1½d., with another value, on piece	2	0	0
Falkland Islands, 1891, wmk. sideways, ½d., on half 1d., dull claret, hor. strip of 4	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1882-4, perf. 14, 4d., bright blue*	2	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, yellow-green, short at bottom, used with a 1 p., blue, on entire	6	15	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 2d., blue, strip of 3, each pinholed	2	12	6
Collections. Ceylon, 216 pence issues	44	0	0
Cape Triangular, 117	40	0	0
General, in philatelic albums, 5326	23	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 5th and 6th, 1916.

Cameroons, ½d., on 5 pf., block of 4, double surcharge, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, on Gabon, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 15*	9	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	5	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, slight defect	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1s., Plate 5, reconstructed plate of 240	2	15	0
Ditto, 1s, Plate 6, reconstructed plate of 240	2	15	0
Ditto, O.W., 2d., variety broken "O"	2	10	0
India, 1854, 1 a., bright red, block of 16*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., red, 9 arches, S.G., 6 a.	4	15	0
Ditto, Service, 8 pies, purple, block of 6, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., green, S.G. 512, block of 12*, soiled	2	2	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on blue	3	15	0
Morocco Agencies, 40 c., block of 4, with inverted "A" for "A," mint	2	0	0
Nevis, perf. 15, 1s., pale green, block of 6, showing Cross on Hill, variety mint	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, Plate 2*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, pair, used with a pair of 2d., laureated on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, two singles, on entire	3	17	6
Niger Coast, ½d., in blue on half 1d., used on entire with another	2	10	0
St. Vincent, perf. 14, 4d., red-brown,* few perfs. clipped	2	8	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch. and 2 sch., both*	2	8	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., Type D, mint	4	16	0
Swazieland, 10s., violet, postal cancellation	2	10	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, very early state, slight grease mark and crease	4	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose*	2	16	0
Collection of Belgian, 1060, many mint	13	10	0

THE

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Philatelic War Restrictions.

ATTENTION should be carefully given to the context of the French Government's recent restrictions on the sale of postage stamps, as elsewhere recorded. These stringent and apparently uncalled-for restrictions have already caused considerable inconvenience to dealers and collectors in this country, and their purport cannot be too widely spread in order to avoid future loss and annoyance.

The most intelligible of these Draconian rules is the last interdicting the sale of unused French stamps, this restriction being called for from the fact that the Germans have seized stamps to the value of three millions of francs in the invaded provinces. The gallant French nation are naturally not likely to assist their enemies to the tune of £120,000, hence their refusal to accept any unused current issues that are outside their own country; but the question as to their future will not be solved except by the issue of fresh stamps, and the demonetization of the present issue, which would also inflict injury upon the French nation. Should this step be taken collectors will be able to acquire current French issues unused at a very cheap rate.

The second restriction upon the *unused* stamps of all the enemy countries is so far intelligible, that it presupposes a franking power and value, though many old issues no longer possess this faculty. It may be presumed to refer also principally to current and recently current issues which obviously could not be introduced in France to the enemies' benefit.

This restriction, however, seems to us illogical, unnecessary, and harmful. If this restriction were simply against the importation of these issues, it would have reason behind it as possibly thereby supporting enemy trade. The refusal, however, to allow any trading in these old issues is, however, a drastic prohibition which cannot fail in our opinion to cause loss and annoyance to Philately throughout France. It practically for the duration of the war

destroys the value of old German and Austrian issues, of which there must be very valuable holdings in France. In the case of the unused stamps, which are very important as regards the old German States, these can have no possible value except from a collector's point of view, and we fail to grasp why their sale or exchange between French holders could cause any detriment to national interests. If these collectible curios are banned why should not Viennese goods, Bohemian glass, or other articles "made in Germany" be also put under the restriction? All these things have been legitimately bought and paid for by French money in pre-war times, and the loss incurred by this official decree will now fall upon French and not enemy shoulders. We should have thought that proper restriction against the importation of any enemy stamps during the war would have amply sufficed the needs of the French nation.

The restrictions placed upon the stamp issues of our enemies in this country, which are much less stringent, have apparently worked well, backed by patriotic feeling, and we should have thought that our gallant ally, whose patriotism is a shining wonder of the war, could have been content with like measures.

Meanwhile we have all to respect the "War Time" laws, and it behoves one and all to bear in mind that any infraction of the French laws will involve serious loss and trouble.

The Civil War Stamps of Mexico, 1913-1916.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 205.)

A M.

Z. M

27

I HAVE seen this on the Mexico 1910 issue on the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. values, but have no information about this overprint, and do not know what the letters stand for.

DURANGO

28

This I have met with printed in magenta on the Mexico issue of 1910 on the following values:—

2 c., green.	15 c., lake and blue.
3 c., chestnut.	20 c., blue and red.
5 c., orange.	50 c., black and lake.



29

This is generally termed the "Denver" issue, as it was lithographed there and used all over the Republic. The very small initials "YB" concealed in the design under the leaf of the cactus below the end of the tail of the serpent stands for Ygnacio Bonilla, Superintendent of Mails. The stamps are fairly common both used and unused. I have all values from 1 c. to 15 c. inclusive, used on letters, and many paid postage to London.

Reference List.

July, 1914. Lithographed in Denver, U.S.A.; Type 29. Perf. 12.

1 c., turquoise-blue.	10 c., dull carmine-rose.
2 c., emerald.	15 c., mauve.
3 c., orange.	50 c., yellow.
5 c., dull carmine.	1 p., violet.

During a temporary shortage of stamps some Denver-printed revenues were allowed to be used for postage.

Mr. Chapman has the 2 c. and 3 c. used in the Travelling P.O. on the Int. Railway of Mexico, and dated 2 July, 1914, also a 5 c. used to San Antonio, Texas.



30

Stamps of the above type are quite common unused; they are apparently lithographed at Denver, but I have no evidence that they were ever officially ordered or used, and I look upon them as created to fill some dealers' pockets. They come perf. 12 and imperf., and are of the following denominations: 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. in varying shades.

By about October, 1914, General Villa declared himself once more opposed to Carranza, and he initiated a fresh insurrection.

The Generals of the Constitutionalists met in Congress at Aguas Calientes on 12th November, 1914, declared General Carranza in a state of rebellion, and elected General Gutiérrez as provisional President of the Republic. Shortly afterwards Villa proceeded with his army against the capital and occupied Trapanto and Guanajuato. Carranza took refuge in Cordoba, and Gutiérrez remained at San Luis de Potosi.

On November 30th, 1914, General Pablo Gonzales, one of the partisans of Carranza, occupied Pachuca with 8000 men and caused himself to be

proclaimed provisional Governor of Mexico, which unhappy country had at this moment no less than *three* Presidents. From now onwards and for some months, affairs were in a terrible embroglio, and it is difficult for a foreigner to follow them, but Villa seized all the stamps he came across and ordered them to be overprinted with his monogram in black.

We have met with the following varieties, the Villa monogram on the stamps of 1899 are scarce, and we have not seen any of these on original covers.



31

Reference List.

December, 1914. Overprinted in black, as Type 31.

(*a*) On issue of 1899–1903.

10 c., yellow-brown and purple.
15 c., purple and lavender.
20 c., blue and rose.
50 c., black and claret.

(*b*) On issue of 1910.

1 c., purple.
(*a*) Inverted.
2 c., green.
(*a*) Inverted.
3 c., chestnut.
(*a*) Inverted.
4 c., carmine.
(*a*) Inverted.
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Inverted.
10 c., orange and blue.
(*a*) Inverted.
15 c. lake and ultramarine.
(*a*) Inverted.
20 c., blue and red.
(*a*) Inverted.
50 c., black and lake.
1 p., black and blue.
5 p., black and claret.

(*c*) On stamps already overprinted in large type "GOBIERNO CONSTITUCIONALISTA."

50 c., black and lake.
1 p., black and blue.
5 p., black and claret.

Postage Due.

1 c., blue.
2 c. „
4 c. „
5 c., blue.
10 c. „



32

The Villa monogram is also known on the lithographed stamps issued at Chihuahua in January, 1914. These stamps were used pretty generally all

over Mexico, and it is possible that the forces of Villa seized a small lot and overprinted them, but so far I have not seen one used and on the original cover. The overprint appears to be identical with that on the regular Mexican stamps.

Reference List.

About January, 1915. Lithographed stamps as Type 7 overprinted in black with the Villa monogram. Rouletted $9\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

1 c., blue.	10 c., vermilion.
2 c., yellow-green.	20 c., brown.
4 c., lilac-blue.	50 c., lake.
5 c., deep green.	1 p., purple.

I have one other set of stamps with the Villa monogram, and although of a later date I include it here, in order to keep this lot of issues together.

On 3rd March, 1915, the rebels attacked Mexico City, but were repulsed, and the U.S. Government sent a squadron of warships to Veracruz. In April the attacks on Mexico City were renewed with success, and General Obregón was forced to retire, and the city was devastated by blood and fire. The troops proclaimed General Gonzales Garza provisional President, but he was attacked by General Barona, and only narrowly escaped execution. How many presidents there were in Mexico by the middle of 1915 I am quite unable to decide. The occupation of Mexico City by the revolutionists led to the issue of a new provisional, the lithographed Denver regular issue being overprinted with the Villa monogram in black.

I have an envelope franked with stamps of the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. from the "Banco Nacional de Mexico" and registered and dated "Mexico D. F. May 20. 1915," and these are the only values I have seen used; the overprint has the genuine Villa monogram.

Reference List.

May, 1915. Lithographed "Denver" issue. Perf. 12.

1 c., turquoise-blue.	10 c., dull carmine-rose.
2 c., emerald.	15 c., mauve.
3 c., orange.	50 c., yellow.
5 c., dull carmine.	1 p., violet.

General (or President) Carranza, although he had been declared a rebel, would not let his opponent, Villa, have it all his own way with the stamps, so from February, 1915, all that he seized he had overprinted in black with *his* monogram.



Reference List.

February, 1915. Overprinted as Type 33 in black.

(*a*) On issue of 1899.

2 c., vermilion.
3 c., brown.
5 c., blue.
15 c., purple and lavender.
20 c., blue and rose.

(*b*) On issue of 1910.

1 c., purple.
(*a*) Double. (*b*) Inverted.
2 c., green.
(*a*) Double. (*b*) Inverted.
3 c., chestnut.
(*a*) Inverted.
4 c., carmine.
(*a*) Inverted.
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Double. (*b*) Inverted.
(*c*) Horizontal pair, one without overprint.
10 c., orange and blue.
(*a*) Inverted.
15 c., lake and ultramarine.
(*a*) Inverted.
20 c., blue and red.
(*a*) Inverted.
50 c., black and lake.
(*a*) Double.
1 p., black and blue.



34

In or about March, 1915, a set of four stamps appeared of a similar type to the second issue of Sonora, but with the inscription altered, as in Type 34. The words "BAJA CAL" meaning "Lower California." I have not seen any of these used.

Reference List.

March (?), 1915. Type 34. Imperf.

1 c., blue and pale yellow.
2 c., olive-green and pale lilac.
5 c., carmine and pale yellow.
10 c., purple and pale red.

Oaxaca Libre

PAZ Y JUSTICIA

35

I find a record of a set of stamps having the above overprint, but I have not seen any of them, and have no information about them.

Reference List.

(?) 1915. Stamps of 1910 overprinted as Type 35.

1 c., purple, in black.
2 c., green „ violet.
3 c., chestnut „ „
4 c., carmine „ „
5 c., orange „ red.
5 c., orange, in violet.
10 c., orange and blue, in violet.
15 c., lake and blue „ black.
20 c., blue and red „ violet.

(*To be continued.*)

The Postage Stamps of Serbia from 1866 to 1890.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 18th May, 1916.

(*Continued from page* 210.)



I SHOW a 10 paras, yellow, with a thin black line printed on the left side of the stamp in the margin between the colour and the perforation which I cannot account for—it would almost seem as if it had been done as an indication to the postal officials where to separate the stamps on the sheet. I also show a used copy of this value apparently printed twice.

NARROW SETTING.

Perf. 9½.

10 paras, brown.
15 „ orange.
20 „ blue, pale blue.
25 „ rose, deep rose.
35 „ yellow-green.
40 „ mauve.
50 „ dark green.

Perf. 12.

1 para, lemon-yellow, deep yellow.
10 paras, brown.
15 „ orange.
20 „ pale blue, dark blue.
25 „ rose.
35 „ yellow-green.
40 „ mauve.
50 „ green.

Compound perf. 9½ × 12.

1 para, lemon-yellow, deep yellow, deep yellow on yellow paper.
10 paras, brown, deep brown on yellow paper.
15 „ orange.
20 „ blue, blue on yellowish paper.
25 „ deep rose, deep rose on yellow paper.
35 „ pale green, yellow-green on yellow paper.
40 „ mauve, mauve on yellow paper.
50 „ dark green, dark green on yellow paper.

Perf. 12 × 9½.

20 paras, 25 paras, and 40 paras.

Varieties of perforation with double perforation on one side 35 paras.
Half of the 40 paras used for 20 paras.

An imperforate pair of the 25 paras is in the Abbott collection and Mons. Moens catalogues the 10 paras and 20 paras.

Imperf.

2 paras, black. This value has the "T" blotched and a white patch in the hair some distance behind the ear.

Variety.—Printed on both sides (Abbott collection). The printing on one side is this stamp and on the other side is the 2 paras of the wide setting, a fact which Mr. Abbott apparently had not noticed. The paper is that used for the narrow setting, i.e. the thin paper.

WIDE SETTING.

Imperf.

1 para, orange-yellow.
2 paras, black, black on yellow paper.

The paper for this 2 paras value is much thicker than the 2 paras in the narrow setting.

Mr. Duerst has a note as follows:—

"The second setting of this value (2 paras) can always be recognized, apart from the distance between the stamps, by a white spot behind the ear and the letter "T" of "Potschta" is broken. It is said that the setting-up was never officially issued, and that the stamps showing the flaw were printed from a purloined die which was faulty, and therefore taken out of the plate."

The above quotation is very involved. In the first place, the stamps with the flaw are the first setting, and no stamps of the first setting exist without the flaw. It can therefore not have been taken out of the plate. On the other hand, all the stamps of the second, that is, the wide setting, are from a different die altogether, and show neither the flaw nor the broken "T."

The confusion in Mr. Duerst's article arises from the fact that the 2 paras of the narrow setting was the second printing for some reason or another; at all events, perhaps I ought to say it may have been the first printing, but the stamps were not issued until long after those of the wider setting, which did not show the flaw.

Mr. Oldfield assigns the year 1872 as the date of issue for the 2 paras, black, of the narrow setting, and 1879 for the 2 paras, black, wide setting. However, in this I think he is certainly wrong. Mr. Derocco reverses the dates, and says that the new plate for the 2 paras, made in 1879, was of the narrow setting, the stamps then in use being the wide setting, and that this new plate was produced from a damaged matrix. The stamps from this narrow setting were only in use a very short time, as the tariff on newspapers was abolished on 19th December, 1879, when the stamps also were withdrawn.

In November, 1871, a new tariff on foreign newspapers was introduced, the rate being raised from 1 para to 2 paras for the first 10 drams, and 2 paras extra for every additional 5 drams. This was the reason for a stamp of 2 paras being required, and the 1 para was withdrawn, accounting

for these latter being amongst the remainders when they came to be sold some ten years later.

The new value, however, was not issued until 1st June, 1873, up to when those of the lower denomination were used. There seems to be no reason why it took eighteen months to produce this value, especially as when it did appear it was the same type as that current for the other values then in use. It may, however, support the view I have already indicated, that the plate of this value was the narrow setting, but that the stamps when they were printed were discarded owing to the flaw each stamp contained, and a new plate was ordered and made in the wide setting. I put forward this theory of my own entirely as a theory, and quite unsupported by any direct evidence except such as is supplied by the stamps themselves and the circumstances I have mentioned.

As a matter of historical interest I point out that the inscription on these stamps was changed from "Post," which appeared on the other values, to "Princely Servian Post," the first philatelical indication of the aspiration of the people to shake themselves from the yoke of the Central Powers.

The stamps of this value (2 paras), which are sometimes met with perforated 12, are either trials, or privately perforated for collectors. They were never used other than in an imperforate condition.

THE WIDE SETTING.

Perf. 9½.

10 paras, red-brown.
20 „ grey-blue.
25 „ rose, pale rose.

Perf. 12.

1 para, yellow.
10 paras, red-brown, cinnamon, orange.
20 „ grey-blue, pale blue, blue, bright blue.
25 „ pale rose, rose.

Compound Perf. 9½ × Imperf.

1 para, yellow-orange.

12 × Imperf.

1 para, yellow-orange.

Perf. 9½ × 12.

1 para, yellow (Oldfield).
10 paras, red-brown.
20 „ grey-blue, blue.
25 „ pale rose, rose.

All the above exist on yellowish and some of them on yellow paper.

Minor Varieties. Double Perf.

Perf. 9½, 25 paras.
Perf. 12, 20 paras, 25 paras.

Compound Perf.—Double compound, 25 paras, perf. 9½ at bottom and 12 on other three sides.

Varieties. Perf. 12 and Imperf. horizontally.

10 paras, orange on yellow paper.
20 „ blue.

Perf. 12 and Imperf. vertically.

20 paras, blue.

Perf. 9½ × Imperf. vertically.

25 paras, pale rose (Abbott collection).

Imperf.

25 paras, pale rose.*

Printed twice.

10 paras, orange; perf. 12.

Bisected Stamps.—The following bisected stamps of this issue are known: 40 paras, cut in half and used as 20 paras; 20 paras, cut in half and used as 10 paras is a rarity. Captain Walter also notes the 10 paras bisected, and says the three values bisected were all used in the villages of Ivanitza and Pojega. Mr. Derocco possesses a 50 paras, also bisected, postmarked Smederevo, and says he has seen a bisected 15 paras used with a 20 paras, but it is difficult to see what need there was for this latter, 7½ paras being a rate outside the postal rates.

Remainders.—There were no remainders of the 15 paras and none of the 10 paras, 20 paras, 25 paras, 40 paras, and 50 paras of the first printing, and none of the 2 paras wide setting.

The remainders of the 1 para and 35 paras of the first printing and of the 10 paras, 20 paras, 25 paras, 40 paras and 50 paras of the later printings and of the 2 paras narrow setting were sold to the trade.

Issue of 1st November, 1880.

The metrical system was introduced in the year 1880, and on May 1st, 1880, a new currency in dinar divided into 100 paras—1 franc, and a new weights and measures scale, the former being calculated in grammes, put in force. Newspapers and journals were free from tax.

Six values were prepared, consisting of the 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 paras, and 1 dinar, and appeared on 1st November, 1880. Gibbons' Catalogue put the date 1st November, 1881, a mistake, as the stamps were chronicled by the *Philatelic Record* in February, 1881, upon specimens of each value sent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to the editor.

The stamps are typographed from plates said to have been made in Vienna. Mr. Derocco says the matrix was made in Berlin. Mr. Thornton, however, was the first, I believe, to doubt this, and points out that the

* The pairs of this stamp I have seen have all been postmarked *pour oblige*. M. Moens catalogues the 20 paras also imperforate.

stamps themselves are inscribed "Dumont Paris," and which Mr. Thornton very naturally takes to be the engraver's name. It is not visible at all on many stamps, whereas occasionally one can read traces of it, and specimens do exist, but are of some degree of rarity where the whole inscription is *quite* clear. The place to look for the inscription is at the bottom, Dumont in the left, and Paris in the right corner. This, of course, may be the artist's name. However, the make up of the sheet leads me to suppose that the plates were made in Paris.

The stamps are in sheets arranged in four panes of twenty-five (5 × 5), and the panes are divided vertically by a narrow margin and horizontally by a wide margin. Perforation $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. The stamps are said to have been printed at Belgrad. The post office sheets have no outer margins at all, and in this respect are singular so far as my knowledge goes. It would be interesting to learn why these margins were torn off the sheets before being issued to the post office, but I have failed to elucidate the mystery.

The shades of all values except the two higher ones are very numerous. There were a large number of remainders which were sold when the issue became obsolete. There were no remainders of the first printing, which in each case is much scarcer unused than many would imagine. I have placed what I conceive to be the first printing first in order in the colours given in the synopsis to follow. A few of the stamps in all values show flaws.

Synopsis.

5 paras, olive-green, pale green, green to dark green.
10 „ carmine-rose, pale rose, rose, deep rose, aniline rose.
20 „ yellow, pale yellow-orange, orange.
25 „ blue, pale blue, full blue to deep blue, ultramarine.
50 „ purple-brown, brown, deep brown.
1 p., mauve, dull violet.

Imperf.

10 paras, 25 paras.

Possibly all the values exist imperforate as proofs.

I am once more indebted to Mr. Derocco for the following interesting information, who says that in the middle of the year 1881 the 5 paras, 10 paras and 20 paras appeared with a kind of pin perforation quite different from the official perforation and also imperforate. These stamps came from sheets purloined from the printing works, and an official notice was printed and circulated, dated 8th September, 1881, warning the public against their use.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of December 14th Mr. W. Dorning Beckton will read a paper on "Corrientes," with display.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, December 14th. No stamps accepted after 11 a.m., Tuesday, December 12th.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

WE have received the following official intimation :—

"FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT,
"LANCASTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES, S.W.,
15th November, 1916.

"SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Grey of Fallodon to say that it has been brought to his notice that a stamp dealer of the name of Bela Szekula, of Lucerne, Switzerland, is an undesirable person for firms or persons in the British Empire to deal with, and Lord Grey will be glad if you can give publicity to this.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"HAROLD SCOTT, *for Controller.*

"THE EDITOR, *London Philatelist*,
"4 Southampton Row, W.C."

PHILATELIC BOOKS.

WE are unavoidably compelled on account of space to hold over reviews of several interesting and important works on stamps, including Mr. F. J. Melville's book of the bibliography of Philately, MM. Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue, etc.

PHILATELIC RESTRICTIONS IN FRANCE.

THE philatelic authorities in France have issued the following important notice, founded upon official notice, and as it materially affects many in this country it will repay careful study :—

"*Notice concerning Postal Relations Abroad.*

"(1) It is forbidden to circulate, either on approval or order, all stamps issued by enemies since the beginning of the war *either used or unused* (in-

cluding postage, fiscal, and advertisement stamps, picture post cards, and stamped band. and envelopes.

"(2) It is forbidden to circulate *unused only* (*a*) all the stamps of Germany from their origin to the present day, including those of the former States—Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, North German Confederation, Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemberg; (*b*) all the former German colonies; (*c*) all stamps of the former German post offices abroad (China, Levant, Morocco); (*d*) all stamps of Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Crete, and Austrian Levant from their origin up to the present day; (*e*) all stamps of Bulgaria and Roumelia; (*f*) of Turkey from their origin up to the present day; and (*g*) stamps of Luxemburg current issue.

"(3) It is forbidden to send abroad all correspondence which carries a postal obliteration of any section of the allied armies.

"(4) It is expressly forbidden to give or receive in payment *French unused stamps* (except those issued for the Red Cross)."

We comment elsewhere upon these stringent declarations.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

DURING the last year of the war German East Africa has been without postage stamps, the supply having been exhausted, and, owing to the British blockade, no fresh stocks could be obtained.

All letters have been franked as follows: Envelopes were handed in to the post office and had two rubber stamp impressions printed on them: one the denomination and the other the Imperial postal seal. The owner had to pay the price of the denomination before recovering the envelopes. The impressions were as follows:—

1. "Frankiert
   mit 7½ H."

2. A circle. In the centre the Imperial German eagle, and round the inside of the circle the words "Kaiserl Postdirektor—Deutschostafrika." This franked all letters and took the place of postage stamps.

A. E. STEWART, Capt.

DEATH OF MR. H. HASLETT.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Haslett, which occurred, at an advanced age, at his residence in Bexley on the 8th of this month. Although his name will be probably unknown to many of the present generation, Mr. Haslett was in effect one of the very pioneers of Philately. He undoubtedly commenced collecting in the very early days, and being a shrewd and far-seeing man was enabled to import or acquire large quantities of the old issues for an infinitesimal price. In the early eighties he disposed of many of his accumulations, and it was through him that Mr. T. K. Tapling was able to secure many fine stamps. Among other

things Mr. Haslett had a splendid lot of Sydney Views, including many unused, with other old Colonial issues, and these were purchased by Mr. Tapling at a minute fraction of their present value. Mr. Haslett also had a fine stock of the then much-prized German stamped envelopes, which were disposed of at nominal prices, irrespective of their great rarity. Although Mr. Haslett was for many years a collector (and an old subscriber to this Journal), he never associated much with philatelists, and for this reason his name was but little known. His connection with stamps must have been, however, one of the longest on record, and if fully disclosed would undoubtedly reveal many interesting features. Mr. Haslett leaves a large family to mourn his loss, to whom we tender our sincere sympathies.

LIST of duplicate philatelic journals from the library of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for sale at the affixed prices. Application to be made to Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

	£	s.	d.
Gibbons Stamp Weekly. Complete set, twelve vols. Vols. I–VIII bound, the rest unbound	2	15	0
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. Vols. I–XXII (1891–1913). Vols. I–XVIII bound, the rest unbound	3	10	0
Philatelic Record. Complete set, thirty-six vols. Vols. I–XXVIII and XXX bound, the rest unbound	5	0	0
Postage Stamp. Vol. I (bound) and parcel of Nos., Vols. II to X	0	10	0
Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1904–13. Ten vols.	0	9	6
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly. Vols. I–XX (1894–1914). Vols. I–XII bound, rest unbound (wanting Nos. 408, 435, 460, and 516)	3	0	0
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal. Vols. I–XXII (July, 1914). Vols. I–XVII bound, rest unbound	3	10	0
West-End Philatelist. Vols. I–VII and X. Vols. I–IV bound, rest unbound	0	15	0

Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste. Nos. 1–47 bound in one volume (1864–74)	2	5	0
Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste. Nos. 51–350 (1885–1909) (wanting Nos. 328, 393, 340). Nos. 51–302 bound in ten volumes, rest unbound	1	5	0
Côte Réelle des Timbres-Poste. Vols. I–III (Vol. II wants No. 6). Vols. I, II unbound, III bound. *Journal des Philatélistes.* Vols. IV, V bound in one volume. 5e Serie, 1906 complete, 1907–9 incomplete, unbound	0	10	0
Echo de la Timbrologie. Années XVII–XX (1903–6). Four volumes bound	0	10	0
Philatéliste (Le) Français. 1892–1900 bound in three volumes, 1901–2 (Nos. 81 *bis*–94) unbound	1	10	0
Postillon. Années I–V (1902–6) bound in three volumes, and VI (1907) (wanting Nos. 302, 304, 305)	0	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Revue Philatélique Française. 1902, 1903 bound, 1904–14 unbound (various numbers wanting)	0	15	0
Timbre-Poste (Brussels). Vols. I–XXXVIII bound in seven volumes .	8	0	0
Timbre-Poste. Another set wanting Vol. XVIII (1880). Thirty-seven volumes bound	7	10	0
Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung (Kosack). I–VI (1905–10) and VIII (1912), with various parts of VII, IX, X. Vol. I bound, rest unbound (wanting V, 6; VI, 3, 4; VIII, 18) . . .	1	5	0
Berlin Philatelisten Club. Vereinsmittheilungen I–XVI (1888–1903), bound in four volumes	1	0	0
Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung. VIII–XXV (1897–1914, July). Vols. VIII–XVII and XIX bound, rest unbound (XVIII, 7, and XXIII, 2, 8 wanting)	3	0	0
Deutsche Philatelist. I–VI (1907–12) (various numbers missing, unbound)	0	10	0
Dresden. Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein. Vertrauliche Mitteilung. Nos. 25–31. Nos. 25–30 bound in one volume . . .	0	5	0
Friedl's Illustriertes Briefmarken Offertenblatt. Nos. 1–62 (1898–1902) (wanting No. 55). Nos. 1–49 bound in one volume, rest unbound .	0	7	6
Germania Berichte. I–XI, No. 6 (1900–June, 1914). Vols. I–V bound, rest unbound (wanting VI, 3, 8; VII, 1, 5; IX, 1, 9, 10) . .	1	10	0
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal. Jahrgang XIX–XXXVIII (1892–1911). Vols. XIX–XXXV bound, rest unbound (wanting 1910, Nos. 17, 18; 1911, No. 9)	1	10	0
Philatelistisches Echo. I–III (1905–7). Vols. I, II bound; Vol. III unbound (wanting No. 1)	0	10	0
Philatelist (Der). Jahrgang XIX–XXVII (1898–1906) bound; XXX–XXXIII (1909–12) unbound (wanting XXXII, 7; XXXIII, 7, 8) .	1	0	0
Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten. I–VI (1909–14) unbound (wanting VI, 1, 2)	0	10	0
Vertrauliches Korrespondenzblatt. X–XIX (1900–9). Vols. X–XVI bound, XVII, XVIII unbound (wanting XVII, 7; XVIII, 6, 12) . .	0	5	0
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift. I–XIV (1900–13), Vols. I–IX bound, rest unbound (wanting XIV, 7, 8, 9)	1	10	0

Review.

By M. P. CASTLE.

U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS.*

MUCH ink has been spilt over the long-vexed and apparently insoluble question of "The Collectors' Catalogue," and it has been reserved for Mr. Waterhouse, the author of this valuable work of reference, to make a really practical suggestion as to the ultimate realization of this scheme. The great aim of the advocates of this scheme is the inclusion and pricing of all varieties, based on the experience of collectors. Mr. Waterhouse has essayed this difficult task as regards the issues of the United States, and may be deemed to have successfully achieved one section of the Collectors' Catalogue. Another section was also practically completed by the Philatelic Society of Sweden, whose work on similar lines was recently reviewed in this journal. In course of time these excellent catalogues will doubtless find imitators, so that in due—and long—course of time some practical valuation of stamps from the purchasers' point of view may be attained. By that distant time, however, the prices in the earliest issued section of the series will all be obsolete! The kernel of the whole question doubtless lies in the patent fact that Priced Catalogues are ephemeral, while philatelic work is perennial.

From the present and more practical point of view, Mr. Waterhouse is to be congratulated upon winning his spurs in the field of philatelic literature by the production of a really valuable and practical guide-book for every collector of the United States' issues. The book bespeaks throughout the careful and minute study of his stamps by the author, and it is evident that this is one of those appreciated philatelic works that are based upon the thorough knowledge of the advanced specialist, acquired during long years of collecting. That Mr. Waterhouse is the possessor of a fine collection of the American issues is evidenced by his remarks upon the Postmasters' Stamps, which constitute the first chapter, wherein he alludes to his completion of a plate of forty-five varieties, and is apparently not as yet willing to concede that the fifty "types agreed upon by the best authorities" really exist. This chapter, with its practical remarks and wide range of values—from £2 to £42 10s.—will be read with much interest, the "pricing" being rendered specially noteworthy by the author's inclusion, as in the other issues, of the relative values of unsevered pairs and blocks. As quoted by Mr. Waterhouse, there can be no doubt as to the enhanced value of this class of stamp, notably in the imperforate issues—but whether in the case of the U.S. issues, or those of any other country, it is advisable to publicly appraise these is a question that has two very distinct sides from the collector's aspect.

Preceding the general issues a chapter contains many valuable points of

* *A Comprehensive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America*, by N. R. Waterhouse. Frank Godden, 359 Strand, London.

information as to the Dies, Grilles, Paper, "Fakes" and cleaned specimens of the American issues in general. The issues of 1847, 1851, 1857, and 1861 are well considered, and catalogued on analagous lines, and all who appreciate these grand old stamps cannot fail to derive added zest and information from Mr. Waterhouse's instructive comments. The issues subsequent—but down to 1894 only—are all similarly treated, and the beautiful 1869 issues, and those of the rival engravers will be found to embrace many points of interest. An idea of the immensity of U.S. collecting may be gathered from the author's appraisement of the value of a set of *premières gravures* at £700! The interesting and undeservedly neglected class of "specimen" stamps will also be found duly appraised and connoted, while the further sections devoted to the departmental and carrier issues will be found replete with notes of philatelic and practical purport.

It should be added that the catalogue—extending to nearly 120 pages—is printed only on one side of the paper, thus leaving a convenient blank page opposite, that it has numerous and beautiful illustrations in autotype of the early varieties, and that it is written throughout upon the most lucid and intelligible lines.

Despite Mr. Waterhouse's too modest disclaimer in his Introduction,* I do not hesitate to pronounce his initial venture in the philatelic literary world as one redounding infinitely to his credit, as having produced a work of sound philatelic judgment and value, and I am convinced that this verdict will find approval alike by his fellow members of the Royal Philatelic Society and the large number of collectors of these beautiful issues of the United States.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the Control I 16 has appeared on the 1½d., 2d., 5d., and 9d. values.

ANTIGUA.—The ½d., green, Arms type, overprinted "WAR STAMP" in sans-serif caps in black, has reached us.

War Stamp.

½d., green; Arms type.

GRENADA.—A "specimen" copy of the 1d., red, stamp has come to hand, overprinted "WAR TAX" in tall sans-serif caps, in black. We understand that this variety was made in London.

War Tax.

1d., red, overprint in tall sans serif caps in black.

INDIA.—*Bundi.* An addition is made to the set lately appearing, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 6 annas.

* The author does not claim that his work embraces much original matter and it might have been advisable to quote some of his sources of information.—M. P. C.

Typographed on thin wove paper, rouletted in colour.

6 annas, navy blue.
6 annas, bright blue.

Kishengarh.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the ½ a., green, of 1913–15. Gibbons' Type 14, rouletted, *printed both sides.*

It is reported that "one sheet was received in this country direct from the Post Office among a quantity of normal sheets."

MONTSERRAT.—"Specimen" copies of the new set have come to hand.

In the upper halves of the stamps on the left the King's portrait appears in an oval; on the right, in tablets, the values are found.

The lower halves have on the left "Postage Revenue" on ribbons on lined ground; and on the right the device of the colony, as on stamps Gibbons' Type 4. "Montserrat" on solid ground is placed at foot. The 3d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. are printed on paper coloured through.

Mr. R. Roberts sent us a set as issued.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., scarlet.
2d., grey.
2½d., bright blue.
3d., purple on yellow.
6d., dull and bright purple.
1s., black on green.
2s., purple and blue on blue.
2s. 6d., black and red on blue.
5s., green and red on yellow.

Multiple Crown CA wmk.; perf. 14.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the Georgian 2d. is now being issued again on the original and normal paper, but perf. *14* in lieu of 14 × 13½ or 14 × 14½. The Edwardian 5d., reddish brown, may be found perf. 14 × 13½ as well as 14 × 14½. Samples of the surface-printed 1½d. stamps are to hand from Whitfield King and Co., first print and second print, the latter being an improvement on the former.

From Mr. R. Roberts we received the Georgian 1s., vermilion, perf. 14 × 14½, overprinted "Official" vertically, in black.

Official.

1s., vermilion, perf. 14 × 14½.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.—The ½d. and 1d. stamps of this Protectorate have been overprinted "N.F." in black for use by the Nyasaland Field Force.

The quantities issued are given in the *West End Philatelist* as £20 worth of the ½d. and £50 worth of the 1d., and a further issue with the overprint "N.F.F." may be expected later on.

ST. HELENA.—A "specimen" 1d. War Stamp is to hand.

The current 1d. stamp has the words "War" and "Tax" placed on the left and right sides of the small oval containing the portrait of the King. The surcharge "One Penny" in sans-serif caps appears just under the portrait and across the top of the view design.

War Tax.

1d. + 1d., scarlet and black; multiple; perf. 14.

ST. LUCIA.—The *P.J.G.B.* has received the 1d. overprinted "War Tax" in *one* line, and in smaller type than that of the first issue, which was in two lines. The shade, it is stated, is not quite such a brilliant scarlet as in the first issue.

ZANZIBAR.—We have received "specimen" copies of the 1, 2, 3, and 4 rupee stamps of the current design, printed, apparently, on the multiple Crown CA watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

1 rupee,	yellow-green;	multiple CA;	perf. 14.
2 rupees,	violet	,,	,,
3 ,,	yellow-brown	,,	,,
4 ,,	scarlet	,,	,,

AMERICA.

CHILI.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 2 c., scarlet, has been re-engraved and typographed like the 10 c. recently chronicled. The design, it is stated, suffers greatly in the re-engraving, the cross-hatching in the background both in and outside the portrait oval being omitted, the figures and inscriptions being different, while the hair and beard are almost solid masses of colour. The stars in the upper corners are larger, while the colour is a pale, washed-out imitation of the full rich colour of the engraved stamps.

Later news tells us about three new stamps, said to be lithographed, but, writes our contemporary, there is evidently some mistake about this, as one is plainly engraved, the 5 c. value. This a reproduction of the 5 c. of 1911, with the portrait of Admiral Cochrane instead of Admiral O'Higgins. The new 20 c. is a rougher imitation of the 20 c. of 1911, but the new 4 c. is in the type of the 2 c. of 1912–13.

Adhesives.

2 c., pale scarlet.
4 c., pale brown.
5 c., blue and black.
20 c., orange-red and black.

UNITED STATES.—Several of our contemporaries chronicle the issue of the 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 c. values on unwatermarked paper, perf. *10.*

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN CONGO.—We have before us the *current* set of eight stamps overprinted in bronze-blue.

"Est Africain Allemand
Occupation Belge.
Duitsch Oost Afrika
Belgische Bezetting."

CAMEROONS (French Occupation).—We gather from *Smith's Monthly* that certain stamps, the 20, 30, 40, 50, and 75 c. and 1 f. and 2 fcs. of the "Congo Français," set of 1900, have been overprinted—

"CAMEROUN
Occupation
Francaise."

DANISH WEST INDIES.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 50 bit Postage Due stamp with a new perforation, 14 × 14½ instead of 13.

Postage Due.
50 bit, red; perf. 14 × 14½.

ERITREA.—It is reported in *Smith's Monthly* that the 50 c. Italian stamp of the 1906-9 type has received the usual overprint.

Adhesive.
50 c., violet.

INDO-CHINA.—Yet another Red Cross stamp is described in the *S.C.F.*

The "5" and the "C" are to the left and right at the bottom of the stamp, and the cross is in the middle of the adhesive.

Red Cross Stamp.
10+5 c., 5th issue.

MOROCCO (French Post Offices).—The *S.C.F.* adds the 5 c. value to the set of French Postage Dues with the overprint "Protectórat Français" in black and the value in red.

Postage Due.
5 c., blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1916-17.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. DORNING BECKTON.	SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, K.C.I.E.
WILMOT CORFIELD.	BARON DE WORMS.
T. W. HALL.	BARON P. DE WORMS.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.
F. J. PEPLOW.	

THE first meeting of the Session 1916-17 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 19th October, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, Baron de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, Ernest H. Collins, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bates, D.S.O., Mount Brown, Dr. R. S. Taylor, W. R. Rundell, William Barnard, C. J. Tyas, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield. One visitor: H. Rowntree.

The chair was taken by the President.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the following members had recently died:—Captain J. Cecil Rix, R.A.M.C., killed in action on 6th July, 1916, and J. L. Toppan, of the United States; and that he had written letters of sympathy and had received a reply from Mrs. Rix. Also that Mr. W. Schwabacher, a former member, had recently died.

The following gifts were also announced:—From Mr. I. J. Simons, stamps for the Society's Collection. From Mr. F. Reichenheim, a dozen lantern slides.

The impressions which had been taken from the Indian stones and plates were then passed round for inspection, four sets in all, prior to defacement:—

The 1st for H.M. the King.
„ 2nd for the Society's Collection.
„ 3rd for the British Museum, and
„ 4th for the Indian Collection.

It was also reported that one further impression had been taken after defacement for the Society's Collection.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that £485 had been realized for the War Fund, and that another Auction Sale would be held in February.

Mr. Rowntree, who had kindly forwarded a description of the recent Hejaz stamps (which had been published in the *London Philatelist* for September), being in England,

had been invited to attend the meeting and was present.

He had presented specimens of these stamps for the Society's Collection, and they were passed round for the inspection of members. These stamps are intended to be a provisional issue only, and will probably be succeeded by a permanent one. They were printed in Cairo. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Rowntree for his generous gift.

The Hon. Librarian announced the following presentation to the Society's Library:—From Messrs. Bright and Son, a copy of their "A B C Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire."

The following candidates were then balloted for, and were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:—

Lady Egerton, proposed by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by the President. Mr. John James Knowles, proposed by Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt, seconded by Mr. F. J. Peplow. Mr. Joseph Banks Wivell, proposed by Dr. Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., seconded by Mr. H. W. Baron. Mr. Richard Williams Harold Row, proposed by Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, seconded by Mr. Reginald S. Le May. Mr. Charles Henry Mortimer, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield. Dr. Ernest William Floyd, proposed by Mr. B. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun. Mr. Walter James Franklin Williamson, proposed by Mr. Reginald S. Le May, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then read Mr. Castle's paper on "The Perkins Bacon Stamps of New Zealand," accompanied by stamps from his collection illustrating the details contained in the paper, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Castle was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Hall, and unanimously carried.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Session, 1916–17.

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.
Hon. Treasurer: B. Goodfellow, Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.
Hon Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.
Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee, Fern Holme, Rusholme, Manchester.
Hon. Assistant Secretary: Mendel Albrecht.
Comptroller: J. H. Taylor.
Committee:
J. K. King, J. S. Higgins, junr., Captain A. Hearsey.

THE opening meeting of the 26th session and 375th meeting of the Society was held on Friday, October 6th, 1916, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted, and the resignations of Messrs. W. A. Rockliff and F. S. Porter accepted with regret.

The Rev. E. J. E. Howlett, of Longton, Staffs, and Mr. Wm. Holt, of 47 Church Lane, Marple, were nominated for election as corresponding members; Mr. R. Moore, of Lloyd's Bank Buildings, King Street, Manchester, as an ordinary member; and Mr. W. A. Boughey, of 346 Lord Street, Southport, re-elected a corresponding member.

In accordance with custom, the President gave the members the benefit of his labours during what is generally termed the "off season," but which to him is a period of incessant work and preparation, invariably upon some country upon which little has been written. This year he gave the season an excellent start by his masterly paper on "The Stamps of Corrientes."

As most of the important writings upon these stamps are either in French or Spanish, and therefore difficult for those who are conversant with their mother tongue only to get much information, Mr. Beckton set himself the task of bringing together all the information obtainable for the help and guidance of those in whom he hoped to arouse more than a passing interest, and fully succeeded by means of the display of his own fine collection, photographs of the three settings of the stamps, and also Mr. C. J. Phillips' collection of the reprints and forgeries, in maintaining the interest quite to the end of what was of necessity rather a lengthy paper.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton was ably proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, and seconded by Mr. P. L. Pemberton.

THE 376th meeting was held on Friday, October 20th, the chair being taken by Mr. Geo. B. Duerst.

The following were elected corresponding members of the Society: The Rev. E. J. E. Howlett, of Longton, Staffs, and Mr. Wm. Holt, of Marple, Cheshire.

Mr. Rupert Moore, of Manchester, was elected an ordinary member, and Mr. H. W. Milne, of 41 Garner's Lane, Davenport, Stockport, nominated as an ordinary member.

Dr. E. W. Floyd gave a display of the stamps used in the British Post Offices in the Levant, prefaced by an interesting account of the history of this postal service, instituted between Constantinople and Vienna, and between Constantinople and St. Petersburg, as far back as 1721. The British postal service in Turkey was instituted in 1832, and appears to have been confined to the correspondence of the Embassy, but shortly after the outbreak of the Crimean War in November, 1854, a branch of the Army Post Office was established in Constantinople, from which time until Turkey decided to join the present war on the side of the Central Powers it continued to deal with British correspondence, in spite of the many

efforts of the Turks to abrogate the concession. Dr. Floyd's collection was as complete as it is probably possible to be made, and in addition to the stamps of the Victorian, Edwardian, and Georgian issues, showed the various postmarks, including a copy of the "K" within the Circle variety of 1s., Great Britain, used in Constantinople, varieties and errors of the surcharges, the Harrison and the Somerset House prints of the King Edward issues, chalky and ordinary papers, broken and continuous lines, etc., and also Field Service post cards and soldiers' letters returned from Gallipoli, marked "Unable to trace."

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Munn.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

FERN HOLME,
RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 10th and 11th, 1916.

* Unused, other than mint.	£	s.	d.
"BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s., green and carmine, strip of 3, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, ½d., green, block of 36, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 15, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 12, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., blue, strip of 3, ditto	4	4	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 sgr., black on yellow,* two pinholes	2	10	0
Bushire, 1915, 1 ch. to 10 kr., set of 12, mint	10	5	0
Cameroons, 1915, C.E.F., ½d. to 5s., six sets of 13 stamps, mint, each	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 sets of 13, the 5s. with inverted "s," mint	£6 10s. &	8	10	0
Ditto, 1915, Corps Expeditionnaire Franco-Anglais, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 15, mint	10	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, several small tears	3	10	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, black overprint, small defect	2	12	6
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ in red on half 1d., blue	2	7	6
Togo, 1914, Anglo-French Occupation, wide overprint, 3, 5, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 80 pf., on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., narrow overprint, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., narrow overprint, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., "Tog," mint	9	9	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, little close	4	2	6
Bahamas, 1859, imperf., 1d., lake, block of 9, mint	2	2	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., lemon-yellow, cut round and defective	5	5	0
Western Australia, 1861, rough perfs., 1s.*	3	10	0
Collections, Transvaal, 193	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, San Marino and Italy, including entires, many,* many hundred	20	0	0
Ditto, in plain book, 1040	21	0	0
Ditto, in Oppens, 2400	36	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 19th and 20th, 1916.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, slightly defective	8	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., probably repaired	3	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., border of pearls	2	8	0
Ditto, 1884, $4, variety large 4, mint	2	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., repaired	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., *blue*, on piece, cut into at bottom to level of Cape of Good Hope	45	0	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1d., carmine, block of 3	2	8	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* thinned	4	7	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 6d., brown,* ditto	2	15	0
Finland, 1866, 10 p., *purple-brown on lilac*, three perfs. short	4	5	0
Gambia, no wmk., imperf., 4d., pale brown	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gambia, CC, 6d., dark blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 1s., green	2	0	0
Gibraltar, Edwardian, £1, purple and black on red, on piece	4	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., red-brown*	2	10	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown,* off centre	3	15	0
Ditto, 1878, £1, "Specimen"	2	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902, £1, green, "Specimen"	14	10	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1902, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, "R.H.," ½d., block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, bluish paper, 1d., vermilion, S.G. 7, repaired	7	10	0
Nevis, perf. 15, 1d., sheet of 12	2	15	0
Ditto, litho., 6d., grey*	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow*	2	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., carmine-vermilion, cut close	7	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, defective	7	0	0
Ditto, another, showing wmk. in paper, defective	10	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, bluish paper, 1d., pale red, vert. pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., deep carmine, vert. pair, close at bottom	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., indigo, stained	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue	2	12	6
Ditto, Laureated, 1d., brick-red on blue,* slightly defective	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-brown, "WALLS," defective	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, stars in corner, 2d., "WAEES" heavily cancelled	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., wmk. *double-lined* 2	7	5	0
Ditto, Diadem, 5d., yellow-green, imperf.	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 12, 8d., deep orange, reperforated at right	2	6	0
New Zealand, 1872, 1d., brown, wmk. "N Z"	11	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green*	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.*, close and defective	3	17	6
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, rose-red	7	0	0
Portugal, 1853, 50 r., green,* pair, one stamp with spot on face	9	0	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sg., pale blue*	4	4	0
Moldavia, 108 paras, cut to octagon, red postmark	17	0	0
Russia, 1857–8, 10 k., imperf.*	2	4	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., Type A, mint	2	17	6
South Australia, 1860, 9d., orange, *without surcharge* (10d.)	4	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r.,* repaired	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another with red postmark on piece, vert. lines, close at right	13	5	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5 c. × 5 c., severed and rejoined	8	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., defective one corner	7	10	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r., slight defect and creased	6	6	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.,* creased	4	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., pale blue,* two nicks	4	0	0
Ditto, another, used	2	2	0
Ditto, 1856–7, no wmk., 1d., brick-red, pair, creased	3	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., blue on green, S.G. 220, badly thinned	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1864–76, 1s., grey-lilac, S.G. 78A, slight thinning	4	4	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. clipped top right	11	5	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., Type 7*	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1d., Type 16*	3	7	6
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow, cut into left	2	15	0
Collection in Century Album, 3075	10	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of October 27th, 1916.

Great Britain, £5, orange	3	5	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	3	0	0
Sweden, 1872, perf. 13, set of 10 (the 1 riksdaler mint)	2	0	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 8 c., orange-yellow, surcharge inverted, mint	2	10	0
Mauritius, post paid, 1d., red on blue, medium impression	3	10	0
Niger Coast, ½ in blue on half 1d., vermilion, used on entire with 2d.	2	16	0
Nyasaland, 1895, 1d. on 2d., double surcharge, mint	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., Type D, mint	4	10	0
United States, 1869, sets of 10, £2 6s. &	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, mint	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2,* small margins	3	12	6
Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., orange*	2	5	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXV. DECEMBER, 1916. No. 300.

The Twenty-fifth Volume of the "London Philatelist."



IT is with a sincere sense of satisfaction—reciprocated by our readers we trust—that we are enabled with this present number to complete the twenty-fifth volume of this Journal. In the initial issue of the *London Philatelist* in January, 1892, we wrote as follows of "ourselves": "In its recognised organ the London Philatelic Society may be relied upon to evolve a journal that shall be neither trivial in its aim nor evanescent in its existence. We deem it better to judge of performance than to hold out promises, and we are therefore content to modestly proclaim our programme in the simple dictum—that irrespective of pecuniary considerations—this Journal will always be a paper written by collectors for collectors, and that its sole aim will always be the advancement of scientific and intellectual Philately."

We can but hope that these modest aims will now, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, have been held as fulfilled. During this long period the editorship of this Journal has remained unchanged, constituting with the exception of M. Hanciau, the esteemed editor of the now defunct *Timbre-Poste*, a record in philatelic journalship as far as we are aware. During this long period we have been guilty of sins alike of omission and commission, but we have never consciously swerved from the principles laid down on the formation of this Journal. Whatever success may be deemed to have been achieved is almost entirely due to the co-operation of the many great philatelic writers whose papers have been read before the Royal Philatelic Society and to the able articles of other philatelists. We may, however, truthfully assert that the seven or eight thousand existing pages of this

Journal contain an amount of original articles that has never been exceeded in any other philatelic journal.

We have, moreover, never varied from our resolve to abstain from personalities or criticism of our contemporaries and, under occasionally tempting opportunities for rejoinder to criticisms on ourselves, we have sedulously refrained from intruding any personal note in the pages of this Journal.

We are absolutely convinced by past experience that the Royal Philatelic Society is carrying out one of its most valuable functions in the issue of a monthly journal, and although the editor cannot in all human probability be much longer associated with it, we earnestly and sincerely hope that the *London Philatelist* may exist as long as the Royal Philatelic Society itself.

Our twenty-fifth anniversary falls in troublous times; for nearly two and a half years during the period of this dreadful calamity we have suffered in various ways from the effects of the war. Labour, paper, transit and other causes have militated against the due production of our Journal, and we can but entreat the indulgence of our readers coupled with the assurance that in neither the quality of the mechanical production nor in the date of its distribution is there any responsibility attaching to the staff of the Journal. We have in common with our Printers simply done the best possible.

Finally, we would wish to all our readers a speedy dawn of happier times, and an earnest appeal for the continued support of a philatelic Journal that shall always endeavour to be a faithful and impartial exponent of all that is best in Philately.

The Civil War Stamps of Mexico, 1913-1916.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(*Continued from page* 226.)



36

THE war in Mexico evidently caused a shortage of paper, as in the State of Oaxaca I find that a set of five stamps were printed on the back of official forms in use in the Post Offices, and inscribed at the top "Direccion General de Correos Mexico—Seccion de Inspeccion." The stamps are printed in sheets of 42, arranged in seven horizontal rows, each of six stamps. They are printed in two operations, the figures and the arms being printed in after

the inscriptions and the background. Some of the stamps show on the back portion of the Mexican eagle, various inscriptions, heads of columns, and ruled black lines, and a few stamps on each sheet are quite blank at the back. Mr. Chapman has these on letters at dates between 17th August, 1915, and 11th February, 1916. The printing is very defective, and many minor varieties occur, such as no stop after "Centavos" and "Oaxaca," one or more figures of value missing, etc.

Reference List.

July (?), 1915. Type 36. Perf. 12.

1 c., violet.
2 c., emerald.
3 c., orange-buff.
5 c., orange.
10 c., blue and pink.

The situation in Mexico was now becoming so serious that, under date 3rd June, 1915, the President of the United States sent a note to Generals Carranza, Villa, Zapata, and Garza, urging them to confer together and organize in Mexico a Government with whom the Powers could treat, otherwise he would see himself obliged "to decide on the means to be employed to succour the Mexican people, and to avoid the utter ruin of the country." In the last few months America has taken certain feeble steps, but hitherto without any measure of success, and things seem to be going from bad to worse. In September, 1915, it was decided to produce a new series of stamps for the whole of Mexico.



Mexican Arms.
38



Guauhtemoc.
39



Zaragoza.
40



Morelos.
41

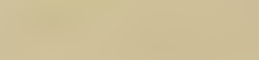


Madero.
42



Juarez.
43

These six stamps were designed by Tomás A. Rico, they were engraved by The American Book and Printing Co., Mexico City, and transferred to lithographic stones. They are all in sheets of 100 arranged in 10 rows of 10. The stamps were first issued rouletted, but some sheets escaped the roulette, and I have had imperf. pairs used on letters to Stanley Gibbons, Limited. In the 10 c. I also have blocks of the 10 c. rouletted × imperf. I have also blocks of the 1 c. and 10 c. imperf. and double printed; these are, no doubt printer's waste.



44

The six values were also overprinted "OFICIAL," presumably for official correspondence, but I have not seen any of these used.

Reference List.

16th September, 1915. Types 38 to 43. Rouletted 14. Lithographed on gummed paper.

1 c., mauve.
(*a*) Imperf.
2 c., green.
(*a*) Imperf.
3 c., brown.
(*a*) Imperf.
4 c., rose-carmine.
(*a*) Imperf.
5 c., orange.
(*a*) Imperf.
5 c., orange-red.
(*a*) Imperf.
10 c., ultramarine.
(*a*) Imperf. (*b*) Roul. × Imperf.
10 c., deep blue.
(*a*) Imperf.

Official Stamps. Type 44.

1 c., mauve.
2 c., green.
3 c., brown.
4 c., rose-carmine.
5 c., orange.
10 c., ultramarine.



Map of Mexico.
45



Lighthouse, Veracruz.
46



Post Office, Mexico.
47

In November, 1915, stamps of a higher denomination being required, two large-sized stamps of 40 centavos and 1 peso were designed by Señor F. Fernandez and lithographed in the Government Printing Office in Mexico City, and to these, a little later, was added a stamp of 5 pesos. All three values have been found in imperf. pairs, and the 1 peso perf. with the centre inverted. I have also seen proofs imperf. of the 5 pesos, with black centre and lake frame, and with pale blue centre and olive-green frame.

Reference List.

November, 1915. Types 45, 46, and 47. Perf. 12; lithographed at the Government Printing Office.

40 c., slate-grey
(*a*) Imperf.
1 p., grey and brown.
(*a*) Centre inverted. (*b*) Imperf.
5 p., pale blue and lake.
(*a*) Imperf.

Official Stamps.

40 c., slate-grey.
1 p., grey and brown.
5 p., pale blue and lake.

In December, 1915, the original dies of the September issue were handed over to Señor La Carpeta, who made new lithographic transfers, which in

general are coarser and more blotched than the former issue. This issue was perforated and all values were overprinted for official use.

Reference List.

20th December, 1915. As issue of 16th September, but perf. 12.

1 c., mauve.	4 c., rose-carmine.
2 c., green.	5 c., orange.
3 c., brown.	10 c., blue.

Official Stamps.

1 c., mauve.	4 c., rose-carmine.
2 c., green.	5 c., orange.
3 c., brown.	10 c., blue.

The 10 cents of this issue did not give satisfaction, and it was redrawn in a slightly smaller size by Fernando Fernandez, of the Government Printing Office. From the thin outer frame these stamps measure $18\frac{3}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$ mm., against the 19×24 mm. of the previous issue. I have this redrawn 10 c., dated 16th January, 1916.

Reference List.

January, 1916. As last, but redrawn in a smaller size.

10 c., blue.



48

Three series of stamps of the above design were put on the market towards the end of 1915, but I believe them to be absolutely bogus. They consist of

1 c., mauve.	5 c., orange.
2 c., yellow-green.	10 c., blue.
3 c., carmine.	

Also similar sets with "OFICIAL" in red or in black, and with "S.O.D.G.D.E." in red or in black.

They are generally cancelled with bars or with "Admin. Correos, 17 Jun. 15."

The following official circular was issued in Mexico City, dated 20th March, 1916:—

"The Secretary of Communications and Public Works has ordered to be put in circulation for the posting of correspondence the postage stamps of obsolete issues, but with the overprint as per sketch below:—



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"The colours of the above overprint are to be as follows:—

"For the one, two, ten, fifty cents, one peso, and five pesos: RED.

"For the three and five cent. values: BLACK.

"As regards stamps, postal cards, envelopes, etc., at the present time in circulation, they will be considered valid for the posting of correspondence until the supply be exhausted, or until the Secretary of Communications and Public Works, through this office, shall otherwise direct.

"I recommend to you not to allow any correspondence to go through with postage stamps of obsolete issues and lacking the overprint mentioned above.

"Kindly acknowledge receipt of the present circular, and make it known to the public and to the branches under your control, for which purpose we are enclosing the necessary copies.

"CONSTITUCION Y REFORMAS."

In compliance with this order various stamps were overprinted as above. I have the following, received from Mexico City:—

(i.) *On the* 1910 *issue.*

1 c., purple (R.).
2 c., green (R.).
3 c., chestnut (Bl.).
4 c., carmine (Bl.).
5 c., orange (Bl.).
10 c., orange and blue (R.).
15 c., lake and blue (Bk.).
20 c., blue and red (Bk.).
50 c., black and lake (R.).
1 p. „ blue (R.).
5 p. „ claret (R.).

(ii.) *As last, overprinted*
"GOBIERNO $ CONSTITUCIONALISTA," *in black.*

1 c., purple (R.).
2 c., green (R.).
3 c., chestnut (Bl.).
4 c., carmine (Bl.).
5 c., orange (Bl.).
10 c., orange and blue (R.).
15 c., lake and blue (Bk.).
20 c., blue and red (Bk.).
50 c., black and lake (R.).
1 p. „ blue (R.).

(iii.) *As* (i.) *with Carranza monogram.*

1 c., purple (R.).
2 c., green (R.).
3 c., chestnut (Bl.).
4 c., carmine (Bl.).
5 c., orange (Bl.).
10 c., orange and blue (R.).
15 c., blue and lake (Bk.).
20 c. „ red (Bk.).
50 c., black and lake (R.).



50

Two stamps of the above design were issued in Mexico City on 1st June, 1916, evidently to commemorate some event that happened on 14th April, 1916.

The 10 c., brown, only lasted one day and was replaced by the 10 c., blue. The stamps are in sheets of 50, in 5 rows of 10, and are well engraved. They are perf. 12.

10 c., brown. | 10 c., blue.



51

At the time of writing (Oct. 10, 1916), stamps with the above surcharge appear to be current in Mexico. I have seen the following on the issue of 1910:—

5 c., in brown, on 1 c., purple.
10 c. „ blue, on 1 c. „
20 c. „ brown, on 5 c., orange.
25 c., in green, on 5 c., orange.
60 c. „ red, on 2 c., green.

In connection with this and the two previous issues that I note, the following may be of interest to my readers:—

Under date, Sept. 11, 1916, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have received a letter with the printed heading—

"Correspondencia Particular del Director General de Correos,"

and signed by "C. Hinojosa," the Postmaster-General of Mexico. This official offers us a number of current and recently issued stamps of Mexico at prices varying from nominal value to *twenty times* the nominal value. What confidence can collectors have in the stamps of a country which allows its own Postmaster-General to create numerous varieties and then to offer them to dealers at such rates?

In a pretty long experience of postmasters all over the world, I cannot call to mind any other case in which my firm has been offered current and recent stamps by a postmaster-general of a great country at premiums on the nominal value. If such doings are to be allowed vast numbers of varieties will be created in order to help feather the nest of such officials.

I am aware that this is but a bald and far from complete list of the numerous war issues of Mexico during the past few years, but it is an attempt to evolve some sort of order out of chaos. It is now most difficult to get authentic information; most of our old correspondents have left Mexico, and much of the information that one gets from native sources is unreliable and biassed.

I am very strongly of the opinion that the postal authorities in Mexico City during the past two years have not been adverse to manipulating old stock to their own advantage, but, on the other hand, there have been a considerable number of limited local issues, many of which should prove of considerable rarity in the future when their status is better understood.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, January 18th, 1917, the Rev. James Mursell will give a Display of the Stamps of South Australia, with Notes.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, January 18th, 1917. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m. on Tuesday, January* 16*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1917 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1917.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1917, and following parts.

BINDING NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., fully 50 per cent, the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding for this year.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

WE have received the following notice to which we urgently call our readers' attention :—

Have you "done your bit" towards making the next stamp auction in aid of the Red Cross a success ? Lots of collectors haven't done their share yet, and the time is drawing near for the sale. What is more, the needs of the Red Cross grow day by day, and our debt to the wounded heroes increases hourly.

Those who have not helped at all are urged to do so now ; those who have helped before will, we are sure, help again. To what grander use could our hobby be put to than this of helping our wounded soldiers and sailors ?

You can help, as one thousand of you have already helped, by giving a few good stamps to be sold for the National Philatelic War Fund. Or you can help by sending a cheque. If you can do so send stamps *and* a cheque.

If you send *stamps*, register them to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey. If it is a *cheque* you are sending, post it to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

We are still nearly £150 short of the £5,000 total.

The Hon. Secretary tells me there are a number of collectors who asked for the first (shilling) auction souvenir catalogue, who have not troubled to remit the price and postage thereof, 1s. 3d. The Fund will be the loser by their neglect, so I trust this reminder will stir the backward ones up to sending along the small sum due, *with interest.*

The first issue of the beautiful "Sword of Justice" stamps which Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. presented the Fund has been nearly sold out. The result has been a contribution to the Fund of over £100. Now Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. have renewed their generous gift by printing a reissue in different colours. It will be remembered that the first set comprised the following six frame colours, with the central vignette in black.

1st Issue.

Blue. Green. Lake. Purple. Orange. Brown.

The Reissue is in the following colours :

Photo-brown (monocolour). Dark green (monocolour). Violet and black.

Khaki and black. Light blue and black. Chrome and black.

Either the first issue or the reissue sells at 6d. the set of 6 ; the two issues 1s. the set of 12. The sheets are composed of 12 stamps, so a full set of sheets can be had for 12s. (both issues), or one issue 6s. The stamps may be obtained from all stamp dealers or from the Stamp Sub-Committee, 151 Strand, W.C.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

AN item of unique philatelic interest will be offered for Sale by Auction at the Rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, at 47 Leicester Square, in their sale of January 16th and 17th. It consists of an entire sheet of the Tasmania 1853, 4d., red-orange, plate 2, on *laid paper.* It has full margins and inscriptions and consists, of course, of 24 specimens in four horizontal rows of six. Since the death of the engraver, Mr. C. W. Coard, this sheet has been in the possession of his daughter, who has just become aware of the value of the treasure of which she is possessed, and who has now placed it in the hands of the above well-known firm for disposal. It is stated that this sheet, together with a sheet of the 1d., blue, of the same issue, hung side by side in frames for many years upon one of the walls of the family's bungalow in India. The latter sheet, however, was unfortunately stolen, and it is almost a miracle that the fourpennies did not share the same or another fate, and that they should have escaped the ravages of the Indian climate and attacks from insects is marvellous. The margins are very slightly stained, but the stamps themselves are of a fine colour and quite fresh. The impression is sharp, and evidently an early printing from the plate, and it is possible that the first few sheets were printed on the laid paper, and that this running short was replaced by the wove. This would account for the great rarity of this stamp on the laid paper, indeed it has not yet been found used, and very few unused are known, and these mostly cut round.

We wonder where are the pennies, and when (if ever!) they will appear in the light of day? The above sheet is the most important and interesting

philatelic gem which has come into the market since the same firm disposed of the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius for the record sum of £1,450, early in 1904.—*Communicated.*

THE INDIAN PLATES.

MR. WILMOT CORFIELD forwards the following letter from Surgeon-General Harris, with regard to these interesting and valuable Plates:—

Nov. 27th, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, your letter of 20th October, 1916, in which you say you are desired by the Council of the above Society to offer for the collection of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, one set of the printings recently struck off by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., from the four plates and nine stones (prior to their defacement) from which stamps and essays were made in Calcutta in the "mid-fifties," and which were accepted by the Royal Philatelic Society at a meeting in April of this year, as a gift from H.E. Lord Hardinge, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. I also understand from your letter under reply that only four sets of those printings have been struck off before the plates were defaced, one of these sets being the set enclosed with your letter.

On behalf of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, I have much pleasure in thanking the Royal Society for this most generous gift, and to state that these sets will be included in the collection of stamps of India and the States of India which I have been asked by the Trustees to complete, and which will shortly be despatched to India, to be kept in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

I may perhaps be allowed to state that I consider these sheets of proofs and essays of the original stamps of India of the greatest historical interest, and their inclusion in the Victoria Memorial Hall Collection will, in my opinion, considerably enhance the nature and importance of that collection.

I also beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the copy of *The London Philatelist* of May last, containing an article by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, descriptive of the plates and stones.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE A. HARRIS,

Surgeon-General, I.M.S. (R.).

THE STAMP COLLECTION OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM (CALCUTTA).

BY WILMOT CORFIELD.

SINCE the collection of the Victoria Memorial Hall (Calcutta) was exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society some months ago, a few pages have been added in the largest album bearing a miscellaneous assortment of faded stamps carefully mounted and prefaced by the following memorandum above my signature. I have no knowledge of what became of the discarded stamps included by me in the temporarily-arranged albums in accordance with the terms upon which I have received them.

"*Some Stamps of the former Indian Museum Collection (Calcutta), presented to the Victoria Memorial Hall Collection in 1906.*

"It was found that the Museum Collection contained only a very few stamps required by the Trustees as new to the Hall's Collection, and these though very faded, I placed in position with regret for their condition. Years afterwards they were very properly removed.

"On 4th January, 1906, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when in Calcutta, personally drew my attention to the Museum Stamps, and it is believed that His Majesty was influential in bringing about the amalgamation of the two Collections.

"These remnants are reminders of the generosity of the Museum authorities, of the interest shown by His Majesty in the Hall's Collection in its earlier days, and of what may well have been the first public Stamp Collection in India."

RETIREMENT OF MR. JOHN WALTER SCOTT.

THE announcement has been made in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that Mr. J. W. Scott has disposed of his business, and that the above long-established journal will cease to appear. Mr. Scott, who is without doubt the doyen of American dealers, has in his long career gained the esteem and affection of the philatelic community in the United States, and also of many of us in this country by whom his name and personality have always been regarded with the kindliest sentiments. The name of "Scott" will always be held in the annals of American Philately with the respect that is due to a long and honourable career. Mr. J. W. Scott will carry with him in his retirement the most cordial wishes for a long continuation of his well-earned repose, from all his numerous friends on both shores of the Atlantic.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE MAKING.*



THIS is an encyclopædic work, giving a general account of all the processes employed in the manufacture of postage stamps, and is a further proof of the industry and energy of Mr. Melville, who must have devoted a vast expenditure of labour in the accumulation of such a vast material as is embodied in the present work.† The author has succeeded in producing a very valuable work of reference for the advanced student of Philately, and it is only to be regretted that it has not been—owing to unavoidable circumstances—completed in one volume. Chapters will be found dealing with Paper-making and its developments, Watermarks, Artists' Designs, Engraving and Printing, Line Engraving, Lithography, Typography, Common Head Dies and Key Plates, Printing Machines, and Embossing. These several divisions of the work, almost all extensively illustrated, will be found to contain a large amount of technical knowledge

* *Postage Stamps in the Making*, by Fred J. Melville. Volume I. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

† This work has been published serially in the *Monthly Journal*, commencing with vol. xii. and continued in vol. xix. and onwards.

that cannot fail to afford valuable reference material for philatelists on very many points on which our general knowledge is lacking as regards the inception and construction of postage stamps.

Among the features of especial interest will be found the List of Philatelic Terms for Paper, as to which and other information the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Major E. B. Evans in his well-known *Glossary of Philatelic Terms*, Watermarks and their Arrangement, and the list of artists' and engravers' names. It is to be regretted that, owing to the work not being yet complete, no index could be given; but this will, no doubt, be ultimately remedied. Mr. Melville has, by remarkable industry in connoting all available sources of information, succeeded in producing a work of valuable and permanent interest to Philately.

WAR STAMPS OF SALONIKA AND LONG ISLAND.*

AN examination of the phases of existence of these much-discussed issues inevitably suggests a reminder of the well-known epitaph of a baby that barely survived its birth—

"Now that I'm so quickly done for,
I wonder what I was begun for!"

as it appears that neither issue survived for a week after its birth! Mr. Melville, than whom there is no more assiduous assimilator of philatelic information and who marshalls his facts with such literary facility, is able to produce but a scanty account of the inception or existence of these ephemeral issues. He ably reviews the entire situation, and after fair-minded and judicial survey of all the known facts, announces his view "That, in our opinion, the stamps for Salonika and Long Island were unnecessary, but as they were issued by the competent local authority and as they paid postage on letters to London and elsewhere, they can and should be included in catalogues of issued stamps."

In these days of Press censorship it is probable that information about the origin of these issues, which might be of the greatest importance, is withheld, and it seems, therefore, that it must be left for a future post-war period before a final judgment can be delivered as to the real validity of these stamps. There are undoubtedly circumstances that require thoughtful consideration, e.g.—

1. No definite locale is assigned for either series. "Long Island" is only a naval sobriquet for some place temporarily occupied by our forces, and "Salonika" is a misnomer, as the stamps were prepared for an abandoned landing-place somewhere in the Levant as indicated by the overprint. Mr. Melville states that these stamps were never on sale at Salonika, despite the statement to the contrary in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of War Stamps (sixth edition).

2. As regards Long Island the apparently futile overprinting of a few dozen Turkish fiscals and the use of a typewriting machine when the authorities had a printing press available.

3. The fact that none of these stamps were in use for more than five or six days.

I have examined a considerable number of stamps of both issues on the original covers, and it seems clear that they franked letters home without any

* *War Stamps of Salonika and Long Island*, by Fred J. Melville. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

additional charge; but it must be remembered that this probably occurred only in the transit of one or two mails, and I have, moreover, seen many curious stamps that have—in defiance of post office regulations—duly paid postage.

In these momentous days these stamps undoubtedly are of a vivid interest to collectors, and are apparently very scarce—although the numbers sold of each value as given on pages 18–20 of the handbook are suggestive—and they have been and will be doubtless accepted by very many collectors of the war issues. The cardinal feature of the whole situation is as to the exact authority under which they were issued, and until this is determined the legitimate existence of these stamps must be regarded, as Mr. Melville sagely suggests in his excellent monograph, as "not proven."

THE already numerous list of monographs of special countries or issues have received fresh additions,* e.g. *Notes on British Controls*, by Mr. R. B. Rowell; on *United States Grills*, by Mr. W. L. Stevenson; and on the issues of *Virgin Islands*, by Mr. R. E. R. Dalwick. These *brochures* will all be found to embody the most recent information on the issues described, and should be of value to specialists of the respective stamps. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *War Stamps Catalogue*, in the sixth edition, sounds a warning note as to the existence of forgeries of the "Salonika" issue.

THE YVERT-TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE.†

THIS excellent accepted French catalogue now published under the joint names of the respective firms in Amiens and Paris once more affords a pleasing example of sustained philatelic enterprise undeterred by the proximity of war's alarms. The increasing number of new issues has necessitated a further use of dropped type for the minor varieties, an extension that should be welcomed, and which the publishers expressly state in no way indicates that these subordinated varieties are of less importance than the others. Specialist collectors fully realize that the converse is frequently the case as regards difficulty of acquisition! This intricate work, including the elimination from the major lists of shades of colour, is apparently carried out on sound lines, although it is obvious that no catalogue can be devised that will fully satisfy every class of collector. Especial care has been taken to list and price the numerous War Provisional issues, while the publishers warn collectors not to attach increased values to the stamps of the German Colonies issued before the war, as these issues are still in process of distribution from Berlin.

The prices throughout as regards the older issues have received substantial increases, caused, as stated, not only by the great demand, but by the ever-pressing exigence of fine condition—a statement that is amply borne out by the trend of the philatelic market in this country. In several other ways this catalogue has been improved and extended, affording an excellent testimony alike of the vitality, under abnormal circumstances, of French Philately and the pluck and enterprise of the publishers.

* *Notes on Controls, Part II, Edwardian and Georgian Periods*, by Reginald B. Rowell, *Stamp Collecting*, 89 Farringdon St., E.C. *United States Grills*, by Wm. L. Stevenson; *Virgin Islands*, by R. E. R. Dalwick. Severn-Wylie-Mekeel Co., *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. *Priced Catalogue of War Stamps*, sixth edition, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London.

† *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, Yvert and Tellier-Champion, 1917. Yvert and Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens; Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia. — According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the 10s. value has appeared on the watermarked paper with narrow Crown over "A." The only values yet to be found on this paper are the 2½d., 5s., and £2.

Adhesive.

10s., pink and grey; narrow Crown over "A" wmk.

Cayman Islands.—From the *Postage Stamp* we gather that the 2½d. stamp has been surcharged "War Stamp 1½d." The 1½d. combines the postal rate and the ½d. tax.

Jamaica.—The *Philatelic Magazine* informs us that the war stamps have been issued with the overprint in one or two lines, and further that all but those of the 3d. value, *white back*, exist with the "No Stop" after "Stamp" error.

The following list is given :—

War Stamps.

½d., yellow-green, overprint in one line.
½d., blue-green ,, ,, ,, ,,
½d. ,, ,, ,, ,, two lines.
1½d., orange ,, ,, ,, ,,
3d., purple on yellow, *white back*, overprint in one line.
3d. ,, ,, lemon paper, overprint in one line.
3d. ,, ,, yellow paper, overprint in one line.
3d. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in two lines.

The *1d. value* chronicled on page 125 apparently does not exist.

New Zealand.—From Mr. R. Roberts we have received the 2d., yellow, Georgian stamp, perf. *14×15*.

Adhesive.

2d., yellow, Georgian type; perf. *14×15*.

Papua.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 1d., *carmine and black*, watermarked Crown over "A," sideways; *perf. 14*.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine and black; perf. 14.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the current ½d., green stamp overprinted "War Stamp" in tall sans-serif type in black.

War Stamp.

½d., green, multiple; perf. 14.

Trinidad and Tobago.—A further issue of Red Cross stamps is reported in several quarters.

It is stated that the new issue has the cross beneath the date 19.10.16 and placed to the right of the portrait above the word "Penny."

Numerous varieties are to be found, and the following communication has reached us from Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co.:—

"In a very large parcel of entire sheets of the new Trinidad Red Cross stamps we found twelve in which the surcharge of the date 19.10.16. appears in red, as well as in black, on the first stamp in the bottom row of the left-hand pane. Owing to the stamps themselves being red and the date in black (in most cases partially covering the red), the numerals in the latter colour do not stand out clearly. On one of the sheets there is a distinct set-off of the overprint at the back, on which the date in red shows up very distinctly.

"Apparently the reason for this curious error may be found in the fact that the surcharges are lithographed, and probably in preparing the stone to print the central part of the cross, which is in red, in order to

get the correct register for printing, it was transferred from the stone which prints the date and outline of the cross, and that by some accident the date on this particular cliché was also transferred.

"In view of the rarity of this error it is probable that the mistake was noticed and corrected after a few sheets had been printed.

"The only other prominent variety found in these surcharges is on No. 36 in the right-hand pane, in which there is no period after '16.' In some stamps the red centre of the cross is very faintly printed, apparently showing no colour at all. There are numerous minor varieties in the size and shape of the periods and in the position of the date in relation to the cross: There are also several defective numerals due to broken type.

"Yours faithfully,

"P. L. PEMBERTON AND CO."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Mr. R. Roberts and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1d. and 3d. stamps overprinted "War Stamp" in one line in black.

War Stamps.

1d., scarlet.
3d., purple on yellow, coloured through.

EUROPE.

RUSSIA.—From Messrs. A. Scheindling, H. R. Brehm, R. Roberts, and Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 7 cop. stamp of the Romanoff series surcharged 10 in black over the original value. Both unused and used on entire.

Adhesive.

10 kop. on 7 k., brown.

AMERICA.

ECUADOR.—The 10 c. stamp of the 1911–13 issue, printed in a new and single colour, is chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

10 c., deep blue.

UNITED STATES.—*Scott's Circular* adds the 10 c. to the new issue, unwatermarked and perf. *10*.

Adhesive.

10 c., orange-yellow, no wmk.; perf. *10*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAPE JUBI.—Certain Rio de Oro stamps have been overprinted and surcharged for use in this Spanish possession and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the following :—

Adhesives.

5 c. in blue on 4 pts.
10 c. ,, red ,, 10 pts.
15 c. ,, green ,, 50 cts.
15 c. ,, red ,, 50 cts.
40 c. ,, green ,, 1 pt.
40 c. ,, red ,, 1 pt.

FRENCH OCEANIA.—It is reported in *Stamp Collecting* that 120,000 examples of the current 15 c. stamp have been surcharged "10" with the usual defective work which reduces the number of impressions to 119,250.

Provisional.

"10" on 15 c., orange-yellow and black.

INDO-CHINA.—A 5 c. War stamp has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 5 c., green and black, of 1907 has a small Red Cross and 5 c. placed at the top left side.

War Stamp.

5 c. + 5 c., green and black.

JAPAN.—Three new stamps are chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

The 1½ sen is printed in three colours, the 3 sen is bicoloured, and the 10 sen in pale blue.

The design of the 1½ and 3 sen stamps is the same except for the inscription of value, both displaying what appears to be a Japanese dragon, while the central figure of the 10 sen is reminiscent of the lowest value of last year's Coronation set, representing the Royal Crown on a stool.

Lithographed on white paper, perf. 12½.

Adhesives.

1½ sen, red, yellow and green.
3 ,, red and yellow.
10 ,, pale blue.

MOZAMBIQUE.—A couple of War stamps, 1 c. and 5 c., have appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent samples.

Large size and oblong in shape; design, allegorical figures, different in each value; inscribed "Taxa de Guarra, 9 Março de 1916." The 5 c. is further inscribed "Correio Telegrafo," so we only chronicle the 1 c.

War Stamp.

1 c., grey-green, rouletted.

ROUAD.—The 1 c. of French Levant stamps (1902–6), horizontally overprinted "ILE ROUAD" in black, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. The 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., 1 p. on 25 c., 4 p. on 1 fc., and 20 pi. on 5 fcs. with similar overprint have reached our Ipswich friends.

TOGO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 c. stamp of Dahomey (1913) overprinted

"TOGO
Occupation
franco-
anglaise"

in black, and inform us that they have the remainder of the 1913 set—1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 35 c., 40 c., 45 c., 50 c., 75 c., 1 f., 2 fcs., and 5 fcs.—with similar overprint.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1916–17.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
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W. DORNING BECKTON.
WILMOT CORFIELD.
T. W. HALL.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, K.C.I.E.
BARON DE WORMS.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE second meeting of the session 1916–17 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., E. D. Bacon, Baron P. de Worms, Baron de Worms, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., J. L. Green, B. Pinner, R. W. Harold Row, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, T. W. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, B. D. Knox. Visitor: W. H. Hiscox.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 19th October, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from the following Fellows resigning their membership of the Society, and the same were accepted with regret: From Mr. Harald Kjellstedt, dated 29th September, 1916, and from Col. G. E. Petty, dated 26th October, 1916.

A letter was read from C. Alexander Harris acknowledging the gift of Mr. Yardley's monograph on the Samoa Express Stamps for the Colonial Office Library, and expressing the thanks of the Secretary of State for the same.

A letter was read from the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum acknowledging the gift of a set of proofs from the plates and lithographic stones used in connection with the first issue of Indian stamps of 1854. The Director conveyed the cordial thanks of the Trustees and their appreciation of the goodwill of the President and Council in making the British Museum one of the four depositaries of these rare records.

The following candidates were then balloted for, and after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society: Mr. Ernest Samuel Halford, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; Mr. Percy James Allen, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; Mr. Walter Howard, proposed by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield.

Mr. Bacon then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Castle, and carried with acclamation: "That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, desire to express their thanks to Mr. R. B. Yardley, and to place on record their appreciation of the services he has rendered the Society by the compilation of his monograph on the Samoa Express Postage Stamps, recently published by the Society and presented to the Fellows."

The members then proceeded to inspect various collections formed by the late Mr. J. R. Laing, including those of Queensland, Roumania and Greece, and a selection of rare stamps.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Session, 1916–17.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. HAMERSLEY, G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN.
Hon. Treasurer: B. GOODFELLOW, Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.
Hon Librarian: J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE, Fern Holme, Rusholme, Manchester.
Hon. Assistant Secretary: MENDEL ALBRECHT.
Comptroller: J. H. TAYLOR.
Committee:
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINS, junr., CAPTAIN A. HEARSEY.

THE 377th meeting held on Friday, November 3rd, took the form of an exhibition

of interesting stamps, limited to twelve per member.

Mr. Ginger showed the 4d., first issue of Tasmania, specimens from the bottom row of sheet showing parts of the inscription with the names of both the engraver, C. W. Coard, and the printers, Messrs. H. and C. Best. The 4d., blue, of second issue was shown by specimens bearing the cancellation used in Victoria.

Mr. W. W. Munn's contribution was twelve covers bearing stamps which fully justified their being designated "interesting both from points of view of their history, rarity, and fine condition": The New York Post Office, 5 cents black stamp of 1845, initialled by the Postmaster, A. C. Mitchell, but not otherwise cancelled.

The 5 c., brown, bearing the postmarks New York, 30th July, 1847, and Liverpool, 14th August, 1847. This stamp is chronicled as issued on August 5th, 1847. A 6 cents Post Office Department envelope with an adhesive 3 c. and half of a 6 c. of the same department, probably the identical piece mentioned by Mr. Luff in his work on the stamps of U.S.A. as being shown to him by Mr. M. P. Castle some years ago.

Native printed stamps of Bamra, used with the ordinary Victorian stamps of India —one of the native stamps pronounced by Major Evans to be a reprint.

Griqualand with doubly surcharged "G," used in Capetown. British Inland Mail, Madagascar, used on cover with 2½d., Natal. Brazil, 200 reis Official, used at Columba, Brazil, 10th May, 1910, for foreign mail during a shortage of the ordinary stamps.

Mr. D. A. Berry showed twelve recent War provisionals, including British Honduras with moire overprint, Cameroons, Canadian, Jamaica, and Gold Coast with various overprints.

Mr. T. R. Carr, twelve Mexican War provisionals.

Mr. F. Jordan, Argentine Official stamps of 1913, used on original covers in blocks showing the following departments:—Interior, Finance, Marine, War, and Justice.

A cover postmarked Columbia, 1901, with label printed in Spanish, signifying "there are no stamps," and signed by the post-master.

Tonga, 2d., black, and bisected 1d.

Nyasaland, ½d., vertical pair, and 1d., pair, overprinted N.F.

Peru, 2 centavos, yellow, bisected half used on original.

Mr. R. J. M. Albrecht an exhibit of entires including:—

5 c. letter card of Ceylon, single and reply; Finland, 8 pen.; Ceylon, 1/9d., envelope; South Australian post card, with "O.S." inverted; Russian envelope of 1859; Servian card; Sweden, 12 öre, ditto; Persian, with 2 and half of 1 k. used; Portugal, 15 reis, and registered envelopes of South Australia; Barbados, and Falkland Islands, to illustrate the ordinary colonial, McCorquodale and De La Rue types.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton found a rarity to represent each of the nations engaged in the present war, with the exception of Bulgaria (which may be prophetic of its ceasing to be a nation). Taking our enemies first, and the most respectable, if misguided one at that, Austria was represented by that great rarity the Red Mercury Newspaper stamp, unused, and with O.G. Germany, appropriately shown by a pair of errors, the "ZWEI EIN HALB," on 2 sch. of Lübeck; Turkey by the error of the first issue, 20 paras, with blue border lines; and Greece by an error which is unique, and shown for the first time, on 10 lepta, Paris print, with both numerals inverted, reading "01."

Our allies were headed by France with a *tête-bêche* pair of the 4 c. Empire, with laurel wreath; Belgium by a stamp recognized as a peer amongst stamps, the 10 c. of the first issue, unused; Italy by the 3 lire, Tuscany, and the 40 c., Modena, with figure 5 inverted, to represent Old Italy. The latter stamp, according to Dr. Diena, has only one other known specimen, and which was in the collection of the late Prince Doria Pamphilj; the New Italy, evidenced by the Victor Emmanuel, 30 c., brown, Estero, with completed corners; Servia, by the so-called error, 2 paras in the colour of the 1 para of first issue; Russia by the 10 kopec, imperf., on entire; and Roumania by the 108 paras Moldavia, with exceptionally large margins, 5 paras, black Moldo-Wallachia, used, and 80 paras, red, on blue paper, unused (a gem of the first water); the Kingdom of Roumania by a pair showing the error 5 bani, blue; Portugal, our oldest ally, was called to mind by the inclusion of that quaint stamp of the first issue, the 50 reis Donna Maria; and lastly Great Britain, by the rarity, 9d. of 1862, with hair-lines.

Mr. Goodfellow was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from attending, but sent pages from his collections showing set of proofs of U.S.A. 1861–6 and 1869 issues, two pages Canada, 6d., purple-black, 1851–7; one page 6d., green, Canada, of 1852–7, and proofs in black on card and India paper of the same stamp, also colour trials.

Cape Triangular, 1d., by one page of Perkins Bacon and one page De La Rue in unused blocks, the 4d., blue, also in the same manner; New Brunswick, 3d. and 1s., of 1851, used, on entire; 6d. and half of 3d., ditto. Nova Scotia, 1853, 1d., strip of 3, and 1851, 3d., two and bisected, used, on entire. Newfoundland, 1861–2, sheet of 20 of 6d., mint, and two pages of proofs in black, in blocks of 4 and 6 of ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. values.

Mr. G. F. Allen showed a page of the first issue of Holland, calling particular attention to a specimen of the 15 c. printed in olive-yellow, the shade of the second printing of the second issue, known as the "Haarlem print," a very rare shade, and hitherto not chronicled.

Mr. H. W. Milne, of 41 Garner's Lane, Davenport, Stockport, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

The Market.

Messrs. Plumridge and Co.

Sale of November 2nd and 3rd, 1916.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green, pair, mint	4	8	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair, probably repaired	4	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange, £2 8s. and	3	3	0
India, Patiala, 1891–96, 2, 3, & 5 rupees, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, variety, "Patiala" omitted, 1 a, plum, S. G. 51, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 as., green, S. G. 52, mint	4	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1903, £1, purple on red, pair, mint	2	16	0
South Australia, 1s., orange, rouletted, printed on back (?)	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1d., blue, thinned	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d., orange, strip, 4, 5, 6, on plate, cut square	2	15	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., deep blue, early	2	4	0
Zanzibar on India, 1 a., "Zanzidar"	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 a., "Zanibar," mint	2	12	6

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Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

Sale of November 8th, 1916.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue,* creased in one corner	2	15	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., bright red-brown, block of 6, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red-brown, block of 6,* creased	2	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, hair lines, imperf., mint	2	7	6
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5s., sets of 13, mint £4 10s. to	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, double surcharge, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, one with thin 1, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, French, 1915 on Gaboon, 1 c., to 2 fcs., set of 15, mint	10	15	0
Gambia, 1904–6, multiple, 2s., slate and orange, pair, mint	2	5	0
Lagos, 1904, 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	5	0
Natal, 1902–3, single C A, £5, black and mauve	2	8	0
Ditto, 1908–9, £1, purple and black, mint	2	12	6
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1897, £10, yellow and black, on piece	5	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1907–10, 5s., green and red on yellow, block of 6	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, purple and black on red, pair	2	12	6
Swazieland, 10s., fawn, mint	3	7	6
Togo, 1914, wide overprint, 3 pf., block of 4, mint	3	15	0
* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Togo, 1914, wide overprint, 5 pf., block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 pf., block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 40 pf., mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 80 pf., ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, narrow overprint, ½d. on 3 pf., block of 4, including a "Tog"	8	10	0
Transvaal, 1901, E.R.I., 1d., pair, one without "E," mint	2	4	0
Argentine Republic, 1910, 20 pesos, mint	2	10	0
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 1s., green,* apparently on *bleuté*	2	15	0
Ditto, litho., 6d., grey,* reperforated at left	2	10	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, rouletted horizontally, pair, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey, fine border with frame lines, strip of 3, two defective	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, a pair, both creased and cut into	3	10	0
Collections: New Zealand, 2878, including 118 of first type	60	0	0
Ditto, in foreign album, about 5000	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4150	21	0	0

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Messrs. Walter Bull and Co.

Sale of November 17th, 1916.

Great Britain, Telegraph stamps, wmk. Crown, 3d., carmine, plate 5, block of 12, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Cross, perf. 14, 5s., rose, plate 2, mint	4	0	0
British Columbia, perf. 12½, $1, green,* with gum	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., dull carmine, plate 2	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on laid, double print	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., greyish-blue, plate 1, early	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, plate 2	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 2 £2 10s. and	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine, plate 3	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, laureated, 1852, 1d., carmine, pair, close at left	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1s., brownish-red, imperf.*	2	15	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1857, no wmk., thick paper, 1s., blue-green, dated postmark, thinned, serrated perf. at top	3	12	6
Ditto, 1862, *pelure*, 2d., pale ultramarine*	2	2	0

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